Vol XVI

9th January 1893

to 24th Dec. 1893

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS BANGALORE-4.

NOT TO BE LENT

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1893 [No. 1.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

YEARLY	ADVANCE
ENGLISH	3—0—0
KANARESE	3—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	6—0—0

MOFUSSIL

ENGLISH	4—0—0
KANARESE	4—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0

N B —Those who wish to secure the advance rates are required to send in their subscription within a month from the date of their application Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both the 'Karnataka Prakasika' being an Anglo-Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion 0 1 0
Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p m on Saturdays to appear in Monday's issue
Parties advertising are required to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into reasonable terms
Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Order Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter accompanied by an account of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilitic Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Re 1 per phial, packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect Perceptible at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Impra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—one month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Re 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on concept on

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency fo Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

WONDERS

1	Qt	Blue Black Fluid	As	10
1	Qt	Brilliant Red Ink	As	10
1	Pt	Blue Black Fluid	As	6
1	Pt	Brilliant Red Ink	As	7
1	10z.	Fluid Stamping Ink	As	10
1	20z	Invisible Ink	As	

One packet Blue Black Ink Producing 7 pint bottle of good ink dissolving in cold water only As 6

Purchasers of any of the above articles will be presented with a straight line Rubber stamp of his own name or any Stamp 2 inches in length and ¼ of an inch in breadth

Office stamps indifferent shapes are supplied at Rs 3 each including pad, ink and box

One packet Ink powder, one Rubber stamp with small size pad, ink and box As 11 and big size Re 1 only

RAY BROTHERS,

XIII, Canning Street Calcutta,

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Calcutta, 2nd Jan.—A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* contains the Honours List —

To be knight Commanders of the Star of India

Mr A P MacDonnell, CS, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

I Kumarapuram Sheshadri Aiyar, Dewan of Mysore

To be Companions of the Star of India

Mr T. C Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad

The Hon'ble Rajah Oday Pertab Singh, of Bhingah

The Hon'ble Mr G R. Elsmie, of Punjab

The Hon'ble Mr. J F Price, Chief Secretary, Madras Government

To be Knight Commanders of the Indian Empire.

His Highness Sher Mahomed Khan, Dewan of Palanpur

Mir Jam Ali Khan, CIE, Jam of Lus beyla.

Major-General E H Collen, CIE Secretary in the Military Department

Rajah Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan, of Oudh

Lieutenant Colonel W B Hudson, CIE Bolar Light Horse.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire

Mr W H Oldham, CSI, officiating Commissioner of Chittagong.

Nawab Amiruddin Ahmed, Chief of Lahore.

Maharajah Harballab Narayan Singh of Sonbursa

Colonel K J L Mackenzie, Commissioner of Berar.

Colonel W. Garden Cumming Secretary, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, P W D

Lieutenant-Colonel G F Leycester Marshall, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, P W D

Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kalalwala, Punjab

Mr Edward Horace Man, Superintendent, Port Blair

Mr Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Bombay

To be Khan Bahadurs

Tanjore Mahomed Ali Khan Sahib Conservator of Forests, Madras

Abubakir de Bears, Merchant of Mangalore

Mr Maneckjee Cowasjee Dateevala, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Bombay

53 other minor titles are conferred on native gentlemen.

New York 4th Jan—A most desperate affray has taken place at Bakersville, Carolina, where five hundred masked men attacked the Jail and lynched a murderer who was awaiting his trail The Sheriffs and a posse of seven men then attacked the lynchers, when a desperate fight ensued, in which the Sheriffs and their party were all killed Twenty five of the lynchers were also killed and many wounded

St Petersburg, 4th Jan—The Russian Press regards Emperor William's utterances to his Generals on the Army Bill as very ominous for the political situation in Germany and Europe generally

Allahabad, 3rd Jan—The decision of the Government of India in the Ulwar Case is likely to give rise to the interference of the Secretary of State public opinion tends to the belief that, however moral in tone and intention the judgment is, the fact that a British Court lent to an autocratic State had ergo assumed the characteristics of such a State and was bound to recognise its laws and procedure, is becoming a prominent factor in calculating the extent to which Ramchunder, and after him Akhey Singh, were to blame. It is held clear that the Court was an Ulwar Court whose Sovereign could on no account be arraigned for any act committed by him, and though the Government held that the late Maharajah's will as expressed to his subjects represented more his wishes than his commands, it is abundantly clear that this distinction is liable to accentuate difficulties in the holding of all such Courts as the one recently held at Ulwar The broad question issue is what law is an inhabitant of a Native State to abide by So far it would seem that he must also respect the laws in British India, and when the two conflict, rely on the ruling power of his own land to guarantee him immunity

Calcutta, 6th Jan—The Maharajah of Mysore left for Darjeeling to day His Highness returns on the 9th instant, and on the 14th goes on a tour in Northern India, returning to his capital via Bombay

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1893

THE PAST YEAR

As we have entered on another year, according to custom, we will give a few particulars of what took place during the one that ended last Saturday week It is well that we should have such a landmark as the beginning of the year, so that we may take note of what has happened during the previous twelve months, to take stock, as it were, as events that occurred, so that we may gain instruction from them It is not always that we can see the full consequences of what has happened till a long time afterwards An event may appear trivial at the time, it may seem to have no bearings on other events of the time, it may be forgotten till something happens to bring it to mind, something it may be that will shake the world It is not often that we can weigh the importance of events soon after they occur, we can only say that they did occur, and try to arrange them in the best way that we can It is only a common place to declare that some of the greatest transactions of history have sprung out of very small beginnings, and so it will be to the end of time The events of the year that has just come to close may contain the germ of mighty acts, but these are hid in the womb of futurity, and it is no use trying to foretell what is to take place, we can only chronicle what has happened in the past and be prepared for what may come off in the time to come Whatever great events time may have to produce we have been brought one year nearer to them, and they may come upon us sooner than we expect. In this issue we shall confine ourselves to what happened in Europe during the year 1892, and in our next we shall take up Indian events If we turn to England we find there much trouble, and much sorrow At the beginning of the year, the weather was very severe, and the influenza was raging Hundreds died everyday, and medical men could not grapple with the epidemic that prevailed. Many fell victims to it, and on the 14th of January Prince Albert Victor breathed his last, this fell complaint being responsible for his death Great was the sorrow expressed on this account not only in England, but throughout the world, more especially in

Vol XVI

9th January 1893

to 24th Dec. 1893

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS BANGALORE-4

NOT TO BE LENT

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1893. [No. 1.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

YEARLY.	ADVANCE.
ENGLISH	3—0—0
KANARESE	3—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	6—0—0

MOFUSSIL

ENGLISH	4—0—0
KANARESE	4—0—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0

N B —Those who wish to secure the advance rates are required to send their subscription within a month from the date of their application Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 *Months Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both "The Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly*

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0
For the second and every following insertion 0 1 0
Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent so as not to reach later than 2 p m, on Saturday to appear in the following issue
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Order Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout-Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Re 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Impure Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—one month

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile.

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

WONDERS.

1	Qt	Blue Black Fluid	As	10
1	Qt	Brilliant Red Ink	As	10
1	Pt.	Blue Black Fluid	As	6
1	Pt	Brilliant Red Ink	As.	7
1	10z.	Fluid Stamping Ink	As	10
1	20z	Invisible Ink	As.	

One packet Blue Black Ink Producing 7 pint bottle of good ink dissolving in cold water only As 6

Purchasers of any of the above articles will be presented with a straight line Rubber stamp of his own name or any Stamp 2 inches in length and ½ of an inch in breadth

Office stamps indifferent shapes are supplied at Rs 3 each including pad, ink and box

One packet Ink powder, one Rubber stamp with small size pad, ink and box As 11, and big size Re 1 only.

RAY BROTHERS,
XIII, Canning Street Calcutta,

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Calcuttaa, 2nd Jan.—A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* contains the Honours List —

To be knight Commanders of the Star of India

Mr A P. MacDonnell, C S, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

I Kumarapuram Sheshadri Aiyar, *Dewan of Mysore*

To be Companions of the Star of India

Mr F. C. Plowden, Resident of Hyderabad

The Hon'ble Rajah Oday Pertab Singh, of Bhingah

The Hon'ble Mr. G R. Elsmie, of Punjab.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Price, Chief Secretary, Madras Government

To be Knight Commanders of the Indian Empire.

His Highness Shor Mahomed Khan, Dewan of Palanpur

Mir Jam Ali Khan, C I E, Jam of Lus beyla.

Major-General E H Collen, C I E Secretary in the Military Department

Rajah Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan of Oudh.

Lieutenant-Colonel W B Hudson, C I E, Behar Light Horse.

To be Companions of the Indian Empire

Mr W B Oldham, C S, *officiating Commissioner of Chittagong*

Nawab Amiruddin Ahmed, Chief of Lahore

Maharajah Harballab Narayan Singh of Sonbursa

Colonel K. J L. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Berar.

Colonel W Garden Cumming, Secretary, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, P W D.

Lieutenant-Colonel G F Leycester Marshall, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, P W D.

Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kalalwala, Punjab

Mr Edward Horace Man, Superintendent, Port Blair.

Mr. Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Bombay.

To be Khan Bahadurs

Tanjore Mahomed Ali Khan Sahib, Conservator of Forests, Madras

Abubukir de Beari, Merchant of Mangalore.

Mr Maneckjee Cowasjee Dotevala, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Bombay

53 other minor titles are conferred on native gentlemen

New York, 4th Jan—A most desperate affray has taken place at Bakersville, Carolina, where five hundred masked men attacked the Jail and lynched a murderer who was awaiting his trial The Sheriffs and a posse of seven men then attacked the lynchers, when a desperate fight ensued, in which the Sheriffs and their party were all killed Twenty-five of the lynchers were also killed and many wounded

St Petersburg, 4th Jan—The Russian Press regards Emperor William's utterances to his Generals on the Army Bill as very ominous for the political situation in Germany and Europe generally.

Allahabad, 3rd Jan—The decision of the Government of India in the Ulwar Case is likely to give rise to the interference of the Secretary of State. Public opinion tends to the belief that, however moral in tone and intention the judgment is, the fact that a British Court lent to an autocratic State had *ergo* assumed the characteristics of such a State and was bound to recognise its laws and procedure, is becoming a prominent factor in calculating the extent to which Ramchander, and after him Abhey Singh, were to blame It is held clear that the Court was an Ulwar Court whose Sovereign could on no account be arraigned for any act committed by him, and though the Government held that the late Maharajah's will as expressed to his subjects represented more his wishes than his commands, it is abundantly clear that this distinction is liable to accentuate difficulties in the holding of all such Courts as the one recently held at Ulwar The broad question at issue is what law is an inhabitant of a Native State to abide by So far it would seem that he must also respect the laws in British India, and when the two conflict, rely on the ruling power of his own land to guarantee him immunity

Calcutta, 6th Jan—The Maharajah of Mysore left for Darjeeling to day His Highness returns on the 9th instant, and on the 14th goes on a tour in Northern India, returning to his capital via Bombay.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1893.

THE PAST YEAR

As we have entered on another year, according to custom, we will give a few particulars of what took place during the one that ended last Saturday week. It is well that we should have such a landmark as the beginning of the year, so that we may take note of what has happened during the previous twelve months, to take stock, as it were, as events that occurred, so that we may gain instruction from them It is not always that we can see the full consequences of what has happened till a long time afterwards An event may appear trivial at the time, it may seem to have no bearings on other events of the time, it may be forgotten till something happens to bring it to mind, something it may be that will startle the world. It is not often that we can weigh the importance of events soon after they occur; we can only say that they did occur, and try to arrange them in the best way that we can It is only a common place to declare that some of the greatest transactions of history have sprung out of very small beginnings, and so it will be to the end of time. The events of the year that has just come to close may contain the germ of mighty acts, but these are hid in the womb of futurity, and it is no use trying to foretell what is to take place, we can only chronicle what has happened in the past, and be prepared for what may come off in the time to come. Whatever great events time may have to produce we have been brought one year nearer to them, and they may come upon us sooner than we expect. In this issue we shall confine ourselves to what happened in Europe during the year 1892, and in our next we shall take up Indian events" If we turn to England we find there much trouble, and much sorrow At the beginning of the year, the weather was very severe, and the influenza was raging Hundreds died everyday, and medical men could not grapple with the epidemic that prevailed Many fell victims to it, and on the 14th of January Prince Albert Victor breathed his last, this fell complaint being responsible for his death Great was the sorrow expressed on this account not only in England, but throughout the world, more especially in

every part of the British Empire Two years before this sad event he paid a visit to India, and was everywhere welcomed by all ranks and conditions of men. Wherever he went he delighted those who came in contact with him by the urbanity of his manners, and the goodness of his heart. During his stay in the country he picked up much information that, it was hoped, might be useful to him when he came to the throne, but this was not to be. He was snatched away while in his youth and the people of the Empire were left to mourn his loss. Influenza was responsible for many other deaths both among the rich and poor—the high and the low It was very impartial with regard to its victims, and it did not take its departure till the warmth of spring drove it away.

There were many trade disputes during the year, and a great amount of money was lost on account of strikes Nearly every business had its workers on strike, and the colliers in the north of England gave a great deal of trouble, and the military had to be sent for in order to keep the peace. A compromise was at length brought about by mutual friends, and neither side could claim a victory, while both had to sustain heavy losses The question of labour is one that is certain to come to the front pretty often in England in the future, and many think it is the greatest problem the states men of the country have to solve It is not only in England that friction between labour and capital prevails, but also in many other countries on the Continent. Laws are continually being made in favour of the former, while the latter is trying hard to retain its privileges It is impossible to predict how the matter will end, there may be stubborn conflicts before the two can thoroughly understand each other.

Ireland, as in former years, was a source of trouble to the Government Early in the year a Bill was brought into Parliament to give the same amount of Local Self Government to this part of Great Britain as to other parts, but time did not allow it to become law and it was withdrawn The measure was by many considered to be a very good one, but the leaders of the Irish party did not favour it, neither did their friends in England, and so it had to be withdrawn. There were few crimes in the island during the year, but just before its close there was a dastardly outrage at Dublin Castle which cost the life of one man and caused much damage to the building. Probably the men who committed the deed wished to kill Mr Morley the Chief Secretary, but fortunately he was not in the part of the castle that was destroyed, and so escaped He had lately liberated some prisoners, but not all whose names had been mentioned, and to it is believed it was determined to take vengeance on him. It remains to be seen what effect this outrage will have upon the British nation In the next Session of Parliament a Bill is to be brought in to give Home-rule to Ireland, but it is doubtful whether the country will allow it to pass.

The great event of the year was the election which came off in July, and which resulting in a victory for Mr Gladstone and his party, the Government had to resign. The country was thrown into great turmoil for some weeks, nothing was talked about, but the election of members of Parliament, and people were glad when the business was all over It remains to be seen what the new Government will do, but up to this time little has leaked out about its intentions. India has reason to be well pleased with the elections because one of her sons was chosen as a member of Parliament This was Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, and a better selection could not have been made nor one more agreeable to this land Whatever may be the shortcomings of this Parliament Indians will not forget that it was the first in which one of themselves sat in it

If we turn to the continent of Europe we find that there were disputes between France and Germany during the year that lately closed, but happily peace was maintained, and matters do not look worse now than they did a year ago France had her labour troubles as well as England, and outrages were the outcome in one town, and the soldiers had to put them down Then towards the end of the year the Panama scandal was displayed to the world, and some of the transactions are the most extraordinary that have taken place during the present century There has been bribery on a most gigantic scale while forgery has been resorted to in many cases Men who were supposed to be above suspicion have been charged with bribery and corruption, and it would not be remarkable if the scandal brought about a revolution with regard to the rule of the country. The Anarchists have been troublesome in France, and threaten to be still more troublesome in the future, and at one time there was a great scare with regard to those people Provachol was executed, but others of his way of thinking declare their intention of avenging his death

Russia had her troubles There were plots against the life of the Czar, but happily no harm came to him The Nihilists were busy during the year and a number of them had to be sent to Siberia But the most deplorable thing in connection with this country was the famine that took place This was felt in many parts of the country, and very seriously, thousands of people dying from its effects Terrible sufferings took place, the cold of the country adding to the distress Matters looked very bad at the beginning of the year, and relief was sent to Russia from other countries, but the prospect was a little brighter in the summer, and relief was not required from outside But in the wake of famine came cholera, which cut off many that the former had spared From this land it spread throughout Europe causing terror wherever it went It reached England, and a few people in that country died, but its worst effects were felt at Hamburg, where a large number of people succumbed to it It has not yet left that place, and the people of Germany are afraid that it may spread further, and are taking precautions accordingly

The other countries of Europe were quiet, and the events that happened were not of a remarkable character, the only exception being that Turkey was troubled by Russia, and asked to accede to terms that would have brought the Sultan into trouble with the other nations of the Continent But this storm has blown over, at least, for the time Portugal was in great monetary distress during that year, but this has been the case so long that it was not very remarkable France and Russia were being desirous that England should give up Egypt but the statesmen of that country were not inclined to accede to their demands, and the land of the Nile is still governed by those who have held it for the last ten years

In our next issue we shall mention some of the events that have taken place in this country, more especially in Mysore, and in this city, and so, according to a time honoured custom we shall conclude this article by wishing our subscribers and readers—*A Happy New Year*

SIR K SESHADRI IYER

We feel certain that all our readers will sympathise with us in congratulating the Dewan of Mysore on the honour bestowed upon him. It was only what might have been expected after the compliments paid him by the Viceroy when His Excellency visited Mysore It might well be said that nothing less than this would meet the requirements of the case, so that people were not surprised when they heard the news, for it was only what they expected. It must with truth be said that Sir K Seshadri Iyer has performed good work in this province, it was no easy task to carry out the programme drawn up by the late Dewan, but his successor was quite equal to the occasion, and matters have gone on very satisfactorily during the time he has been in power He has displayed great talent in the administration of the province of Mysore. The State stands higher with regard to its financial position and the well being of the people than any other in India, and this is for the most part due to the present Dewan Instead of being hopelessly in debt there is a surplus in the treasury which would be made use of should an emergency, such as famine, occur There has been no extravagance during his administration, and the work had been carried on smoothly and economically One branch of the public service has not been sacrificed to another, but all have come in for a fair share of the patronage that it required Not only has the province of Mysore done well as a Native State, but it has set an example to the British Government. We refer to the Representative Assembly, which meets every year at the Dussera. Its idea this institution was inaugurated by Sir K Seshadri Iyer's predecessor, but it was who brought it to perfection, who gave it a representative character by allowing a number of the members to be elected. While the Government of India will not hear of the elective principle, the present Dewan has not hesitated to make use of it, and with the most beneficial results When the Viceroy was in Mysore he complimented Sir K Seshadri Iyer on the way he had conducted the work of the province, and as a contemporary says "the words were no empty compliments," and that they were soon followed by an unmistakable sign of His Excellency's high appreciation Lord Lansdowne the Viceroy appreciated what the Dewan had accomplished, he saw with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears all about him, and the result was that at the first opportunity that offered he honoured him by making him a Knight of the Star of India In the next place, Mysore will look upon itself as being honoured, now that its Dewan has been thought worthy of honour Other States have had ministers who bore titles conferred on them by Her Majesty, and now it has been thought proper and right that this important state should receive a similar dignity It only remains to us to once more congratulate Sir K Seshadri Iyer and the public of Mysore on account of the honour bestowed by Her Majesty upon the Minister of the State

Government Business

NEW REGISTRATION —Regulation No VII of 1892, to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, which received His Highness the Maharajah's assent on the 11th ultimo appears in the Gazette of the 5th instant S

THE PONGAL HOLIDAYS.—Will be observed on Thursday and Friday next, the 12th and 13th instant, by the public offices of the Durbar and Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

THE REVEREND J HOBSON —Of the Wesleyan Mission, has returned to Bangalore from England via Bombay As Chairman and General Superintendent of the Mission in Mysore, he has been cordially welcomed

THE VICEROY'S VISIT —The official record of H E the Viceroy's visit to the Mysore Province, issued by the Maharajah's Government appears in Thursday's *Mysore Gazette*, and will be useful for future reference and record - S

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY —The total receipts of the City Municipality during October were Rs 27,190 which, with the cash balance of Rs 19,594, amounted to Rs 46,784 The expenditure was Rs 42,008 including that on special improvements

COL HENDERSON —Returned from Calcutta via Bombay on Friday afternoon His arrival was unofficial As Chief Commissioner of Coorg he visits Mercara for the first time on some date of this month No programme has yet been decided upon

MYSOREANS IN BOMBAY —The Convocation of the Bombay University will be held on the 17th instant and the following Mysore students will take their diplomas for the L L B, and F C E, respectively —N T Gopalier garu B A, L B, B will begin to practise in the Bombay High Court We wish him every success This is the third Mysorean L L B.—D M,

Mysore Gazette

The 22nd December 1892 —No 9187—a 2217 92 —Gundappa, an Idar of the Chitaldroog Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and 24 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

2 Shammanna, Deputy Amildar of Hosdurga, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chitaldroog Taluk, during the absence of Gundappa on privilege leave, or until further orders

3 Kumaraiyn, Judicial Head Munshi of the Chitaldroog District Office, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Hosdroogu during the absence of Shammanna on other duty, or until further orders

No. 9189—a 2219 92 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr K S Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, and under section 357 of the said Code, he is empowered to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English Language

No 9191—a F 308 92 —Mr H. V Nanjundaiya, M A, B L, Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, having availed himself of only 46 days of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 6169—G. 1517, dated 20th November 1892, the unexpired portion thereof, viz, 14 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 23rd December 1892 —No 9355—J F 86 92 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. R B Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class as a temporary measure for three months.

No 9358—J F. 86 92 —Under Section 82 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr K Ramaswamiengar, Assistant Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as a temporary measure for three months.

The 24th December 1892 —No 9361—a F 76 92 —Mr P Venkata Rao, Additional Munsiff, Mysore, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner 4th Class and is posted to the Hassan District for general duty during the absence of Mr Panchanatha Rao, or until further orders. To join at once

The 26th December 1892 —No 9433—a 2259 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. P. Venkata Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the Hassan District is invested with powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and with additional powers enumerated in Schedule IV of the said Code, except—

(10) Power to try summarily (Section 260)

and (11) Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class (Section 407)

2 Under Section 357 of the same Code the said Mr Venkata Rao is further directed to take down evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English Language

No 9501—a F 107 92 —Mr. J W Knight, Superintendent of Police, Hassan District, is granted privilege leave for 3 months from such date as he might have availed himself of the same

The 29th December 1892 No 9501—J F 513 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Basavaradhyr, Munsiff of Maddagiri, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class

MUZARAYI DEPARTMENT,

No I

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

No 233 12—Muz F 102 92, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH DECEMBER 1892

ORDER —It has been brought to notice that the established custom of obtaining His Highness the Maharajah's previous consent to nomination of successors to religious Matts within the State, has not been followed in recent years in a few individual instances

2 This custom which is an ancient one was followed even during the British administration of the State by reporting every success on to a Matt for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

3 The omission to report in a few cases has led to the succession to the Gurudhip of persons, who from their antecedents or lack of learning and qualification do not always command the esteem and regard of their disciples

4 The Government of His Highness the Maharajah is of opinion that it will advance the public good to enforce due observance of the custom as regards those Matts which enjoy Government grants.

5 It is therefore ordered that the following Rules on the subject will be communicated to all the Matts in the State —

RULES

I Every succession to a Matt enjoying Government grants in land or money or honors granted by the sovereign, should receive the approval of His Highness the Maharajah Such approval should ordinarily be obtained by previous application to His Highness in the Muzarayi Department

II To provide as far as possible against the contingency of a Guru dying suddenly he may as an act of ordinary prudence fix upon one or more eligible persons for an eventual selection by himself as his successor and obtain His Highness' opinion as to the eligibility of such persons. The Guru may, then in due time, select one of them to succeed him

III. Should the Guru fail to obtain His Highness' approval to an eligible candidate or candidates and should he on the sudden approach of death or fear of death select a successor and give the *Asramam* to him, the recognition of his succession will for the purpose of enabling him to enjoy all State grants in land or money, rest with his Highness, who, in exercising his discretion in the matter, will be guided by the opinion of the community and the personal qualification of the successor.

IV. Should the Guru die without giving *Asramam* to a successor him surviving, then a proper successor shall be selected by the

community interested, with the consent of His Highness.

V Non-recognition of a successor by His Highness will involve the resumption of all State grants in land or money and the customary *Mariathes* and *Birathus* granted or enjoyed under authority from the Sovereign

A SRINIVASACHARLU,
Secretary

II

MYSORE

(*Mazarayi*),—*Dated 15th December* 1892.

READ —

The following Memorandum, dated 15th October 1892, by the Mazarayi Superintendent —

MEMO

"The state of disrepair of the Temples in this Province attracted the attention of Government so long ago as 1870, and as the Mazarayi funds could not afford to bear the charge, Mr Bowring, the then Chief Commissioner, thought, provision therefor might be made in the Public Works Department Budget Mr Hudson the Comptroller, who was consulted in the matter, suggested that a provision of Rs 10,000 a year could be made in the State Budget for the repairs of the important Mazarayi buildings, under supervision of Civil Officers"

2 "Mr Bowring accordingly submitted an application to the Government of India on the 19th August 1870 for sanction to provide in the ensuing year's Budget Rs 10,000 for the repairs of certain Chattrams and also suggested the advisability of assigning a sum to be annually for the up keep of the Mazarayi buildings Colonel Meade likewise represented to the Government of India on the 29th July 1871 that there were 620 Temples and 27 Chattrams which were the in need of repair or restoration, the estimated cost of which aggregated Rs 17, 356 and strongly recommended to the Government of India an annual allotment of Rs 10 000 being made from the Provincial Budget for the purpose of carrying out the repairs of Temples and Chattrams progressively for 5 years, after which its continuance would depend on the successful working of the measure He added that neglect in repairing these buildings would have the effect of exciting the Mahrattas sympathies herefor and induce him to spend large sums of money in their restoration The Government of India however, sanctioned a provision of Rs 8,000 per annum for 3 years or Rs 24 000 in all, being a moiety of the estimated cost of repairing these buildings then out of order, and directed that the other moiety be recovered from the managers or devotees of the Institutions concerned. Accordingly repairs were then executed to certain buildings which were in urgent need of them"

3 "The sum of Rs 5,000 per annum was subsequently provided under sanction of the Government of India in the State Budgets of 1877 78 and 1878 79 for the same purpose But the pressing need of funds caused by the famine of 1876 77 prevent of the utilization of these amounts and since the Rendition, no provision on this account has been made by the Darbar The condition of these buildings, therefore after an interval of more than 20 years, during which long period little or no expenditure has been incurred in their up keep, is such as requires immediate attention from the Government'

4 "Some of the important Temples are in a much neglected condition with vegetation growing in all the crevices From the Returns received from the Deputy Commissioners, it appears there are 262 Temples endowed by the State which are badly in need of repairs, and it is estimated that these repairs would involve an outlay of Rs 3 91,365—8—6 These Temples have no resources of their own to meet this heavy cost and the devotees of the village communities interested are unable to contribute towards their restoration"

5. "It is undesirable that these Temples mostly built by the former Rulers at a cost of several lakhs of rupees should be allowed to go to rack and ruin In some cases, repairs are so urgently wanted that unless early assistance is granted by the Government, the buildings must fall into irretrievable decay I would therefore propose for the consideration of the Government that an annual grant of Rs 15,000 be made from State funds for a period of 10 years to enable the Mazarayi Department to carry out these repairs gradually"

6 "In the next 2 or 3 years only such Temples as stand in urgent need of repairs will be taken up, reserving the others for future years as funds become available"

No 255 53—Maz T. 105 92, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH DECEMBER 1892

ORDER THEREON —The Government after careful consideration are satisfied that the more important Temples in the State are in urgent need of repairs, and accordingly sanction for the purpose a present grant of Rs 5,000 for 1892 93 The Superintendent may make a provision of Rs 15,000 for the same purpose in the Mazarayi Budget for 1893-94. From grants thus sanctioned, the Mazarayi Superintendent will proceed with the repair of Temples where most required

2 As regards Temples which have no resources of their own and are still deemed worthy of preservation, the entire cost of repairs will be borne by the Government But where the Institutions concerned have sufficient funds at their credit, the whole cost should be met from such funds, and in cases where only a portion of the estimated cost of repairs could be met from the Temple funds and the efforts made by the Managers to collect the usual contributions from the devotees and the communities interested prove ineffectual the balance may be charged to the Government.

A SRINIVASACHARLU,
Secretary

Extracts.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

MEETING AT ALLAHABAD

The eighth annual meeting of the Indian National Congress opened at Allahabad on Wednesday (28th Dec) The meeting was held, and the delegates are living in the compound of the house known as Lowther Castle, where as in 1888, a huge pandal has been erected, and numerous tents pitched the pandal is a temporary structure well adapted to its purpose, and all the arrangements seem fitted for a three days camp About 1,200 people are said to be living in the Compound Shortly before one o'clock on Wednesday the pandal admitted by the various doors an enormous and diversely dressed crowd, who quickly found their places in their own provincial blocks The Pandit Bishamber Nath, President of the Reception Committee entered, to the accompaniment of some cheering, and when Mr W C Bonnerjee, of Calcutta, the President designate, came in, preceded by a few flags or 'Volunteers' wearing green, red and white sashes by way of uniform, the cheering was loud and enthusiastic

Pandit Bishamber Nath, all hailing his brother and sister delegates, said his duty was simply to bow to them all and wish them cordial greetings after the Oriental etiquette

'You must have observed, I dare say' he continued, 'that there is a certain amount of advantage, country I with convenience, in the situation of this our Pandal, close as it is to the Government House Have we been privileged to establish a telephonic communication, between that stately mansion and this cottage of the people, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor would have been able to listen to what we say and then to give us a hearing if it so pleased him But His Honour proceeded on his winter tour only yesterday

"Both posterity and the history of our movement" he stated, "when written calmly will, I am convinced, accord a just appreciation to its legitimate aims and reasonable objects They not only exist, and sincerely too, who insinuate that this movement is calculated to sap and undermine the foundation of constituted authority To be sure, such suspicions and misgivings are not Indeed, they are the sentiments in a hopeful band of volunteers, whose watchword and bugle call are, beware of true enemies in the guise of false friends' And the shibboleth of that band, marching forward with the banner of liberty in Peace, Progress, and Political advancement The movement, instead of being a heap of loose dynamite, as it has been stigmatised, is a useful and necessary safety valve in this highly complex machinery of the British rule in India'

He believed the burning question of the day is, what is the possible remedy for ameliorating the condition of 280 000 000 of souls in this extremely poor country He would venture to reply, that the remedy was not far to seek It lay in reducing the enormous military expenditure, in curtailing the "Home charges," and in mitigating the general rigour of taxation There were various other means that might be resorted to for bettering the condition of the people here such as utilising religious pro incts and materials, and giving a more extended scope to the employment of competent Indians, of proved merit, in the public service, without a distinction of colour and creed which was a great bane of an alien rule

It has further remarks the Pandit observed 'Sir Auckland Colvin, in the midst of an overcrowded programme of his hygienic and humanitarian fads, has left some testamentary relics of a fragmentary nature One of them is his studied and laboured oration delivered not long ago at the Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh He there confessed to having borrowed a great deal of his notions from the political teachings of the venerable sage there It is the repetition of the old story again, that the introduction of *a representative system on an expanded basis* into our Legislative Councils would not suit the existing condition of our people We need not now care much for such imbecile platitudes,"

After upholding the necessity for these annual Congresses, he said that the Political Emancipation of India would be a landmark in the history of the British Civilisation and when that time came, and come it must, it would change the relations between the conqueror and the conquered, into those of affectionate ties and intimate friendship (Hear, hear)

India wanted to be retained by England, and by no other power on earth If Russia dared to move an inch beyond the line of demarcation she knew not for her she must think over twice before she ventured to take such a perilous step

Mr Ananda Charlu, of Madras, in proposing that Mr. W C Bonnerjee be the President, remarked that as they had finished one cycle and were beginning another it was most proper that the gentleman who began the first cycle should be there to complete it (Applause)

Mr D E Wacha, of Bombay (in place of Mr Phirozeshah Mehta, who was prevented from attending by illness,) seconded the proposition

The resolution was carried with applause and the cheering was renewed when Mr Bonnerjee took the chair

Babu Surendanath Bannerjee then by the "mandate" of the Chairman read a telegram from the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the owner of Lowther Castle, welcoming the delegates, and expressing the greatest pleasure that the *first use the house had been put to since he* acquired it had been for Congress purpose He wished the Congress every success Cheers were given for the Maharajah of Darbhanga

The Chairman commenced his address, by remarking that the position he was called on to fill was a most distinguished and honourable one He was proud to fill it Allusion had been made to the fact that he was the First President of the Congress in 1885, at Bombay, that meeting beginning on the 28th *December as this one did He* appealed to those assembled to say whether the movement then inaugurated had been a success or not (Yes, and applause) There could be no doubt, say what those who did not view their proceedings with friendly eyes would think the Congress movement had been a success and a conspicuous success The cause of that success, it had been iterated and reiterated by the persons to whom he had referred, was the influence of that great man, Allan Octavian Hume That Mr Hume possessed and had exercised a vast amount of influence over the Congress movement they acknowledged with gratitude, and they were proud of his connection with the Congress But though the movement was to some extent, and only to a very limited extent, due to the influence which Mr Hume had exercised, it was not the influence of this man, or a third man, which had made the Congress what it was—it was the British professors, who had discoursed to them eloquently on the glorious constitution of their country, it was the British merchants, who had shown them how well to deal with the commodities of their country, it was the British engineers who had annihilated distance and had enabled them thus to come together, it was the British planters who had shown what was best to be had out of their soil, it was all those influences which emanated from British rule in India that had made the Congress the success it was (Applause) He ought also to have referred to the British missionaries, who had worked amongst them All that they wished the movement to do was to show the British public, that, without strain to the connect on that existed between this country and Great Britain, such measures might be adopted by the ruling authorities that some of the grievances under which they laboured might be removed, and that they might have the same facilities of national life as existed in Great Britain herself (Applause) The speaker next proceeded to deal with the criticism which had been launched against the Congress for its inaction in regard to social matters He himself had very little faith in the public discussion of social matters They were things which must be left to each individual society to do what it could to improve At great length Mr Bonnerjee spoke in support of this view, pointing out that the exclusion of social reforms was deliberately decided upon at the first Congress, when many eminent social reformers were present, and that the Congress had placed its hall of meeting at the disposal of a Conference wherein social matters were discussed in a friendly manner Criticism such as he had referred to was intended to set them by the ears. The speaker next alluded to the losses sustained by the Congress since its last meeting He paid a touching tribute to the late Pandit Adjudhanath, and Mr George Yule, both of whom, he mentioned, he was *himself the means of interesting in the* Congress and its work Mr Salem Ramaswamy Mudeliar's death was also referred to, as well as the loss of other friends to the Congress in Madras and Bengal. "Sorrow shared is sorrow soothed" as the old adage said, and on the behalf of the Congress he tendered their hearty sympathy to the relatives of their departed friends

Turning then to other topics, the speaker said that the first piece of cheering news he had was that Lord Cross's India Councils Bill had been passed into law, and it would seem that the rules under which it was to be given effect to were now under the consideration of the Government of India They know that the Act in terms did not profess to give them much, but it was capable, he believed, of infinite expansion under the rules that were to be framed If those rules were framed in the spirit in which the present Prime Minister understood that the Act had been framed—that was in a spirit of true statesmanship—he had no doubt that they would all be glad to put away the first plank in their Congress platform The spirits that seemed to be abroad just now in this country did not seem to him to give a very hopeful augury as to those rules If they did not come up to their expectation, then they would go on with their agitation—(applause)—and they would not stop until they got what they all thought, and all believed, they had a right to (Hear, hear)

Another cheering event to which he had to call their attention was the return of their leader, then revered leader, Mr Dadabhai Naoroji—(Applause, a few delegates rising from their seats)—to the British House of Commons as member for Central Finsbury. They all knew that it had been hoped that he would have come out from England to occupy the position that he (the President) was occupying, but he had been prevented by the petition presented by his opponent, Captain Penton Mr Naoroji's seat was now safe and in no the present Parliament they would get all the help that was possible from him What they wanted was not that their countryman should be in the House of Commons so much as that their countrymen should have an opportunity of really represent ng to the Government the views or the people of this country What they wanted was that there should be responsible government in India He had always felt that one of the great evils of the Indian administration was that their rulers were responsible to no one outside of their own consciences That they did conscientiously wish and endeavoured to do them good might be accepted with gratitude, but it was not enough that rulers should be responsible only to their consciences It was necessary that they should be responsible to those over whom they had been placed by Providence He had not lost sight of the fact that the Government of India was responsible to the Government of India at Westminster, which was responsible to the Cabinet and the Cabinet responsible to the House of Commons, but even they considered what all this responsibility meant, they would agree with him that he had not overstated the case After a reference to the late Mr Bradlaugh and to the action of the Conservative Government in passing the Councils Bill and of the Radical electors of Central Finsbury in returning Mr Naoroji, both instances showing a great amount of liberality, he said they had had in one neighbouring Province things done which had made a sensation that it would take a very long time to allay In the first place they had been pressing the Government not to take away grants for education but to increase them, yet the fate of high education so far as Bengal and Bombay were concerned seemed to be sealed The Government required, they said, money for primary education He thought primary as much required as high education, but he did not see why high education should be starved in order that primary education might be reared and protected There was another matter which had disturbed Bengal during the last year and which was still agitating the people He referred to the notification which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had lately issued, withdrawing trial by jury in certain cases from seven districts where trial by jury had been in force for several years (Cries of "Shame") The plea upon which the notification was based was the failure of trial by jury as a means for the repression of crime ('Shame') Could it be said that if Sessions *Judges* tried cases with the assistance of

assessors and of juries and acquitted prisoners that Sessions Judges had been a failure as a means for the repression of crime, and if it could not be said with regard to Sessions Judges could it be said with justice with regard juries? (No, no) They had long felt that the administration of criminal justice in this country had been extremely unsatisfactory. People had not openly spoken about it because those who are affected by it were poor men who could make no noise, and they humbly submitted. While in Civil cases the evidence was taken down in the language in which the witness gave it by an officer appointed for the purpose, and in appeals the evidence thus taken down was made the basis of the judgment of the appeal court where the evidence differed from the notes of the Judge, in Criminal cases the evidence was only taken down by the presiding officer in English The speaker then spoke disparagingly of the knowledge of the language and of the life of the people possessed by Judges, throwing in by the way a defence of the Babu's English and the Babu's knowledge of English literature, his remarks being received with much favour by the audience He also found fault with the translations of the Penal Code into the various languages of India While the arguments in Civil cases, particularly in Civil appeals extended from day to day, some of them had experience of what took place in Criminal appeals when they were heard by Sessions Judges in the Mofussil They were taken up sometimes in the fag end of the day, they were listened to with impatience, and invariably the question was asked just before the Judge rose 'Have you anything more to say? I will read the papers for myself and give my decision to morrow" The withdrawal of trial by jury in serious cases from seven districts of Bengal was not a provincial question but an Imperial question of the highest importance—(applause)—and he therefore thought it was their duty to take this question up and help their Bengal brethren to the utmost extent of their powers to get back what they had lost, and to see that other parts of the country were not overtaken by the same fate Let them consider what was meant by trial by jury having failed as a means for the repression of crime One of the most learned Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, who was consulted on this matter—he referred to Mr Justice Tottenham—said that he did not think that when a person was bent on committing a crime that he would stop to think whether, if detected, he would be tried by a Judge with a jury or by a Judge with the aid of assessors After discussing the difficulty of arriving at a decision in the Court of appeal from the recorded evidence up whether Judge or jury were right in their judgment, he said emphatically that no complaint had reached the Government on the subject of trial by jury from the people affected It was the overflowing desire on the part of the Government to do good to them, that had been the cause of the withdrawal of this system of trial by jury He could have understood it if there had been a hue and cry in the country, or if any representation had come from those affected but this bolt from the blue sky he could not understand

In conclusion he said he had been greatly pained to see one of the apologists of the Government saying openly in his paper that the agitation against the jury system was of no account because it was only a native agitation and no Europeans had joined it But because Europeans did not join the movement was a movement of the people of this country to be despised, was their voice not to be listened to because forsooth their voice was not added to by the voice of their European fellow subjects? Time was when they, the natives of this country, agitated on another matter and the apologists of the Government said "The agitation is not the agitation of the natives of the country, but has been got up by a few discontented Europeans Do not listen to them It is not their true voice, it is the voice of Europeans." And now they were told "Do not listen to them. It is their own voice and not the voice of Europeans." He finally exhorted the delegates to display the same zeal, earnestness and enthusiasm in their own provinces as when they came to the Congress, and made an appeal for funds to support the agitation in England.

It was resolved to send telegrams congratulating Mr Dadabhai Naoroji on his election to the House of Commons, and thanking the electors of Central Finsbury for returning him

The names of the proposed members of the Subjects Committee selected from the various provinces were then submitted and approved of and with three cheers for the Queen Empress the Congress adjourned till yesterday at eleven o'clock

The Congress opened on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock A few lady visitors were among those present

The meeting opened with three cheers for Mr Gladstone, it being his birthday It was resolved, as in previous years, to send a congratulatory telegram to Mr Gladstone

The first resolution, regretting that the India Councils Bill did not in terms, concede to the people the right of electing their own representatives to Councils expressing the hope that adequate justice would be done to the people of India, and that the rules would be published in the *Gazettes* before being finally adopted, was moved by Rao Bahadur Ananda Charlu of Madras He most distinctly stated that it was a matter of profound regret that there was not, in the Statute, a clause which would preclude the possibility of the Act being interpreted in a narrow manner years afterwards Having read extracts from the speeches of Lord Cross, Mr Gladston, and Lord Salisbury on the subject, he said that probably the home authorities wished to give the Indian Government an opportunity to earn credit and achieve reputation by a liberal measure of reform Certain recent utterances had created alarm, and there was room for them to declare clearly that unless there was, to use Mr Gladstone's words, 'a living, real representation,' the whole thing would be a farce and a sham Concluding, the speaker pointed out that the election of members of the Council by the members of the Municipal Boards would not satisfy their aspirations, and they desired that some consideration should be given to what were known as voluntary associations

Babu Surendranath Banerjee seconded the resolution He denied that the Congress was the sinking organisation that it had been represented to be The Congress had "written its name deep in the floating sands of time" He claimed for the Congress the credit for the expansion of the Councils granted by the late Bill Passing on to the question of Government service, he said that it was monstrous that their young men should have to go to London, 10,000 miles, to pass their examination for the inestimable boon of serving in their own country It was "monstrous inconsistency," and "in the face of the Queen's Proclamation "impertinent hypocrisy." If they had expanded Councils, he was certain long before this they would have brought Government to book over the jury notification, by the right of interpellation Noticing the discussion on the Councils Bill, in the House of Commons he asserted (on the authority of Mr Mudholkar) that Mr Maclean, who opposed the Bill, in 1878 addressed a meeting in Bombay in support of the reconstitution and expansion of the Councils Having declared self Government to be the order of nature, the dispensation of divine providence he said "the rights of Englishmen are our rights, their privileges are ours, their constitution is ours" and we appeal to them with the confidence that they will grant us their rights and their privileges, and if we are faithful to the traditions of the Congress, faithful to the teaching of our illustrious chief, I am perfectly certain that the God who presides over the destinies of fallen nation will shower down blessings upon us plentifully.

Raja Rampal Singh spoke in support of the resolution as follows —"After the eloquent language of the gentleman who has just addressed you (Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee) you will not be at all pleased with a speaker like me, who speaks in less fine English But, gentlemen, the righteousness of the cause I advocate, and in behalf of which I now stand before you, pleads my presence and the "right of cause" carries me through all obstacles (applause) and it is for this reason I now venture to stand before you You are aware, ladies and gentlemen that I have been a traveller in foreign countries and have proved the opinion of foreigners in regard to my country, my countrymen, and their real interests, and I am sorry to say, that these people, not only English people, but Europeans and Americans—in fact, the world generally, have called you "degenerate race, because you have not the spirit of the Europeans Unfortunately their arguments and reasons bear with the rights of the case, and till you my friends force your will on the matter (as Europeans would do) you will never have a voice in the case I have heard with my own ears that you are afraid to exercise even your just rights, and appeal against acts that in England would be considered criminal Dare any one strike a servant in England? No The result would be that the servant would lamme himself and prosecute his master because his master dare not trifle with laws that apply to all alike And we? Can we be regulated in this way? No, for we know not how to express our will, but, thank God, the English Government—and may it be blessed—has listened to our voice, and by Her Majesty's Proclamation—but not, I am sorry to say until Congress had forced its way and assisted on the promises of that Proclamation being fulfilled (Cheers) You might say that this right was promised and we ought to get it, but it was only really given the other day by Lord Lansdowne at Poona The reason for my rising is to impress upon you that these matters rest with yourselves You must not merely raise your hand, metaphorically speaking, when the Viceroy in Council raises his and keep it down when he keeps it down, but you must, like men and gentlemen, appeal, speak your real minds, and show as your right for constitutionally doing so Her Majesty's Proclamation against which no British officer in India dare, unless he is a rebel, stir a finger. We must have something more satisfactory for food for our starving population than merely education. It is true we have security of life and property, railway and sea communication, and innumerable blessings bestowed by the advent of British rule, but for all that the monopoly of trade, the life of the Empire, is in the hands of foreigners, because the English Government says the question of free trade must have force in India. Europeans are, like birds of prey, in this matter superior to others, and they are too swift for us The resources of England are not sufficient to support the people of England unless they come out here, and this shows that India is of benefit to them" The Raja then proceeded to condemn free trade as far as Indian interests are concerned, and declared it as being his opinion that if the elective system in its entirety were allowed and the voice of the nation could in any way govern the country the present system of free trade, so injurious to Indian interests would be doomed" As for politic feeling, in its bearing on this matter," said the Raja, "a king who is loved by his subjects is better served than one who is feared, as you may see by comparing some countries with those who serve under the Emperor of Russia, and, therefore, if Her Majesty's Proclamation is carried out we shall get what we require (Loud cheers)

Mr Nampeshi, of Poona, supported the resolution, and pointed out that it was possible for the Government to treat the Councils Bill as the Bombay Government treated the Local Government Bill.

Mr Narayan Swami Naidu, from the Central Provinces, also spoke, saying the resolution simply asked for what they expected to get, and what Government ought to have given them unasked for.

Mr. Uma Shanker of Umritsar, Hafiz Abdul Rahim of Aligarh and Mr. Wahi Buddin also supported the resolution, and it was then carried unanimously.

Mr G H Gokhale of Poona then moved a resolution regarding the Report of the Public Service Commission, regretting that the posts reserved for the natives were isolated, that 93 instead of 100 appointments had actually been thrown open; that all the appointments recommended had not been given, and further declaring that full justice would not be done till the examinations for the Civil Service were held simultaneously in England and India.

Not only did they not stand where they were, but they had actually been put back One sixth of the actual recruitment was guaranteed to Indians, and not one sixth of the reserved posts, by the rules of 1879, that is, one-sixth of 750 or 760, and not one sixth of 600 He asserted that the promises made to them had not been kept, and he should not be surprised if one day it was said they were never intended to be carried out, and that they were told "after all you are a conquered race, and you must not expect much" They found a change coming over the spirit of the Government, and the change was in the direction of retrogression, as shown by the jury notification, the curtailment of educational grants, the treatment of municipalities. They appealed to the Government to change that policy of distrust and suspicion. The reason for the present policy, he said, was expressed by Mr Mehta last year, when he said that it was all very well to talk of bringing the subject to the level of the ruler, but when he began to get nearly to the level of the ruler, the temptation to kick him back a little was irresistible.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya of Allahabad seconded the resolution, complaining that the people of the country were not given the free scope in the public service which they had a right to expect The wealth of the country was being drained by the inordinate employment of foreigners in support of which statement he quoted figures from a parliamentary blue book on East India salaries. The Indian people had to suffer the consequence of hasty and ignorant legislation

Mr J R Naikar supported the resolution, and it, having been further supported was carried

After the interval for lunch a resolution, praying for the complete separation of Judicial and Executive functions, was moved by Mr R N Madholkar, Berar

Mr Ambica Charan Mazumdar, Furridpur, in seconding the resolution advocated the abolition of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police in Bengal, and the appointment in their place of Joint Magistrates, in order to reduce expenditure.

Mr Hem Chundar Roy, Dacca, remarked that the Local Government of Bengal had come to think that there were more acquittals than there should be He complained that District Judges remitted cases to the Subordinate Judges, with a plain expression of opinion how they should be decided

Mr K G Nath, Poona, complained that the tendency in India was to subordinate judicial to executive functions, and that officials transferred from executive to judicial duties carried with them prejudices they had acquired in the former capacity.

The resolution, after being further supported, was carried unanimously.

Mr D E Wacha, Bombay, moved the fourth resolution, praying that the Government should not, unless their hands were forced by foreign States, take any steps with regard to the currency till the Brussels Conference had come to some conclusion, and asking that the results of Lord Herschell's Committee should be made public for discussion before action was taken He argued that there was such diversity of opinion that meantime patience should be exercised and the question discussed from every point of view He went into the history of the currency question, with the view of proving that the best course was to let the present state of things alone He expressed a hope that the Government would not legislate in a panic, and touching on the intricacy of the problem, he referred to "the masses of statistics of every hue and colour, reflecting upon the currency question

Captain Banon, Kalu, seconded the resolution

The President, in putting the resolution, said the Congress were in no way bound by the speeches of the proposers and supporters of the resolution. They merely wanted the Government to see that they were alive to the importance of the question, and they would therefore pass what he called "the colourless resolution"

The resolution was accordingly agreed to unanimously

The Congress then adjourned till yesterday at 11 o'clock —*The Pioneer*

(To be continued)

BANGALORE—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD CITY —1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1893. [No. 2.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	YEARLY	ADVANCE
English		3—0—0
Kannadiga		4—0—0
English & Kannada		6—0—0

MOFUSSIL

English		4—0—0
Kannada		4—0—0
English & Kannada		8—0—0

N B—If any wish to secure the advantage of receiving their copies in the mofussil, they should send in their subscription at the rate of the Town Subscription, which will be the lowest possible rate. Mofussil Subscribers can take either the English or the Kannada edition alone, or both. The Karnataka Prakasika being an Anglo-Kannada bilingual paper, it is requested that in their orders they may specify the language or languages in which they wish their copies to be sent, as in the absence of any intimation to the contrary, the editions will be sent in both the languages and charged accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis, Impotence, Mercury Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heartburn, and Dyspepsia.

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra, Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—one month

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile.

Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, strengthens the semen and increases the sexual powers.

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses, mentally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE EXTRA COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5 half-yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Occultism, Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.*

WONDERS

1	Oz	Blue Black Ink	As 10
1	Oz	Brilliant Red Ink	As 10
1	Pt	Blue Black Ink	As 6
1	Pt	Brilliant Red Ink	As 7
1	10z	Plain Stamping Ink	As 10
1	20z	Invisible Ink	As

One packet Blue Black Ink, Producing 7 pint bottles of good ink, dissolving in cold water only As 6

Purchasers of any of the above articles will be presented with a straight line Rubber stamp of his own name or any Stamp 2 inches in length and ¼ of an inch breadth.

Office stamps in different shapes are supplied at Rs 3 each including pad, ink and box.

One packet Ink powder, one Rubber stamp with small size pad, ink and box As 14, and big size Re 1 only.

RAY BROTHERS,

XIII, Canning Street Calcutta,

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 7th Jan—The *Standard* states that Russian emissaries have arrived at Kabul for the purpose of persuading the Amir to come to an understanding with Russia regarding the Pamirs without the knowledge of England.

The *Daily News* states that the Home Rule Bill includes a clause limiting the Irish Members at Westminster to one third their present number.

Paris 7th Jan—Another sensation has been caused in Paris owing to the implication in the Panama Canal Scandals of M Rouvier, who was Minister of Public Works when the Panama Lottery was issued. It is now alleged that M Baïhaut and M Blondin, who was his Secretary, received one million francs in bribes.

Allahabad, 8th Jan—In opening the business of the Bengal Legislative Council before the Members on Saturday, Sir Charles Elliott said that, in accordance the Bengal Municipal Act, the privilege of electing their own Chairman would not be interfered with, and that Government sanction will not be required to elect a Vice-Chairman. The Local Government was persuaded to this view by the Secretary of State.

Sixty lakhs are to be sanctioned for the Mushki Valley Railway to insure work being carried forward rapidly on the Bolan route to Quetta.

The formal date fixed for the execution of Major Ram Chunder, of Ulwar, according to the procedure of the British Law, is the 16th instant. Meanwhile the Secretary of State has been referred to.

London, 9th Jan—The *Times*, in a special article, commends the moderation and fairness of the Resolutions passed by the Indian Congress at Allahabad on the currency and other questions, and says the same spirit has been shown by the British Committee in London.

Moscow, 9th Jan—The Emir of Bokhara has arrived in Moscow.

Moscow, 9th Jan—The Emir of Bokhara is quartered in the Kremlin, where several Russian Grand Dukes have already paid him a visit. Everything has been arranged to entertain His Highness royally.

Paris, 9th Jan—M Baïhaut was arrested to night in connection with the Panama Canal Scandals.

London, 10th Jan—The Marquis of Ripon in a speech delivered at Newcastle, stated that if the Lords should reject the Home Rule Bill, Government will know what to do for the best interests of the country, and will recognise no right on the part of the Lords to demand a Dissolution.

Allahabad 9th Jan—Dr Robertson, accompanied by Captain Younghusband, leaves Gilgit for Chitral immediately.

London, 11th Jan—The *Times* states that a Special Commission has been formed at St Petersburg to consider the seizures of British sealers in Behring Sea. It is believed that Russia is working jointly with America in opposing British views regarding the Behring Sea Fishery.

Allahabad, 10th Jan—A Calcutta paper states that the Government of India has received information to the effect that the Amir has entered into negotiations with Russia regarding the Pamirs and that an Envoy from Abdur Rahman has been staying in the Muscovite Camp on the Murghab.

Letters received in Kabul on December the 29th, show that no preparations are proceeding for the Jellalabad Mission. The Amir preserves silence in his communications with the British Agent.

Interesting Notes on the mineral resources of Burma by Dr. Fritz Noetling have just been published at Rangoon. They show that what have been known as Burmese amber is not amber, and is different from all known fossil resins. Dr Noetling has named it Burmite, and says its bad qualities will prevent its ever being a serious competitor of genuine amber. In a Note on the Jade Mines he gives a hopeful view of the future, if the mines are exploited by Europeans.

Calcutta, 11th Jan—The Maharajah of Mysore returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling to day. The visit to Burma has been abandoned.

London, 12th Jan—Lord Herschell's Currency Committee yesterday examined Mr Coke, of the firm of David Sassoon and Company, and also Mr William Sower and S Raymond West. The Committee will meet on Wednesday to consider its Report. It is stated unofficially that the Committee has heard much evidence from both sides regarding a gold standard for India and the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, and has also considered other issues besides these.

Bombay, 12th Jan—It has been officially notified that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria's arrival at Bombay has been postponed till Tuesday, the 17th instant.

Allahabad, 11th Jan—Archduke Ferdinand D'Este is to be officially received at Bombay on the 17th instant, or a day later than previously arranged. Visits will be paid to Hyderabad, Mysore and Gwalior. Arriving at Calcutta on February 1st leaving there on the 6th February, His Imperial Highness proceeds to Rajputana, and will afterwards go to Nepal on a shooting expedition. The Archduke embarks at Colombo for Ceylon at the conclusion of his Indian tour in March.

General Protheroe and Mr Crawford, of the Foreign Office, left Calcutta on Tuesday night for Bombay to meet His Royal Highness.

Berlin, 12th Jan—General Von Caprivi, speaking in defence of the Army Bill in the Reichstag, said he regarded France as the chief danger, and that a French Dictatorship was not impossible. He believed that a military alliance existed between France and Russia, and in conclusion, he said Germany's safety lay in being strong enough to assume the offensive.

Washington, 11th Jan—The Committee of the House of Representatives has reported favorably on the Bill for repealing the monthly purchases of silver.

Allahabad, 12th Jan.—The Amir is said to be suffering again from an attack of his old enemy gout

Allahabad, 13th Jan—An incident occurred in connection with the recent Indian Congress at Allahabad It seems that Captain Hearsey wrote asking to have an interview with the Lieutenant Governor, and not receiving a reply immediately, he fired off a characteristic letter to Government House What transpired need not be told more than to say that the Congress struck Captain Hearsey's name off the Subjects Committee, and Captain Hearsey shook the "dust of the Congress off his feet"

Lahore, 13th Jan—The Maharajah of Kapurthala leaves for England on the 6th March He will visit the Chicago Exhibition, and will return through Japan

The Maharajah of Mysore left Calcutta on the 14th instant.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1893

THE PAST YEAR

II

It cannot be said that the year 1892 was a very eventful one in India. No very stirring events came to the front, either to cause distress or produce joy The ordinary course was followed, business was carried on; the officials flitted about the country, and though it cannot be said that there was great prosperity, there was no very great distress. The currency caused great anxiety during the whole year, and though measures were attempted to improve matters they produced very little effect The rupee is worthless than it has ever done before, and there is no guarantee that it will not dwindle down smaller than is now the case. All sorts of expedients are talked about, but it is questionable whether they would improve matters, and the Government does not appear inclined to try any of them, at least, for the present. The Conference lately held produced no effect whatever, and it seems as if the crisis had arrived At the end of the last official year there was a deficit, chiefly owing to the low rate of exchange, and it will be very surprising if it is not larger this year, for as we have said, the rupee is of less value than it was then The price of all the necessaries of life have risen of late, and those with small incomes find it very difficult to get along. The affairs of Afghanistan occupied a good deal of the attention of Government during the year The Amir, it was thought interfered too much with some of the tribes that were either altogether independent or who were under the protection of the British, and though he gave up fighting against them at the bidding of the Viceroy he did this very ungraciously He resented the interference of the Government of this land, it is believed, and hence he refused to attend the conference at Jellalabad that the authorities proposed should be held He did not point blank refuse to go to this place, but he made all sorts of excuses, he pleaded pressure of business, and showed very plainly that he did not intend meeting Lord Roberts The last report about him was that he intended settling the Pamir question with Russia without consulting England, and also that he had given an audience to envoys from that country. It is thought that the Czar has advised Abdul Rahman to set the power of Great Britain at defiance, and hence the way he is now acting

The season throughout India was very remarkable last year. In the North and West rain fell in great abundance, in many places a great deal more than was required Much damage was done to the crops while the tanks were breached, and the Railway lines washed away In the Punjaub the rainfall was particularly heavy, where as a rule, it is very light, while in parts of Madras there was a partial failure. In the Madura district very little rain came down, and it is feared that famine may be the result, or, at least, scarcity In other parts of the Madras Presidency it is believed that relief works will have to be established, and before long The railway system is now so well organised that supplies can easily be sent from one place to another

The State of Hyderabad was not in a satisfactory condition during the last year When it commenced, the Imperial Diamond case was being tried Jacobs, the man who sold the precious stone, was sued for the money he had obtained and failed to return After the case had gone on for some time, a compromise was arrived at, and the matter was settled Then came the Pamphlet scandal, which caused great sensation, and which has not yet been brought to a close Then there was the fall of the most powerful official in Hyderabad, the man who had really governed the State for years, and his fall involved that of several others It is hoped that a better order of things has set in, and that Hyderabad will be better ruled in the future than it has been in the past The Viceroy visited the capital of the State in November and gave some very wholesome advice to the Nizam and his officials, and probably, it was in consequence of this that the change we have spoken of has been brought about. Much remains to be accomplished before the State can be said to be at all well governed, or even decently governed

The Indian Councils Bill became law last year, and was generally well received It did not allow the elective principle, but it gave something, and what it gave was in the right direction The next concession may be the principle to which we have referred India was delighted when it became known that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, had been elected a member of Parliament. This fact has given the people more pleasure than almost anything else could have done, and we are sure the gentleman who has become a member of the House of Commons will be the means of doing much good to this land The murder of the Dewan of Ulwar caused great sensation throughout India The criminals have been tried and suffer for the terrible offence they committed The Indian National Congress was held at the end of the year at Allahabad and was a great success The subjects taken up were well discussed, and the meeting shows that the movement inaugurated years ago is still progressing

In Mysore there was at one time great fear of scarcity, the rains of 1891 having partially failed The Dewan travelled throughout the parts of the country affected, made copious notes, and on his return to Bangalore drew up plans to be put in force by those in charge of relief works These had to be organised in several places, and the directions laid down by the Dewan were strictly carried out, and all who wished to work were able to do so But the scarcity was not so general as was at first feared, and so the works established were not on a large scale But had more been required the authorities were quite prepared to meet the demand During 1892 rainfall was scanty, and relief works may have to be resorted to, but in some parts the crops are good, and no help will be required There will, however, it is to be feared, be a lack of water for drinking and other purposes as the amount of rain that fell last year was far below the average. Even now the tanks are getting low while there is no water at all in some wells Pumping has been resorted to for the Civil and Military Station, and water has been let out of the Sankey's tank for the use of the City It is to be hoped the monsoon will come early this year or great distress will be sure to ensue Besides the want of water Bangalore was very unhealthy last year. Epidemics prevailed and deaths were many Never before in the history of the place were there so many casualties to report. Some of the best known men both in the Civil and Military Station and the city, died, some of these were taken away by the prevailing epidemics while others succumbed to natural causes But the number was fearfully large.

There was a change of Residents in April last, Sir Harry Prendergast giving place to Colonel Henderson. The latter has given great satisfaction during the time he has been here The Dussarah festivities came off as usual in October, when the Address was read This showed that the Province was in a good state, the finances were in proper order, and the people contented. The Representative Assembly mustered in large numbers, and everything went off well. The permission given to elect some of the members has given great satisfaction, and the people gladly avail themselves of the privilege granted The Maharajah visited Bangalore during the season, and the festivities common to that time came off In November the Viceroy visited the Province, and passing through Bangalore went on to the capital From this place he proceeded to the Keddaha On his return he spent two days in this Station, and then proceeded to Madras. At the end of the year the Maharajah paid the Viceroy a visit in Calcutta, and he is now in the capital of the country. His Highness is expected here about the middle of next month.

Just before the year closed news was heard that the Dewan had been knighted, and the people of Mysore were pleased, not only on account of the honour done to so deserving an officer, but also to the honour conferred upon the Province It is well known that Sir Seshadri Iyer has done excellent work during his ten years' tenure of office, and it has been acknowledged that the dignity conferred on him was well deserved. The Province is in a far better condition than it was when he entered on the office of Dewan, and it is only right this should be acknowledged by the Paramount Power Although there was some scarcity, upon the whole, matters went on well in Mysore during the year, and this is due in great measure to the policy adopted by the Dewan, and it is satisfactory to know that the Indian authorities have been able to see this.

Occasional Notes

Mr W Digby is alleged to have expressed the opinion that Mr A O Hume is the Jonah of the Indian Congresssship, and should be promptly thrown overboard

A number of Shan Chieftains are now on their way to visit Rangoon, amongst them being the Kyaington Sawbwa, who is coming with 100 followers, and says he will proceed to Buddha Gaya.

It is rumored that Mr. A Sankaraiah, Dewan Peishkar of Cochin, will shortly retire from the service, and that he will be succeeded by Mr T C Krishna Menon B A. and B L., Second Judge of the Appeal Court

The Hyderabad Secret Pamphlet Case was resumed on the 10th instant The Resident has sanctioned the appointment of a Commission to examine the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, with Mr Bosanquet as Commissioner, the Minister selecting his own time

During the absence from Travancore of Mr Shungray Seobyer, the Dewan who accompanies the Maharajah on his visit to Madras at the end of this month, Mr Krishnaswamy Row, Chief Judge of the Travancore High Court, will act as Dewan

Some changes have taken place in high quarters in Hyderabad Rajah Kishen Prasad (Peshkar) becomes Military Minister Nawab Vicar-ul Umra, Revenue Minister, while Nawab Fakr ul Mulk remains Judicial Minister, and Nawab Shabab Jang, Miscellaneous Minister

The *Pioneer* is considerably exercised at the attitude of Sir Douglas Straight on the Jury question Although the latter was a most distinguished Judge of the Allahabad High Court for a long many years the Allahabad paper charges him with ignorance of the Indian Jury system.

The year's loss to the Government of India on the Secretary of State's Council Bills—the difference between the rupee at 1s 4d, at which it was estimated, and the rupee as it is—will be about 114 lakhs, a contributory fact which has already reached the address of Lord Herschell's Committee

Prince Constantine Wiasemsky, a cousin of the Czar, has just accomplished a ride from St Petersburg to Pekin and Pekin to Bangkok From Bangkok he came via Myawaddy to Moulmein, whence he journeyed to Rangoon, arriving there last week His Imperial Highness will travel overland through India, Afghanistan, and Persia back to Russia.

Two young Chinese girls, both scarcely 16, have been charged at Ottakring with cruelty to animals To secure the affection of their sweethearts they cut out the eyes of two litte twelve week old kittens, and burnt them to powder The powder was put into wine, which the young men drank This prescription has been regarded as an infallible love potion since 1766

The *Hindu Patriot* remarks that Mr Bonnerjee's speech was an eminently practical one In terse and close argument, in brilliancy of eloquence, in force, vigour, and sincerity,—in every thing that should characterise such a speech—Mr Bonnerjee's address yields to none of its predecessors and is wholly worthy of the "pick of Indian orators" as the *Indian Daily News* is good enough to style Mr Bonnerjee.

A St Petersburg telegram says that the *conscription for the present year resulted* in the production of 904 500 men of requisite age and qualifications, besides 89,600 who had been left in from former years. Of these, 202,400 were actually enlisted under the colours, and the rest were inscribed on the Reserve. Out of the total 796 539 were Christians, 51,248 Jews, 30,392 Mussulmans, and 1,270 Pagans

On the 19th instant the Rajah of Cochin starts on his tour to Nothern India via Madras, where he arrives at 7 30 A M on the 23 d instant He will be accompanied by Mr V Subramanya Pillay Dewan, Mr. S Lodge, First Judge Appeal Court, and several other officials Mr H B Grigg, C I E, British Resident, meets H H the Rajah at Madras Moore's Gardens, Nungambakkam, has been engaged for the Rajah and his staff

It is officially notified that the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria will arrive in Bombay to-morrow, and will probably remain in India until the end of March Salutes of twenty one guns will be fired at all stations where practicable, and Guard of Honour of one Officer and forty-five men will be moved at the residence of His Imperial Highness wherever that residence may for the time be A cavalry escort of a hundred troopers is also to be furnished wherever practicable

The transference of the management of the Elaka Devastanam, Tanjore District, from the Royal Family of Tanjore to the Temple Committee, which has been recently ordered by Government, does not appear to be giving satisfaction entirely in the District The Elaka Devastanam, which has been managed hitherto by the late Senior Ranee, is still under the management of her agent In the meantime the Ranees are trying to get the Government Order cancelled

A correspondent to a local contemporary says the following about the Dewanship of Cochin "I am glad Mr. A Sankariah—the Dewan Peishkar, who makes no secret of his attachment to the *Mahatmas*, who creates Rajkumar Colleges, and Hindu Sabhas *galore* in the twinkling of an eye, who works by fits and starts, &c, &c., has not been given the place. Dame rumour has it that he intends retiring shortly, being disappointed thrice to hold the reins of the Cochin State This reminds me of the fox and grapes, I read while I was school boy"

An audacious forgery has, it is alleged, just been discovered. A "refund note" for Rs 1928 was presented a few days ago by some person to the Station Master of Trichinopoly Fort station. He, on presentation of the note, paid the money to the presentee, having *previously received* what he thought were instructions from the Traffic Manager to do so It has since been discovered that the signatures of the Chief Auditor and Assistant to the Agent on the "refund note", and that of the Traffic Manager in the covering letter are forgeries. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Police.

If there be any truth in the *Standard's* announcement as telegraphed by Reuter to-day that Russian Emissaries have arrived at Kabul for the purpose of persuading the Amir to come to an understanding with Russia regarding the Pamirs without the knowledge of England, immediate action on our part will be necessary It was this same sort of manœuvre on the part of Russia that brought about our wars with Dost Mahomed and Shere Ali, and if Abdurrahman does not remain staunch to us, he will have to be treated as his two predecessors were It is remarkable that this Russian Mission should have coincided with Mr Gladstone's term of office

One of the other topics of the day in Hyderabad is the expected examination of the Prime Minister on behalf of the defence in the Pauphlet Scandal case Sir Asman Jah is trying hard to avoid appearing in Court, but it is not yet known whether the Counsel for the defence will so easily let him off On information is that if the Court will summon him to give his evidence, the Nizam will not stand in the way. If His Excellency is ultimately compelled to give evidence fearful exposures are likely to be made in the hands of Mr Norton, which will conclusively prove to the world the rottenness of His Excellency's administration.

Pundits are looking suspicious in Afghanistan A report has reached India from a trustworthy source that an Afghan agent accompanied from the Amir has visited the Russian post on the Murghab in the Pamir region He travelled by way of the Upper Oxus Valley into Kashgaria, so as not to have the appearance of coming direct from Afghanistan It is impossible to say what instructions he received but his journey is disquieting The Amir is showing himself more yielding in respect of Russian claims on his northern and eastern boundaries to representations from this side regarding his interference along the Indo Afghan frontier

Literary, or rather book-making centres by Government clerks are in future to be shunned by the Madras Government The following G O has recently been issued —"The Government are recently refused to comply with an application for the purchase of copies of a pamphlet containing the petition rules and orders regarding the dismissal of public servants which had been published by a clerk in the service of Government and at the same time prohibited the purchase in future of books of the kind at the public expense His Excellency the Governor in Council now directs that as a general rule, all similar other subordinates be discouraged from compiling such pamphlets for sale, and that on no account shall the patronage of Government be extended to any publications of this kind"

If the members of the Indian Congress had set themselves deliberately to "draw" *The Thunderer* they could not have done better than pass the Resolution they did on the currency question We do not wish to detract from the moderation and fairness of the Resolutions passed by the Indian Congress at Allahabad on the currency and other questions, but the influence that is moved the *Times* to praise and bless where before to wrath only too ready to blame and chide too palpable to be mistaken by anybody who reads between the lines The special organ of the "gold bugs" would be foolish if it had lost the opportunity of playing this particular card in a game which is going against the interests and wishes of its supporters.—*Mail*

Local and Provincial.

The Court of the British Resident — The first sitting of this Court took place on Saturday when a number of cases was heard

A trip to Coorg —The British Resident will shortly pay a visit to Coorg, and settle the questions that may be brought before him

The Resident —Colonel Henderson went out on Friday morning to Dodballapur to inspect the line, and returned in the same evening

A sheep Farm —We are told that the Mysore Government has sanctioned the importation from Australia of eight rams for breeding purposes

A horrible tragedy —On the 10th inst a Brahmin residing in Chica Pettah, having found his wife in the arms of her paramour murdered both by cutting their throats and killed himself on the spot. After the usual Coroner's inquest the three corpses were made over to their relatives.

Alteration in the Train Service —On and after the 15th instant, a Mail Train will run between Mysore and Poona as before, in addition to a local Train which at present runs between Nanjangud and Bangalore —H

A Lady Lecturer —We hear that Soubhagyavati Rukkammal, a lady teacher in the Maharani's Girls' School, delivered a lecture in Kanarese last week at Yedatore in the Hall of the Girls' School there The subject of the lecture is said to have been "Female Education"—H.

The Madras Abkari Act —It is said that the British Resident has been asked by the Government of Mysore, to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to introduce the Madras Abkari Act in the province of Mysore, in the place of the present Excise Act which does not give entire satisfaction

The Weather —It is during the day, dry and hot, though the nights are chilly and sometimes cold There is great difference between the nights and the days Rain has fallen in some parts of the Madras Presidency, but not a drop has come down in this place. The tanks are getting lower every day, and nothing has been done to replenish them

Vaccination in Mysore —In reply to a communication from the Senior Civil Surgeon in Mysore the Government stated that it was not prepared to introduce a compulsory Vaccination Act into the province, being of opinion that compulsion was not the best method of meeting and overcoming the prejudice that now prevails on the subject.

The Urdu Students' Home —Our readers will remember that in one of our recent issues we announced the opening of a Boarding School for the Urdu students of the place The institution has been located in one of the Government buildings that are to be found in the Nazribad. There are about 30 boys at present, and including the Manager three teachers have been appointed The average monthly establishment is said to amount to Rs 700, and the whole expense is defrayed by His Highness the Maharajah. This is the first institution of the kind in Mysore, and we hope it will become a success —H

On Dit —It is strongly rumoured in official circles that the Imperial Government has sanctioned the appointment of an Assistant to the Dewan, and that this office will be conferred on Mr V P Madhava Rao, Inspector General of Police If this rumour proves correct our talented Chief Judge, Mr T R A Thirubou Chetty, Acting Dewan may well look forward to the permanent appointment which he is at present precluded from holding on the ground of his being a native Christian which does not enable him to attend to many of the religious ceremonies in H. H. the Maharajah's family, and this appointment, if made, will pave the way for a worthy successor to Sir K Sheshadri Iyer on his retirement or transfer from the Mysore Service.—S

The Railway Conference —On the 10th of the last month there was a conference at Bangalore of the authorities of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the British Resident in Mysore, the Assistant Resident, the Consulting Engineer, the Dewan and some others. It now transpires that the questions of the platform tickets, running of a mail train from Mysore to Poona and the plat form ticket disturbance in Mysore were discussed, and all the three settled amicably. With regard to the first two questions, we might say this week that plat form tickets were abolished not only in Mysore but in all the other stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and that on and after the 15th instant a mail train will run as before from here to Poona

The *Daily Post* has a vigorous leader in its issue of the 7th instant in which it calls upon the Citizens of Bangalore "to summon mass meetings both in the Station and City and to elect each a strong committee from among the prominent rate payers to consider the situation and the present wants" The article goes on to say that a vigilant committee ought to be formed from among these to probe into and examine practically the following or similar questions —

1. How is it that our tanks (or at least the official register of one of them) could only show 2 ft 2½ ins of water with a rainfall of 22 55 inches on 1st November last, whilst for corresponding period of 1876 (the famine year) a depth of 2ft 6 ins was standing with a rainfall of only 16 09½ ins?

2 Is it really the case that thus early in the year we are deficient, because the feeders and sources of supply have been tampered or interfered with?

3 Is it not perfectly true that our normal supply decreasing, in proportion to the registered rainfall, and why?,'

General Summary.

The Madras Railway —The Madras Railway authorities have, we understand, decided to appoint European or Eurasian Chief Booking Clerks at Arkonam, Jollarpet, Bangalore, Podanore, Erode and Calicut.

The Madras Government Secretariat —Mr Chinnaswamy Moodelliar, M A, Clerk Madras Government Secretariat, has been appointed French Translator in the Secretariat, and he will also get the confidential clerk's allowance in the arrangements consequent on Mr A T Pringle being appointed Assistant Secretary, and Messrs. Bird and Schmidt being promoted to the 1st and 2nd Assistantships respectively

We all know that Mr Gladstone finds a change of occupation the best means of rest and recreation In the course of the Rev George Jackson told an Edinburgh audience the other day an anecdote of the Premier which he said had never been published A gentleman asked Mr Gladstone the cause of his astonishing activity Mr Gladstone replied that many years ago he heard there was a road leading out of London which killed more horses than any other road Now, this particular road was a dead level, and accordingly only brought one set of the muscles of a horse into play Applying the moral, Mr Gladstone thought that what was good for the horse was good for him

When Mauritius was ceded to Great Britain in 1810, there was a gigantic tortoise in a court of the Artillery Barracks at Port Louis which in there still, although almost blind Lightweighs, according to a French observer, 150 kilogrammes, and measures 2 50 metres (8 ft), across the carapace Its height from the ground to the top of the carapace, when it walks, is about 0 63 metres (about 2 ft,) It is believed to be 200 years old at least, nevertheless, it carries two men on its back with ease It is evident a survival of the large tortoises which formerly existed in a wild state in the Seychelles and other islands of the Indian Ocean, but are now only found while in the Aldabra Islands, north-west of Madagascar, where they are rapidly disappearing

The Madras Electric Tramway.—We learn that the shares for the Madras Electric Tramway Company are coming in from different quarters At an influential meeting of the leading citizens of Madras, held on Wednesday last, at which Mr Digby, the Chairman, and Mr. Falconer, the Engineer, explained in full the future prospects of the Company, about 4,000 shares were taken up on the spot. Mr. H Falconer was for some years the Chief Engineer of the Bombay Tramway Company He had a good deal to do with the construction and extension of the Bombay Tramway. He has a thorough knowledge of Tramway track construction and Tramway Electric Cars. Only about six thousand shares are yet wanting to make up three fourths of the estimated outlay, which the company must have actually deposited in the Bank before work is begun; and we are sure that all of them will be taken up by Monday next when Mr Digby leaves Madras for Bombay —*The Hindu*

The Amir on the high horse.—Sir Lepel Griffin's championship of the Amir's cause comes, as we said a few days ago, at an inopportune moment Abdur Rahman, after manœuvring and procrastinating in a rhetoric fashion regarding the Jellalabad Mission, has just made another move which would seem to indicate that his desire now is at any cost to annoy the Government which has so strongly supported him since they placed him in power. The year closes with the announcement that His Highness has ordered a cantonment to be built opposite our railway terminus beyond the Khojak, a proceeding which practically amounts to the declaration that he dreads an invasion of his country from India. This, at least, will be the conclusion drawn by the Afghan people, and it may have most mischievous results along the borderland. New Chaman has never been fortified, out of deference to the Amir's feelings, it is simply a railway station to which material is stored for a possible extension of the line The troops stationed there are only sufficient to guard against the local Irbesmen who have no evil reputation which they have more than once shown to be fully deserved Now it will become a question whether our garrison should not be strengthened and the station placed in a thoroughly defensible state

Extracts.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION

The following is the text of a Resolution adopted at a meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Currency Association, on Saturday, and addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Financial Department, with a request that it be forwarded to the Secretary of State —

As it seems certain that the deliberation of the International Monetary Conference will end without any practical result being arrived at, and that in consequence, as the statements of the American delegates leave no room to doubt, America will shortly suspend State purchases of silver, the gold price of that metal must necessary continue to fall The Secretary of State for India should, therefore be urged by Government to sanction the immediate closing of the Mints against the free coinage of silver, reserving that privilege for Government alone, and to refuse the sale of Council Bills under a certain fixed rate Unless these protective measures be speedily adopted it is anticipated that the Government of India will soon be involved in deeper financial troubles, that the present disorganised condition of trade will be intensely aggravated, and the financial and commercial relations with gold using countries reduced to absolute confusion This branch of the Indian Currency Association is distinctly of opinion that no insurmountable difficulty can arise from the immediate closing of the Mints to the public, and that to do so is the only rational remedy for the present ruinous position The longer this action is delayed the greater the difficulties that will arise Already the abnormally large shipments of silver in transit to India and the large contracts reported to have been made in London for the delivery of silver some months forward at rates considerably under the existing market rate, unmistakably indicates that practical authoritative opinion views the future of silver with grave alarm, and that the closing of India's mints is considered inevitable India is believed to be the only country whose mints are now open to the unrestricted coinage of silver, and as the markets for the metal are notoriously in the hands of bold speculators the disturbing fluctuations are not likely to be less frequent and violent than hitherto and are certain to be maintained so long as India continues to keep her mints open as at present By adopting the course proposed India will be able to wait composedly till Western Nations make up their minds as to what course they mean to permanently follow

Bombay, Dec 30

The New Year Honours

The *Statesman*.—With a few, and only a very few, exceptions, the New Year's Honours List furnishes a further proof of the absurdity of the principle on which the distribution of honours is made, almost as a rule, in India In the present case, while we have nothing to urge against the eight or ten gentlemen whose names appear in the list with the solitary exception of Mr W. B Hudson, whose knighthood is a graceful, if somewhat tardy, compliment to the great planting interest in Behar, not a single non-official European, and but two native gentlemen, find a place therein In all India, it seems,—, we omit reference to the personal titles, concerning which we can say nothing, because we know nothing—there are none among the great non-official classes who have done anything to entitle them to recognition

at the hands of the Government in the only way in which it is possible for the Government to show its sense of faithful services. There are four or five High Courts in India, with, we suppose, about *forty Judges*, but not one of H. M's Judges can possibly expect to receive any distinguishing mark of her Majesty's regard. Not a member of the whole Uncovenanted Service, not an officer of the *Railway staff* of the country, not a member of the great Educational Department, not a native soldier in any of our own or the Native armies, not a professional man in the country—, lawyer, physicians, or civil engineer, nor a banker, merchant, scholar, *litterateur*, or capitalist with fortune committed to the progress and well being of the empire can possibly make any pretensions to public honours. It is the same ludicrous and nearly incredible spectacle of a small Secretariat clique of Civilians, sitting down periodically to decorate each other over and over again. It is all rot; it is and ought to be Get into the green, and at the 20 mile stage you will receive the first ribbon, at the 25-mile the second, at the 30th the third, and so on. We should not notice the matter—we should not deem it worth notice—but that it is demoralising to the last degree. Ordinary human *nature consists of more poor stuff, that the* "distinctions" thus conferred, not exceeding are desired by almost every one. Real indifference to them is rare. We have ourselves an honest republican *contempt for the entire* system; and certainly this peculiarly Indian method of "conferring" distinctions by machinery, under which a man goes in at one end without a tail, and comes out a few years after with a comical appendage a yard long, does not lessen our dislike of the thing. Better far for us to have no distinctions at *all than "confer" them in this rapidly ridiculous* and corrupt way.

THE HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT

The Minister of Hyderabad, the Nawab Vicarul Umrah and the chief officials of the Government were summoned to a conference at His Highness' Palace on Monday the 19th ultimo. It was expected that His Highness himself would preside, but Nawab Sowar Jung informed the meeting that he had been ordered to lay before them, His Highness' views and proposals for the future Government of the State. The Nawab thereupon read a long statement which reviewed the several administrations since the death of first Sir Salar Jung, more or less expressing satisfaction with them all. He then laid before those assembled, the scheme which His Highness had formulated after three months' consideration of the subject, and which had received the general approval of the Supreme Government, and on which he now invited an expression of opinion from His Excellency and the others present. Sir Asman Jah was understood to say that, as the scheme had already received the approval of the British Government, he did not see how he could, with propriety or profit, now offer any opinion. The Nawab Sowar Jung wished it to be understood that it was only the general features of the scheme that had been submitted to the Government of India and that the details were still open to discussion and that His Highness was ready to listen to any suggestions in regard to them.

The scheme in its main features is as follows—

The Council of State is to be abolished.

It is to be replaced by a Cabinet consisting of the Mum-ul Mahm or Departmental Ministers of which the Minister will be the President and the Nawab Vicarul-Umrah the Vice-President.

There is also to be an Legislative Council composed of all the Judges of the High Court and the Judicial Secretary.

The Nawab Vicarul-Umrah, who is at present the Revenue Mum-Mahum, is to future to be the Military Mum-ul-Mah Mahum.

The Peshcar is to be assisted with the Minister in the administration and is to be the Revenue Mum-ul Mahum.

The Secretaries are to be reduced to three. The Revenue Secretary, the Judicial and Police Secretary and the Miscellaneous Secretary, all the others are to be abolished.

The establishment of the Minister is to be largely reduced.

There is to be an English Controller-General.

A capable Judge is to be selected from British India to fill the post of Chief Justice.

There is to be a Revenue Board consisting of the Revenue Secretary and the Inspector-General of Revenue.

All Sudanars are to receive Rs 1500 a month and to have only one Assistant each on Rs 500.

The details have not yet been finally settled, but we believe that Nawab Muktada Jung the present Subahdar of Aurangabad had been appointed Revenue Secretary. It was proposed to pension Mr. Banerjee the Commissioner of Customs and to put Rafat Yar Jung, at present one of the Iram Commissioners in his place. Opinions are divided about the Chief Justiceship. The feeling is against a European, some talk of Amir Ali, but it is not unlikely that Maulvi Syed Ullah Khan, a former Judge of the N. W. Provinces but now retired, will be invited to take up the post. The gentleman, we hear, is against *of English Family the Nawab Sowar Jung* has been appointed Mir Hamed as Secretary to His Highness on a salary of R. 2,700 and given the establishment that formerly was under Colonel Marshall.—*Dn. in Bright*

1st INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Concluded from our last)

The attendance on the 30th ultimo showed a considerable diminution on that in previous days, though the crowd was not less in the day.

The first resolution put forward is known as the "Omnibus," dealing with the salt duty, the income tax, calling for the excise policy to be carried out in its entirety, proposing that actual pressure be exerted on the Demand to be committed to the Court of Sessions, asking for the fundamental reform of the police administration, a modification of the Arms Act, the establishment of Military colleges for natives of India, the commissioning of natives in the ranks of the Indian Volunteers, and the organising and stimulating of volunteering. Mr G S Khaparde of Berar moved this, and the Rev Thomas Evans in seconding the motion confined himself to the question of alkali, as he preferred to call it, shoondakar. After an impassioned temperance address he deprecated confidential and secret communications in regard to *abkari matters. He quoted from a communication* from Mr. A. Stokes, Commissioner of Excise, dated 26th July, 1892, addressed to all Commissioners and Collectors in the N. W. P., pointing out that Chandu and madak smoking was absolutely prohibited in premises licensed for the sale of the drug, but that the authorities had no power to suppress consumption on premises where opium and its preparations were not sold. Such an omission might be opened, and the opinion of the Board of Revenue was that it was not altogether advisable that such places should be suppressed. Neither should it be wise to suppress them, and it was better that they should be known and thus be liable to supervision. He asked whether that was worthy of the dignity of the British Government. Was it not miserable shuffling, shameful shuffling that the law passed to suppress hashish smoking should be evaded in this manner? He asserted that *alcohol was had not been suppressed. They* wanted Government not to trade to their own profit and profit by getting the maximum revenue with the minimum of consumption. He emphatically said that was not done. Government were doing its very best, though its officials, to meet excessive consumption. There were stills established in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces that were required or used. He quoted from the *Gazette* of 1st March, 1890, and from Lord Cross's despatch of 27th March, 1890, in both of which it was laid down that efforts should be made to ascertain the existence of local public sentiments in regard to excise matters, and that a reasonable amount of deference should be paid to such opinion when ascertained. He asserted that neither of these things was done. The whole cause of the present excess, policy was want of money and that want was caused by keeping 73,000 British troops in India when *40,000 would be quite enough and. He believed* in the loyalty of the Indian princes and people, and if Government would take them *into their confidence all would be well.* (Applause)

Mr Gulab Lahari Lal declared that it was a scandal and disgrace that British officials who came to this country, the other forget their British instincts, and become as despotic and autocratic as possible. Resolutions of the House of Commons were ignored, and if that *a mere despotism he should like to know* what was.

The resolution was further supported and carried.

Babu Gurupersad Sen of Bankipur moved a resolution viewing with the deepest concern and alarm the recent policy in regard to juries, respectfully but firmly protesting against it as retrograde, reactionary, and injurious to the *best interest of the country, and praying for* the extension of the system to other parts of the country. The mover read a long speech and quoted numerous statistics, by which he endeavoured to show that the jury system had not failed in Bengal, that it had worked much better than the assessors system, and that during the past twenty years there had been a steady depreciation in the work of Sessions Judges. He asserted that the jury system was not really introduced in 1862 as though it may be not under the same name, the system had been recognised from the earliest *times, even before the Christian era.* As to cases of homicides he showed that in England the percentage of convictions was only 50, whilst in other cases it was 75 per cent, so that if there was ever scrupulousness on the part of native juries to convict in cases where capital punishment was possible "the governors ought not to grumble at it."

The resolution being put was supported by a young man named Lonky Narayan Bighnoorah, of Assam, who asserted that civilians in that province a lawless in their coercive power over the people.

Mr B K Banerjee, of Poona, said that if Government had taken the public into their confidence a little they would have found reason not to extend the system but to develop and expand it.

Mr Ramanuja Charlu, of Madras, said that he was very sympathised with Bengal in its recent misfortune as a common calamity to the whole country.

Babu Taraprada Banerjee declared that the privilege had been taken away by an unsympathising government in an insolent manner, and by an unlawful order.

The resolution was carried.

Mr Wacha, of Bombay, moved a resolution declaring the propriety of a portion of the cost of operations on the North West Frontier, beyond the natural frontier of India, being borne by the British Treasury, and the revenues of India proportionately relieved. He said that on this subject the Press, even the *Times, the Government, and the whole country were unanimous*, and it was only right that they should support the hands of the Government by this resolution.

Mr Madan Mohan Malaviya seconded, saying that the main expenditure by at the root of the currency difficulty.

The resolution was carried.

Babu Jogendra Nath Sen (from Bengal) moved a resolution declaring it to be the opinion that Government agents for high education should be reduced, and attaching the importance of increasing expenditure on all branches of education, and the *impropriety of appointing* a new Commission in view to the promotion of technical education.

Babu Hari Mohan Chandra Mitra (also from Bengal) said that the Government professed to govern on English principles, but these principles were withheld when it suited the Government, and applied when they were grievously burdened and oppressive to the people. He also declared that "those men were a build by force, gloomy minds dwelt and conversed in scenes darker than the day which witness the murmuring of the human mind with troubled."

And carried of "Vote" the resolution was supported and carried.

After lunch Mr Bakshi Nath Sen, Bengal, moved a resolution, showing that fully fifty million of the population were dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation and insisting that the cost of the military service *should be greatly reduced*, and that measures should be taken to give fixity to the land revenue.

Mr. Inter Paul Pillai, Madras, in seconding the motion, asserted that the agricultural classes were *deteriorating, and quoted statistics to* prove this. The mortgages and sales in the Madras Presidency among ryots, who number about three and a quarter millions, amounted in the past ten years to nearly four millions and a half of rupees. He *complained of the* forest laws and the revenue administration being the cause of the increase of poverty.

Mr Dayal Abaji Khare complained that while *the late Revenue administration in Bombay* was called the best in India, the enhancements there had amounted to confiscation of private property.

Mr. Behari Narain Dar, Lucknow, devoted his speech to a proof of the poverty of the people and with this object made extracts from a *report of the N. W. P. Government* made in 1888.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr R P Karandar, of Satara, moved the next resolution, asking the Government to investigate *the administration of the forest laws.* He admitted that the Bombay Government had made an inquiry and had passed a resolution on the subject. The grievances he mentioned were destruction of cattle by snares and other wild animals, the payment of fines by villagers against the laws without going into court, the number of animals impounded, and the decline in the number of cattle from want of fodder.

Mr Keshav Pillai, Madras, seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

Mr A Nevill Agra, in moving the next resolution, entered into a defence of the Congress agitation. The resolution was that Mr. W C Bonnerjee, Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee, Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu, and Mr Phirozeshah Mehta should be appointed a committee to prepare a petition on the subject of the admission of natives to higher and more extensive employment in the public service.

Babu Kalipersan Ganga Vistarada, Bengal, seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously adopted.

A resolution in favour of the creation of a Local Legislative Council for the Punjab was proposed by M *Chatanya Lal*, and seconded by M Murdhan, and adopted.

Mr D N Banerjee, Allahabad, moved a resolution approving and continuing the reconstruction of the British Committee, and tendering thanks to Mr W Digby and Sir W. Wedderburn. He remarked that it was idle to think that they found English gentlemen due having retired from the Indian public service, after a life long service, devote themselves to the people of this country without a private pecuniary of their interests, but that was not the case with the distinguished gentlemen who were now working on the British Committee.

The resolution was briefly supported by the Hon Mr Sankar Nair, Madras, and carried unanimously.

Captain Cunningham's resolution expressing *thankfulness that the House of Commons was* vigilant in regard to the recent partition, was moved by the Government of India. It was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr Surendra Nath Banerjee next moved, but in his being had to the representations from the British Committee, the Congress was of opinion that a sum equivalent to Rupees £2,800 sterling should be remitted for the expenses of the British Committee for the year 1892—93 and that the balance be allotted amongst the different Congress Committees. Mr Banerjee made an impassioned appeal for funds to carry on the agitation in England and in this country. Unless they should by their speech certainly be caused in spite of what had been said by their opponents.

Swami Akandanand, of the mission in India, Saharanpur, in Bengal, and Madras, with intimate, and the President stated that the total amounted to Rs 10,000.

The rest of the resolutions were put from the chair. The last of these thanked the directors of Central Pustimy for electing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the House of Commons.

The Congress then heard in consequence of the state of political affairs in England not to hold a meeting there until after the Congress of 1893.

It was resolved to again appoint Mr A O. Hume to be General Secretary and Rai Bahadur Ananda Charlu to be Joint General Secretary.

A resolution was passed thanking His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga for having lent his castle and grounds for the holding of *the Congress.*

Pandit Bishambhar Nath was appointed Trustee of the permanent fund in place of the late Pandit Ajudhia Nath.

It was decided that the Congress should assemble next year at Amritsar.

Votes of thanks to the Reception Committee and to the President which led the proceedings and the President declared the eighth Congress closed.

BANGALORE—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD CITY—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1893. [No. 3.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	4—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to secure the above rates are required to send their subscription within a month from the date of their application. Subscribers will be charged the full rates for Twelve Months Subscription, either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or for the "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to take on this understanding, the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear, as in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first section per line 0 8 0

Every subsequent insertion [illegible]

[illegible]

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times the advertisement is to appear, in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be inserted [illegible] Contract Advertisements [illegible] terms.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be addressed to the Publisher by every Post. [illegible] Tables of Half [illegible] in the Office [illegible] Stamps of higher values are not [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSES

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperm Worms, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1. per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effectually able at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heartburn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Leper, Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—one month

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen. Virile. Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops involuntary emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses nearly cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the Manager, Mount Road, Madras.

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col. H. S. OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.*

GRAND ATTRACTION.

Trip to Chicago and back for the Grand World's Fair, for Hindus only.

(*From 15th March to July 1893.*)

First Class	Rs 3,000
Second Class	" 2,500
Attendant	" 1,500

including return passage, with meals (to be cooked and served by Brahmins), Railway charges, boarding and lodging in Chicago for a month, and in London for one week*

* For particulars, see Prospectus, which can be had on application to the undersigned, where every information will be afforded.

CURSETJEE SORABJEE & Co,

No 15, Apollo Street, Bombay

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Paris, 15th Jan.—A portion of the Paris Press has been violently attacking President Carnot during the past week. The *Figaro* advises the President to resign in the interests of the Republic.

Allahabad, 15th Jan.—No action will be taken in enlarging the Legislative Councils till the receipt of the Secretary of State's orders, which are *en route.*

In the Central Provinces seven appointments will hereafter be open under the scheme of the Public Service Commission, namely a District Judgeship, two Judges of the Court of Small Causes, the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, and an Assistant to the Settlement Commissioner.

Calcutta, 16th Jan.—Sir George White will probably be promoted to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant General, and will sail at the beginning of March for India. Sir George is now selecting his Staff, but will choose them mostly from Officers serving in India.

A pamphlet on the Indian Silver question from the pen of Mr Hermann Schmidt, has appeared, in which he strongly opposes a gold standard, which he says England could not stand for twenty four hours. He approves of a silver standard under which Indian commerce and wealth have increased, and further adds that if the Mints are closed to silver coinage, the silver bullion in India would be disastrously depreciated.

London, 17th Jan.—The *Times* states that Fakhri Pasha is an opponent of British reforms, and that he has been appointed without consulting Lord Cromer. The Khedive, the *Times* goes on to say, thereby directly challenges the right of England to interfere.

British officials on the administration have not recognised the new Ministers, and matters are therefore at a deadlock. The *Times* warns the Khedive to remember the fate of Ismail Pasha.

The *Daily News* thinks that France and Russia have incited the Khedive to take the course he is now pursuing.

London, 17th Jan.—The *Times* reminds the Khedive that English officials in Egypt are the only real bulworks of his throne, and recalls the Despatch of Lord Granville to Sir Evelyn Baring in 1884, in which he stated that while the British occupation continued, British advice to the Khedive should be followed. This principle, the *Times* adds, is still applicable.

London, 18th Jan.—The British Foreign Office regards the situation in Egypt as serious, and Lord Rosebery has summoned a Special Cabinet Council to meet at once to consider what steps should be taken in that quarter.

The statement that France and Russia were supporting the Khedive in his present course is not generally believed.

The *Times* in discussing the Egyptian Crisis, says that it appears that the present action of the Khedive is especially aimed at the Judicial reforms which have lately been introduced in Egypt.

Cairo, 17th Jan.—Lord Cromer has informed the Khedive that England expects to be consulted on all important steps, and especially as regards the appointment of Ministers, and is therefore unable to sanction that of Fakhri Pasha as Premier. The appointment, the British Government regards as undesirable.

London, 18th Jan.—Reuter learns that the statement made by the *Indian Mirror* that the Viceroy was about to resign, is entirely premature.

The trial by jury question is still engaging the serious attention of the Viceroy and Lord Kimberley, and has not yet reached a stage when any definite statement can be made.

Paris, 17th Jan.—At the Panama trial today, the Public Prosecutor made a scathing address and asked the Court to brand and condemn the defendants, including M Fardinand de Lesseps, who had deserved the public and assisted in the ruin of thousands of thrifty workers. Three fifths of the money subscribed had, he said, been expended illegally.

St Petersburg, 17th Jan.—The Emir of Bokhara to-day had an audience of their Imperial Majesties the Czar and Czarina, to whom he offered some rich presents. His Imperial Majesty afterwards conferred on the Emir the Order of the Newsky in brilliants.

London, 18th Jan.—The Archduke Francis of Austria landed punctually yesterday at the Apollo Bunder at 5 P. M., being met by the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief and all the leading Military and Civil officials. Previous to landing the Governor paid His Royal Highness a visit of welcome on board the *Kaiserin Elizabeth.* Large crowds were present at the Bunder, where the usual arrangements were made for the Prince's reception, and as he drove off with the Governor in a carriage and four to Government House, Malabar Point, he was enthusiastically cheered.

London, 18th Jan.—*News*—The crisis in Egypt is over. The Khedive has expressed his regrets to Lord Cromer and his readiness to appoint Fakhri Pasha as Premier, to which Lord Cromer has assented.

The French Press, prior to receipt of the above news, was jubilant at the Khedive defying England, and strongly commended his action.

Later—The *Daily News* states that Lord Cromer gave the Khedive twenty four hours in which to cancel the new Egyptian Cabinet which had been formed by Fakhri Pasha, who resigned the Premiership last evening at the Khedive's special request, and thus the crisis is considered to be over.

The *Daily News* suggests that the incident was due to the intrigues of Ismail Pasha at Constantinople.

The *Times* also points to Ismail Pasha and the Sultan as the prime movers, but tells that Great Britain can never permit the Khedive to obstruct British reforms in Egypt.

The *Standard* says it is impossible to conceive how the Khedive can have imagined England would tolerate such a blow to her position in Egypt.

London, 19th Jan.—The Khedive's tone at the interview with Lord Cromer was quite submissive. He promised to follow England's advice in all matters during the occupation of his country by the British Forces.

Paris, 19th Jan.—M Develle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, said that Great Britain had apparently exercised pressure on the Khedive in regard to the Fakhri Pasha incident and that M Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, had been instructed to see Lord Rosebery in reference to the matter. The French Government, he said, would calmly examine the question, for neither France nor Europe can remain indifferent to the infringement of the rights of the Khedive or the Treaty conditions of Egypt.

Bombay, 19th Jan.—The Austrian Archduke and party yesterday visited the Towers of Silence and other places of interest, and after lunching at the Yacht Club, visited the Caves of Elephanta, returning in the evening to Government House, where there was a dinner party followed by a ball.

Allahabad, 18th Jan.—There are to be great festivities at Bhopal on February 13th, 14th and 15th in honour of the remission of Her Highness the Begum's *Nazar*. The Agent to the Governor-General will be present on the occasion. Guests will be gathered from far and wide.

It is not unlikely that four-anna telegrams will be the outcome of the present year's financial result of working the Telegraph Department, namely, a surplus of three lakhs over the estimate.

Calcutta, 19th Jan.—The Maharajah of Mysore and suite arrived at Benares yesterday where he is the guest of the Maharajah of Vizianagram.

London, 19th Jan.—The English papers in discussing the Egyptian Crisis applaud the good grace with which His Highness the Khedive yielded to Lord Cromer's judicious appointment of Riaz Pasha in the place of Fahmi Pasha.

The *Daily News* says the notion of Government involves not the slightest departure from the Liberal policy hitherto pursued in Egypt.

London, 20th Jan.—M. Waddington yesterday presented a Note to Lord Rosebery regarding Egypt in the sense of the statement made by M. Dupuis in the Chamber of Deputies.

It was afterwards semi-officially announced in Paris that explanations had taken place which had resulted in France accepting the nomination of Riaz Pasha as a compromise.

St. Petersburg, 19th Jan.—The *Novoe Vremya* says that Russia and France must ask Great Britain to explain the action of Lord Cromer, lest their silence might be construed into tacitly consenting to Egypt becoming a British Colony.

London, 20th Jan.—The Indian Currency Committee have completed their examination of witnesses.

Berlin, 19th Jan.—Forty-one cases of cholera have occurred at Halle to Saxony in the last two days and fourteen cases have ended fatally.

Allahabad, 19th Jan.—The Maharajah of Mysore and Suite arrived at Benares on Wednesday by special train from Gaya. His Highness's arrival was private. He was met at the station by Doctor Lazarus on behalf of the Maharajah of Vizianagram and conducted by him to Bhoinpur Palace, where he received a salute of twenty on guns from the Maharajah of Vizianagram's Battery. His Highness visited the city and water works, and left by special train on Thursday night for Ayodhya Ghaut, where a camp is pitched for him on the banks of the Sarju by the Maharajah of Vizianagram. From thence *His Highness* proceeds to Oawnpore.

Bombay, 21st Jan.—The Archduke Francis left the Victoria Terminus at 2 P.M. yesterday by special train for Hyderabad. Though the departure was of a private nature a number of officials were present on the platform. The Governor accompanied His Imperial Highness to the station.

Calcutta, 21st Jan.—The Maharajah of Mysore left Benares for Ayodhya on Friday night.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1893.

THE JURY QUESTION.

A famous French diplomatist once said that some body had done worse than commit a crime—he had committed a blunder. The Government of India is in much the same position as the man censured by the famous Frenchman; it has not only been guilty of a crime, it has also been guilty of a great blunder. We refer to the partial abolition of trial by jury in Bengal. The first step proceeded from Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, and unfortunately for the Government, it sanctioned what this Officer proposed. A Notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in October last, without any previous warning that the Lieutenant Governor, in the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 269 of the Criminal Procedure Code, had been pleased to modify the orders of the 7th January, the 27th May and the 13th October 1862, under which offences under chapters VIII, XI, XVI, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, that is to say, offences against the public tranquility, false evidence, and offences against public justice, offences against the human body, offences against property, and offences relating to documents and trade and property marks, had hitherto been cognizable by jury in certain districts, and to revoke from the 10th November so much of them as applied to offences against the public tranquility, offences against the human body, with the exception of kidnapping and abduction, selling a minor for purposes of prostitution, buying a minor for purposes of prostitution and rape, and offences relating to trade and property marks. It was simultaneously notified that the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to direct that from the same date offences defined in chapter XX of the Code should be triable by jury in the districts in question. This Notification, which, as appeared from the Official papers published in the *Gazette* on the 10th November, was in directly the outcome of an inquiry instituted more than two years before, at the instance of the Government of India, and was issued without a proper warning that the element was coming with indignation and surprise by the intelligent portion of the community of the districts affected, and that these feelings have spread to other parts of India. All so feelings were also increased in the case of the papers published with the Notification, comprising with other correspondence, the opinions of the various judicial and other authorities consulted. Many of the opinions were strongly in favour of the jury system. The people of Bengal believed that the withdrawal of the jury system was opposed alike to justice and precedent. The privilege had been enjoyed for many years, and had been actually conferred and placed on what seemed a permanent footing. It was then to be held very arbitrary, very unjust that the boon should be taken away by an *ex parte order promulgated without any deliberate* official opinion, and unaccompanied by any statement of objects or reasons. It was felt that the privilege ought not to be withdrawn at all except for reasons of the most conclusive and emergent kind, and of the existence of such reason was no evidence before the public. When the papers were given to the world it was seen that the reasons upon which the order was based were not at all convincing, not any, and, moreover, that it had been issued in opposition to the advice of the majority of the Judicial Officers who had given their opinion regarding it. The Judges of the High Courts, though they had been consulted as to the way trial by jury had worked, and as to what, if any, improvements were called for, had not only not been asked for their opinion regarding the propriety of the step taken by Government but had not even been informed that it was under contemplation. The officials consulted gave various opinions, but most of them were of opinion that the system worked well. The papers we have referred to try to show that trial by jury favoured the escape of criminals, especially in capital cases, but they fail to prove the point, and only a few of the District Judges adopted this view of the case. Some of those consulted pointed out flaws in the system, which they were of opinion time would correct, and this we can well believe. Like every thing else in this world it is imperfect, but it has done much good in the past, and is calculated to do much in the future. Some modifications might perhaps be made with advantage, but to abolish the system as a whole would be a great wrong to the people, and the Government are been very ill-advised to attempt this. It will have to give away; of this there cannot be a doubt. We feel certain that the people at home will not allow a privilege they enjoy to be withdrawn from the people of this land. Instead of abolishing the system the authorities should do their best to improve it, and this might be done by selecting the best men who could be found to sit on a jury. It sometimes happens that the least intelligent person is put in the jury box, and then officials turn round and declare the system is a failure. This, to say the least is very disingenuous, and those who argue in this way are not likely to obtain much admiration or much credit. The Government appears to have made a twofold mistake. It seems to have formed a radically wrong conception of what must be proved in order to establish a case for the abolition of trial by jury, and it seems to have either wholly ignored, or seriously underestimated the importance of the political aspect of the step taken by it. We may be sure the subject will be taken up warmly in Parliament when it meets, and the Government of India will then be lucky to see that it has committed a great blunder, and damaged itself in the eyes of the world.

A TRIP TO CHICAGO

We have received a Prospectus from an enterprising firm in Bombay setting forth that on 15th of March a steamer will leave that port whose passengers will only be Hindus. The construction of this vessel will be New York, from whence those who travel in it will proceed to the great Exhibition at Chicago. The originators of this scheme are to be congratulated on the step they are about to take, and we wish them success. No doubt, a large number of Hindu gentlemen will take advantage of the offer made, and will make a passage to the Far West to see one of the wonders of the world. A cordial invitation has been sent from America to the people of this land, and it ought to be generally accepted. Previously, it not to be a sparse company on board the steamer. Gentlemen from all parts of the country should join the movement, so that the passages might be as pleasant as possible. We have not heard whether any Hindu gentlemen have the Province intends joining the travel party, but it is to be hoped that some one will take passages, and proceed to Chicago. Up to the time there have been many objections against high caste Hindus taking a sea voyage, but these appear to be giving way, and the trip to Chicago will help still further to drop the prejudices that remain. There can be no objection with regard to the voyage to be taken from Bombay, for every possible precaution will be attended to will regard to the caste of the passengers. Everything will be attended to, there will be proper arrangements for bathing, dining, sleeping, and other daily conditions of life. There also will also carry a competent Hindu Doctor, conversant with Hindu medicines as used by those who are orthodox, in addition to one who will be a Graduate of Medicine, to dispense what is required according to English style. The services of Brahman cooks and confectioners have been secured, and also Hindu servants to wait upon the passengers, and an abundant supply of provisions will be put on board at Bombay, so that nothing more will be required till the end of the journey is reached. The water question has been solved. We are told that some extra water tanks will be placed in the steamer for the use of the Hindu passengers, and we suppose the quantity, put on board at Bombay will be sufficient for the voyage to Chicago and back. There will be no animals killed on board, as, as we have said, every precaution will be taken to respect the religious prejudices of the passengers. It is to be hoped, that the opportunity will be largely availed of by the well-to-do people of India, for another may not occur again. The passengers will have an opportunity of seeing the first and the second City in the world—London and New York—and the largest Exhibition that has ever been known. We trust, therefore, to hear that many passages are taken, for if the Hindu community does not take advantage of the opportunity, it will lose a great deal, and will not show itself alive to its own interests.

Occasional Notes

The Amir is reported to have prohibited the export of grain from Afghanistan to India.

A very severe earthquake was felt at Fatehpur 10.30 A.M. on the 17th. Many houses were severely shaken. It is not known as yet whether there has been any loss of life in the native city.

Owing to the gloomy agricultural prospects in the Chingleput District, the Collector has proposed to open out certain road repair works, especially for the Parishes about Cheyur and Chunnam, et, in the Madurantakam Taluq.

The Jury despatch was misleading in many matters. The General Committee appointed at the town Hall meeting has, therefore, addressed a supplementary memorial to the Secretary of State replying to the matters discussed in the Despatch.

A suit has been filed in the Sub Judge's Court at Alpey by a Christian convert from Mahomedanism, now known as Mary Cleet, against her brother Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadur of Mymoungalu, and others, for 12 lakhs of rupees, her share of the family estates.

As at present intended, says the *Statesman*, there will be no meeting of the Viceroyal Legislative Council until the Government of India receives reply to their despatch to the Secretary of State, stating their views of Executive Council upon the proposed reform of the Indian Councils.

The Viceroy has consented to receive a deputation of officers in the public service on the 31st instant with reference to the hardships entailed on them due to the Government by a fall in exchange. Instances are being made to make the petition as thoroughly representative and influential.

A requisition is being signed suggesting to the President of the Currency Commission the advisability of holding a public meeting to urge Government to promptly close the Mints to the free coining of silver as a first step towards arresting the downward course of the depreciated rupee, and giving stability to exchange.

Professor Garner, who went out to Africa to study the speech of monkeys, has sent a letter from Libreville, French Congo, dated the 25th November, stating that he has already gathered much valuable data on various subjects, and is making a beginning of his work. He has access to many young chimpanzees, and the promise of two young gorillas.

We hear that the Madras Government has sanctioned the publication of the papers in connection with the Malabar Marriage Commission. Sir P. Muthusamy Aiyer's scheme of legislation which, it is believed, will give satisfaction to the people of Malabar, has been approved by the Madras Government. The last word of course, is with the Government of India.

A man who is said to have murdered his father was put to death by *lingchi*, or the slicing process, at Canton the other day. The Chinese are usually very stoical onlookers at an execution, but on this occasion, says a Chinese paper, the sufferings of the victim who was being sliced to death were so heartrending that many of the spectators could not bear to hear them, and were obliged to retire.

The *Hindu* in mentioning the New Year's Minor Honours says:—The selection of the Panditram of Tolaru for the title of Rao Bahadur, we confess, we cannot understand. The Panditram is supposed to be a *Sanyasi*, an ascetic, utterly devoid of all the vanities of worldly minded men, and the affix of Rao Bahadur before his name will be as inferior as the title of Maha Mahopadyaya before Lord Wenlock's.

During the recent holidays an important Conference sitting at social reform was held at Amritsar by the Sarin section of the Punjab Khatris. The Sarins are a

very important tribe of the central part of the Province, important both in numbers and in social position. Various reforms in the direction of curtailing expenses usually incurred on occasions of marriages and deaths were proposed and adopted. The meeting is considered to have been very successful.

FOUR ANNA telegrams will be a welcome boon in India, especially to the thousands of natives likely to make use of the telegraph whose incomes are small enough to feel the present minimum charge of eight annas. We trust that the rumour as to their early introduction will turn out to be true. The Indian Telegraph Department is a splendidly managed institution, and cheaper telegrams is strictly in accordance with the reputation for progress which it has gained of late years.

THE *Pioneer* seems to us to be going too far when it asserts that "the system upon which the entire administration of affairs in India has hitherto been founded, is threatened," because there seems a chance of Lord Kimberley's rescinding Sir Charles Elliott's recent jury Notification in Bengal. That Notification is something more than a simple change in the "administrative machinery," it is regarded as a good many people as the serious curtailment of a political privilege.

SIR LEPEL WALLACE, Chairman of the Channel Tunnel Company, has added said the shrewdest insight into the spirit, since Mr Gladstone resigned, the stupendous necessity of supplying England with efficient means for obtaining free supplies in the event of war and since a Liberal majority was in power. He declared that when a railway was made, as would be made, connecting Kurachi with Europe, public opinion would not show the whole Continent to be combined in one unbroken link with India while Britain was left outside.

An interesting experiment was tried with the speed train of the Maharajah of Mysore's Dasara lighting to Bangalore. "A Wolf" Lodge was fitted on the top of the "cab" of the engine, and gave a clear view of the line quite a hundred yards ahead, and also lighted the train very efficiently. It is said that this is the first time the light has been thus used in railway working, and the credit of the idea is due to the officials of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. Such a device would greatly assist night working and thus increase the capabilities of the little railway.

A Native paper states that the object of the Queen Dowager Hindustan was that the ladies of her own tongue which Indian princesses who come from time to time to pay their respects to her "in accordance with purdah, or "secluded" habits, and it is very embarrassing for them to be obliged to communicate through an interpreter. That the Queen, mother, and with her ceaseless occupation, and need to be sufficient study of a difficult Oriental language to save a flow of loyal sentiment, subjects from this purely and simple courtesy shows a pleasant imperial solicitude.

The attention recent deserves, is, the editor paper thinks, being paid to the report that a Russian Mission had arrived at Kabul. Its terms frontier correspondents who are always ready to suspicion upon such a report of the kind, have not even a doubt, and the general opinion of the native gentlemen in the Punjab who know the Amir and his ways, is that he has no Russian to well to put himself in any way in their power, except under the direst necessity. If there be any truth in the Mission story, it is probably, not a temporary thanks, no more than the visit of Kabul of some adventurous merchants from Russian territory.

A Native gentleman writes to us from the Salem District.—One day, when I was passing in a forest, I saw a big snake (Sarpa) in the act of swallowing a frog. When I was noticing that, another small snake about eight or nine inches in length came to the scene. It quietly went near the big snake and coiled itself tightly round its neck. The big snake suffered very badly, let go the frog and tried its best to extricate itself from the fatal grasp of its junior. With all its endeavours, it was unsuccessful and in a short time the poor animal was suffocated to death. After a little while the victor left the scene and disappeared among the bushes.

UNDER the seal of confidence, says the *Pioneer*, the confidence in controls—a report of all the evidence so far taken by Lord Herschell's Committee is said to have reached India and to have been before the Viceroy and his Financial Minister. It is said also, origin ally, no doubt, by some one with a talent for reading unreadable conferences, that the general tenor of the evidence is encouraging. On some certain grounds we have it that the hope once held even in high financial circles, that the report might be revised, seems there no longer, and has given way to a belief that something may be done to prevent its further fall and keep it steady. With Lord Herschell's Committee now reassembling, a few weeks at the most will probably see something decided.

FOR nearly six months, Etna has continuedly ejected from its southern side new lava and incandescent matter. Fortunately the lava has accumulated in streams surmounting each other, ignorating the mass without invading new districts. At certain points the lava has piled itself up to more than 1,000 feet, some valleys have been filled and some hills have been completely buried under the new lava. The first crater is in part collapsed. Attached to it is a smaller crater, about 180 feet high, which since the first day of eruption continues to emit smoke and fragments at regular intervals. The third and largest is always quiet. The fourth, which was the first formed, is sometimes active and sometimes quiet. The lava flows out from a mouth about a thousand feet lower down than the craters.

MR BONNERJEE finishing the Jury Notification recommenda his argument on the case of Impress vs Girish Chunder Saha, which he commenced. The Chief Justice and Justice Pratap Chunder Mozumdar appeared for the Crown. Impress was the prisoner, who was tried and convicted by Mr Bowden, the Sessions Judge of Behrampore, sitting with the assessors, on an indictment of murder. Mr Bonnerjee who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, impugned the conviction and the trial was held in the Sessions Court. Mr Bowden, who was prosecutor, and Mr Bowden, who tried the case, to be tried by a jury but that he himself tried it with the assessors. Cases like this should be conducted with the utmost care. Notwithstanding the Sessions Judge's Court, the Sessions Court, the Sessions Court, the Sessions

4 The facts would not have come to notice at all but for the enquiries set on foot by the present Amildar when he received charge of the papers from Lakshminarasappa. As he doubted the competency of the latter to return documents deposited in the Treasury without orders of higher authority, he reported the fact to the Sub-Division Officer and the subsequent enquiries were set on foot.

5. It is clear that the Amildar was not competent to receive the management of a private charity, or to return the assets which he had so received without orders of higher authority The matter had accordingly been reported to the Sub-Division Officer, who sanctioned the taking over on behalf of Government, pending sanction of the step by the Government, and the Amildar had been directed to realize the assets without obtaining Sub Division Officer's orders He omitted even to make a distinct report on the point but simply allowed the receipt of Thippa Setti to be filed with the records

6 The Deputy Amildar and the son-in-law of the deceased Venkatanarayana Setti distinctly depose that a list or kyfiet was prepared of the vessels, &c, of the temple and of the documents in question when they were given to the Deputy Amildar These men were examined at different places and at different times without previous notice, and, as they are quite disinterested, their statements may be accepted as true

The Muzarayi Gumasta who is interested in suppressing facts, admits that Venkatanarayana Shetti gave these documents and house in addition to the former endowment and this gives support to the statements of the Deputy Amildar

7. The reason given by the Amildar is that the documents and the house were not entered in the original list, while the plea put forward by Thippa Shetti, the adopted son, is that the funds intended to be allotted to the temple were only Rs 12,000, that as documents, for the whole amount had not been made out in the name of the temple, they had handed over to the Amildar their own funds and documents with the intention of taking them back after replacing them by other documents, that the documents for Rs 3,250 were got executed in the name of the temple in pursuance of that intention, that his father had given them to the Deputy Amildar with a request for the return of documents in their name for like amount, but that he and Amildar failed to comply with his father's request This is only an after thought as it is opposed to his statement before the Amildar when the documents and house were returned to him It is also inconsistent with the statement of the deceased Venkatanarayana Shetti and himself before the Taluk Sheristadar that they would give additional funds In the next place there was no necessity for Venkatanarayana Shetti giving the house and another document of Rs 50 also Besides it is unsupported by any evidence whatever and is contradicted by the evidence of the Deputy Amildar, Venkatanarayana Shetti's son-in-law and the statement of Sivaramaiya

9 It is thus clear that Sivaramaiya has by himself, or with the knowledge and consent of the Amildar Lakshminarasappa suppressed the petition and list or kyfiet prepared when the Deputy Amildar had gone to the temple to take charge of it

9. The Amildar has without authority of his superior Officer and without any reference to the Deputy Amildar who had received the documents, and in spite of the remonstrance of the Taluk Sheristadar and of the Muzarayi Gumasta, returned on his own responsibility documents worth Rs 3,250 executed for the benefit of the temple, and house for all of which prohibitory notices had issued from the Taluk. There are ugly rumours in reference to this transaction, but I will not lay any stress on them, as they are mere rumours. But an old and experienced Officer like him cannot be believed to have returned such valuable securities without a dishonest motive The surrounding circumstances in the case, the suppression of written list or kyfiet and the omission to report the fact immediately for the orders of the Sub-Division Officer can point to no other conclusion than that he was actuated in his conduct by a corrupt motive Even if this be negatived, his conduct is high-handed and opposed to official practice.

10 I would therefore recommend that the Muzarayi Gumasta be dismissed the service and that the Amildar be retired from the service or degraded in connection with this I would state that his administration of the Seringapatam Taluk was most lax and inefficient and the affairs of the Taluk are very much in confusion As regards his behaviour as a magistrate I enclose an extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Court recently received I have taken no written explanation from him as he had nothing to say for himself when personally called upon by the Sub-Division Officer and also by himself for an explanation He merely said that he thought he was competent to retain the securities and the house as they were not in the original list and that the Muzarayi *Gumasta or Sheristadar* did not warn him

11 It is clear that the documents and the house clearly belong to the charities I would recommend that the documents produced before me by Thippa Shetti may be appropriated to the temple and that he may be asked to refund the Rs 1,000 and interest he has collected and also the full price of the house If he fails to comply with our demand, a suit will have to be filed for the recovery of the same, and Lakshminarasappa, should be held ultimately responsible to any loss which the temple may suffer in the transaction

ORDER THEREON —From the foregoing report of the Deputy Commissioner, it appears to Government that the conduct of both the Amildar Lakshminarasappa and the Muzarayi Gumasta Sivaramaiya is *prima facie*, fraudulent and dishonest But pending further enquiry into their conduct, the Government direct that they be suspended from office forthwith The Deputy Commissioner will obtain written explanations from them, in regard to the unauthorized return to Thippa Shetti, of the documents and houses referred to in the Deputy Commissioner's letter and the sudden disappearance, from the records, of the Petition and Statement of the deceased Venkatanarayana Shetti and submit the same to Government as early as possible

2 The Government are pleased to accord their sanction to the Temple and its endowment being taken charge of by the Muzarayi Department The Muzarayi Superintendent will issue detailed instructions for the due management of the affairs of the temple in accordance with the intentions of its generous founder, the deceased Venkatanarayana Shetti

3 The Government also approve of the steps proposed to be taken by the Deputy Commissioner in part II of his letter Thippa Shetti should be called upon to restore the house itself instead of paying its value

A SRILNIVASACHARLU.
Secretary.

General Summary.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY —Mr. Burwanjee, a Director of the Madras Tramway Company, arrived in Madras yesterday from Bombay to make arrangements, in conjunction with Mr Pelloner, the Engineer, to commence work on the 1st April

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE HON V. PACHIYAPPA —Two interesting suits have been filed in the Madras High Court in connection with this estate, the first by one of the married daughters of the deceased against two of her sisters, one a widow and the other a married woman, the second by two grandsons of the deceased against their mother and aunts

The *purdah* system does not obtain in Kashmore The famous beauties of that happy region are allowed to enjoy freely the air, the sunshine, and the scenery of their charming land But when the same ladies overstep the limits of Kashmore, they are immured in the Zenana. The Kashmori Brahmins in the North-West Provinces and elsewhere, we regret to learn, observe this foolish custom

THE MALKUT OF TRIPATI —The case against the Malkutdar of Tripati on the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate of Rampet (North Arcot District) for kidnapping, adultery, &c, which was stopped for a time to permit the High Court to dispose of a revision petition to transfer the case to the file of some other Magistrate, was recommenced by the Head Assistant Magistrate this week, and he yesterday committed the Malkutdar to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the North Arcot District Court.

THE LAW DEFAMATION CASE —This tiresome case, which in all its phases has occupied the attention of nearly every criminal and civil court in Calcutta for the past two years, has at last come to a final settlement The last act in this legal drama was the filing of a suit by Chutterput Singh against Indra Chand Nahatta and others in which two lakhs of rupees were claimed as damages, for Chutterput Singh having been interested from the bar on a charge of having crossed the seas The plaintiff has agreed to accept Rs 25,000 from the defendants in full satisfaction of his claim, and each party has to bear his own costs Mr Garth appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Leith for the defendants The terms of compromise were mentioned to Mr Justice Trevelyan yesterday, and a record of it made —I D N

It may be interesting, in face of the disturbed condition of French politics to give a list of the young Princes belonging to families that have reigned in France, who might attempt to take advantage of a wave of popular feeling in their favor They are four in number—the Duc d'Orleans, Prince Henri d'Orleans, Prince Victor Napoleon, and Prince Louis Napoleon the Duc d'Orleans will be twenty-four years old in three months He is the eldest son of the Comte de Paris The events which caused his five months' confinement at Chislehurst are too well remembered to need recapitulation His intimates extol him with a strong will and great frankness and veracity of character He is at present on the Congo

A SAD ACCIDENT —On Thursday forenoon a sad and fatal accident occurred at the Secunderabad Station on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, resulting in the death of Annamthamma, a married woman of the Hindu caste, about 16 years of age, most unfortunately *enceinte* at the time of this sad occurrence Deceased, who resided at Bibinuggur with her husband had some days previously come into Hyderabad to enjoy a holiday and be present at the celebration of the *Sitkavathamy* festival, and on Thursday last proposed returning by train from Secunderabad to Bibinuggur to rejoin her husband On arriving at the railway station she discovered the down 20 mixed train was on the main line where it was being made up preparatory to drawing up alongside the platform There was a space of thirty four feet separating two buffer posts Deceased was in the act of passing between the two cars when the shunting engine came up and causing the disputed train to close together the unfortunate woman's head was jammed between the buffers and smashed to a pulp Death must have been instantaneous The body was conveyed to the mortuary adjoining the Railway Hospital, where the usual inquest was held, and after recording evidence substantiating the above facts a verdict of accidental death was returned During the course of the afternoon the Moghal Police succeeded in tracing out deceased's parents in the city of Hyderabad, and the body was accordingly made over to them for interment

Extracts.

FORGED EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Sir Charles Elliott recently went up to the Government of India with a proposal to add a section to the Penal Code, making it an offence to use a forged certificate for the purpose of gaining admission to an examination, or of being admitted as a student at a Government school or college. The Government of India regrets the prevalence of the malpractice which Sir Charles desires to put down, but declines that the criminal law cannot be extended in the direction indicated Without entering fully into the considerations that have decided them in taking up this position, the Government suggest that these will "simply present themselves to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor," and then proceeds to remind Sir Charles that the employment of forged certificates or the practice of false personation by students is not punished under the criminal law in the United Kingdom, that the use of forged certificates is only one of many dishonest practices which may be carried on in connection with examinations, and that it would be very difficult to secure detection For these and other reasons the Governor General in Council is "averse from legislation in this direction until all other available methods for checking the evil have been exhausted and unless it is quite clear that the good which would result would outweigh the objections to this course" As an alternative, the Government of India recommend the taking of certain precautions against fraudulent practices that have lately been approved by the Senate of the University, and promise to support any proposals for prescribing from Government educational institutions, examinations, and service any person detected in the use of forged certificates, or in other serious malpractices in connection with examinations.

HINDU EXPEDITION TO CHICAGO EXHIBITION

The *Standard* —The Grand Columbian Exposition which is intended to be held at Chicago in May next bids fair to eclipse all exhibitions which have taken place in the world in point of magnitude as well as importance No native of India who can afford to pay his charges to and from Chicago ought to remain in India in the month of May, as a visit to the exhibition will not only be pleasant but afford him a rare opportunity for improving his mind considerably The only classes of people in India who have any objections to cross the *kalapani* are ordinary Sudras and the Hindus and we are glad to find that the enterprising firm of Messrs Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co of Bombay has made special arrangements for chartering a first class Steamer for those who wish to travel in the orthodox fashion, violating none of the strict precepts of religion The steamer will start for Chicago via London and New York on the 15th March, returning to India in July The travellers will thus have all sides an opportunity of not only being present at Chicago for the Exhibition but visiting two of the biggest cities in the world, London and New York

Only Hindus will be taken as passengers, whose religious feelings will be fully respected, both during their voyage to, and on their arrival at Chicago, so far as their bathing, dining, sleeping, and other daily observances of life are concerned Every care will be taken to superintend properly all the arrangements and carry them out to the satisfaction of those who will undertake to go on the above Exhibition There will also be a competent Hindu Doctor, conversant with Hindu medicine as well as allopathic Hindu is in addition to a Graduate in Medicine to dispense the same according to English style Provision will be made to enlist the services of competent Hindu managers, first class Brahmin cooks, professional Hindu confectioners, and other Hindu servants and the stock of provisions will be shipped from Bombay on a scale which will suffice for the requirements of the passengers during the entire trip New extra water tanks will be placed in the steamer for the use of the Hindu passengers No animal will be killed on board the steamer, or, even fishing allowed in fear, every possible precaution will be taken to respect their religious prejudices so that no complaint may arise

For first class passengers, the fare will be Rs 3,000 each, for second class Rs 2,500 each and for attendants Rs 1,500 each, which will include return passage, meals, railway charges, and lodging in Chicago for one month Then in New York, passengers will have to go to Chicago, 900 miles by train. A few Brahmin cooks and attendants will be sent a fortnight before to keep meals ready at New York and at the intermediate stations where passengers will break their journey, for purposes of rest and refreshment Comfortable residences will be provided for the Hindu passengers according to Indian style, in close proximity to the Exhibition

With such excellent arrangement, the most orthodox Shastri in Southern India must feel perfectly at home in the Steamer and as several learned Pundits have now declared publicly that there is not the least objection to sea voyage, no objections can be raised on that score We hope a large number of Hindu gentlemen in Southern India will avail themselves of the convenient arrangements made by Messrs Sorabjee and Co, for their voyage to Chicago for the exhibition, the like of which they may not see again if they miss such a rare opportunity.

BANGALORE—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893. [No. 4.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN

	YEARLY	½ YEARLY
ENGLISH	3—0—0	1—12—0
KANARESE	3—0—0	1—12—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(*Including Postage*)

ENGLISH	4—0—0	2—8—0
KANARESE	4—0—0	2—8—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B—Those who wish to secure the above rates are requested to send their subscriptions within a month from the date of their application Single copies will be supplied for a period of 3 Months Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both The Karnataka Prakasika being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to take in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear as it is the above cost of double insertion to the effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 — 0
For those subsequent for each insertion 0 1 0
Advertisements for the Kanarese Prakasika should be sent in so as to reach the Press on Saturday to appear on the following week
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times which their advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions it will be inserted until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into reasonable terms
Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid
Remittances may be made either by money Order Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter accepted be of not one anna per rupee stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Re 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—one month

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week

Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vigile

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions thickens the semen and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND RECOMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared by B GHOSE & Co,
CHEMISTS
77 College Street Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

GRAND ATTRACTION

Trip to Chicago and back for the Grand World's Fair, for Hindus only
(*From 15th March to July 1893*)

First Class	Rs 3,000
Second Class	" 2,500
Attendant	" 1,500

including return passage, with meals (to be cooked and served by Brahmins) Railway charges, boarding and lodging in Chicago for a month, and in London for one week

* For particulars, see Prospectus, which can be had on application to the under signed, where every information will be afforded

CURSETJEE SORABJEE & Co,
No. 15, Apollo Street, Bombay

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 21st Jan—Great excitement continues in Cairo over the Bakhri Pacha incident, and demonstrations in favour of the Khedive are being organised

The *Times* Cairo correspondent says there is a pronounced feeling of insecurity owing to the anti British agitation, which is fostered by the French and the Native papers

The Khedive has conferred on Bakhri Pacha the highest class of the Order of Osmanieh.

London, 23rd Jan—The situation of affairs in Cairo inspires much anxiety The British officials in Egypt regard their position as having been shaken The British Officers believe that the Army of Occupation will probably have to be increased

According to the latest news received from Cairo, it is feared that unless Great Britain takes stringent measures, she will be confronted with a serious Egyptian question

The *Daily News* in a leader says that it is sure that Lord Cromer would co operate loyally with Riaz Pasha, who has a high character and is above corruption

The *Times* says that the Khedive is openly credited with the intention to dismiss the English officials, and that there are also rumours to the effect that he is endeavouring to achieve the evacuation of the country by Great Britain, but that it (the *Times*) is unable to believe the Khedive capable of such folly, which could not but result in tightening the British hold on the Egyptian Government

London, 24th Jan—The British Government has decided to slightly increase the number of British troops stationed in Egypt, and it is believed that preparations are completed for a large increase should it be found necessary

Lord Cromer has been instructed to inform the Khedive that this step is necessary to safeguard Europeans

The War Office has telegraphed to the authorities in Malta and Cyprus to intercept the troops coming from India, and has received the reply that it is possible to land the required number of troops at Cyprus Suez in sixty hours

It is reported that the advisability of a demonstration by the British Mediterranean Squadron was considered, but abandoned as being unnecessary by General Grenfell and Mr Milner in consultation with the War Office

The recent compromise effected at Cairo has been well received by the Porte, which contemplates making no protest

Hyderabad, 24th Jan—The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria arrived in Hyderabad this morning from Tandur, where he has been shooting for three days His Imperial Highness was received at the station by the Nizam, the Resident (Mr Trevor Plowden) and the Minister (Sir Asman Jah) and was welcomed by the greatest ceremony The Archduke stays at the Bashir Bagh, the residence of the Minister. The roads to the Palace were lined by the Nizam's troops. In the afternoon the Nizam paid a visit to the Archduke, which the latter returned later in the day at the Chowmalla Palace, when a magnificent elephant procession was organised for the benefit of the Archduke In the evening His Imperial Highness dined with the Nizam, when there were also about seventy other guests.

London, 24th Jan—The 1st Battalion of the Black Watch from Gibraltar, who were on their way to Mauritius, have also been ordered to Egypt

The increase in the Army of Occupation for the present will be limited to two Battalions

Later—The 2nd Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Malta, have been ordered to Egypt immediately.

London, 25th Jan.—Her Majesty's troopship *Tyne* takes to day 250 of the South Wales Borderers to Egypt

The Indian troopship *Euphrates* lands at Ismailia the Devonshire Regiment, which was on its way home from Burma.

24th Jan—The papers are unanimous in their approval of the decision arrived at by Government in view of the situation in Egypt, and say that the Khedive is solely to blame in the matter The *Daily News* says that when Cairo is imperilled we are under a solemn obligation to interfere for the protection of life and property It is a duty that Great Britain owes to the Egyptians as well as to the Great Powers.

25th Jan—The Austrian Press approves of the action taken by Great Britain in Egypt and predicts that the Khedive as well as the Sultan will regret having listened to the enemies of England

The German Press likewise expresses its approval

Hyderabad, 26th Jan—This morning the Archduke Ferdinand reviewed the troops stationed at Secunderabad There were over 5,000 on parade, and the display was worthy of the occasion. His Imperial Highness took particular interest in the Elephant Battery, and at the termination of the review asked to be allowed to witness a display by the Battery, which was accordingly done The Archduke expressed his pleasure at witnessing the review and complimented the Officers on the efficiency of the men under them.

In the afternoon the Archduke visited Golconda, and in the evening the Nizam and Minister dined with him at Bashirbagh.

Allahabad, 25th Jan—The Kashmir passes remain quite closed by snow Some three weeks have now gone since any news was received from Gilgit by the Government of the public.

Lahore, 25th Jan—There is no truth in the report that the Amir has been attacked with gout. On the contrary, His Highness is quite well. The Amir is evidently not friendly disposed to British authority in the Kurram A body of 100 men are reported to be stationed at Lal Potwar to prevent the supply of wood and water for building posts in the Kurram.

Transfrontier correspondents state that the Amir has written direct to the Government regarding Kurram frontier affairs, and pending a reply will issue no orders for his agents to withdraw from that place.

Allahabad, 25th Jan—The news from Kabul received this week still makes no mention of the Jellalabad Mission The Amir is apparently devoting his attention solely to the internal administration of his kingdom

London, 25th Jan. Afternoon.—The Indian troopship *Euphrates* has been stopped at

4 The facts would not have come to notice at all but for the enquiries set on foot by the present Amildar when he received charge of the papers from Lakshmi narasappa. As he doubted the competency of the latter to return documents deposited in the Treasury without orders of higher authority, he reported the fact to the Sub-Division Officer and the subsequent enquiries were set on foot

5 It is clear that the Amildar was not competent to receive the management of a private charity, or to return the assets which he had so received without or less of higher authority The matter had accordingly been reported to the Sub Division Officer, who sanctioned the taking over on behalf of Government, pending sanction of the step by the Government, and the Amildar had been directed to realize the assets without obtaining Sub Division Officer's orders. He omitted even to make a distinct report on the point but simply allowed the receipt of Thippa Setti to be filed with the records.

6 The Deputy Amildar and the son-in law of the deceased Venkatanarayana Setti distinctly depose that a list or kyfiat was prepared of the vessels, &c., of the temple and of the documents in question when they were given to the Deputy Amildar These men were examined at different places and at different times without previous notice, and, as they are quite disinterested, their statements may be accepted as true. The Muzarayi Gumasta who is interested in suppressing facts, admits that Venkatanarayana Shetti gave these documents and house in addition to the former endowment and thus gives support to the statements of the Deputy Amildar.

7. The reason given by the Amildar is that the documents and the house were not entered in the original list, while the plea put forward by Thippa Chetti, the adopted son, is that the funds intended to be allotted to the temple were only Rs 12,000, that as documents for the whole amount had not been made out in the name of the temple, they had handed over to the Amildar their own funds and documents with the intention of taking them back after replacing them by other documents, that the documents for Rs 3,250 were got executed in the name of the temple in pursuance of that intention, that his father had given them to the Deputy Amildar with a request for the return of documents in their name for like amount, but that he and Amildar failed to comply with his father's request This is only an after thought as it is opposed to his statement before the Amildar when the documents and house were returned to him It is also inconsistent with the statement of the deceased Venkatanarayana Shetti and himself before the Taluk Sheristadar that they would give additional funds In the next place there was no necessity for Venkatanarayana Shetti giving the house and another document of Rs 50 also Besides it is unsupported by any evidence whatever and is contradicted by the evidence of the Deputy Amildar, Venkatanarayana Shetti's son in law and the statement of Sivaramaiya

9 It is thus clear that Sivaramaiya has by himself, or with the knowledge and consent of the Amildar Lakshmanappa suppressed the petition and list or kyfiat prepared when the Deputy Amildar had gone to the temple to take charge of it

9 The Amildar has without authority of his superior Officer and without any reference to the Deputy Amildar who had received the documents, and in spite of the remonstrance of the Taluk Sheristadar and of the Muzarayi Gumasta, returned on his own responsibility documents worth Rs 3,250 executed for the benefit of the temple, and house for all of which prohibitory notices had issued from the Taluk There are ugly rumours in reference to this transaction, but I will not lay any stress on them, as they are mere rumours But an old and experienced Officer like him cannot be believed to have returned such valuable securities without a dishonest motive. The surrounding circumstances in the case, the suppression of written list or kyfiat and the omission to report the fact immediately for the orders of the Sub-Division Officer can point to no other conclusion than that he was actuated in his conduct by a corrupt motive Even if this be negatived, his conduct is high handed and opposed to official practice.

10 I would therefore recommend that the Muzarayi Gumasta be dismissed the service and that the Amildar be retired from the service or degraded In connection with this I would state that his administration of the Seringapatam Taluk was most lax and inefficient and the affairs of the Taluk are very much in confusion As regards his behaviour as a magistrate I enclose an extract from the Proceedings of the Chief Court recently received I have taken no written explanation from him as he had nothing to say for himself when personally called upon by the Sub Division Officer and also by himself for an explanation He merely said that he thought he was competent to return the securities and the house as they were not in the original list and that the Muzarayi *Gumasta or Sheristadar* did not warn him

11 It is clear that the documents and the house clearly belong to the charities. I would recommend that the documents produced before me by Thippa Shetti may be appropriated to the temple and that he may be asked to refund the Rs 1,000 and interest he has collected and also the full price of the house If he fails to comply with our demands, a suit will have to be filed for the recovery of the same, and Lakshmanappa, should be held ultimately responsible to any loss which the temple may suffer in the transaction

ORDER THEREON —From the foregoing report of the Deputy Commissioner, it appears to Government that the conduct of both the Amildar Lakshmanappa and the Muzarayi Gumasta Sivaramaiya is *prima facie*, fraudulent and dishonest But pending further enquiry into their conduct, the Government direct that they be suspended from office forthwith The Deputy Commissioner will obtain written explanations from them, in regard to the unauthorized return to Thippa Shetti, of the documents and houses referred to in the Deputy Commissioner's letter and the sudden disappearance, from the records, of the Petition and Statement of the deceased Venkatanarayana Shetti and submit the same to Government on early as possible

2 The Government are pleased to accord their sanction to the Temple and its endowment being taken charge of by the Muzarayi Department The Muzarayi Superintendent will issue detailed instructions for the due management of the affairs of the temple in accordance with the intentions of its generous founder, the deceased Venkatanarayana Shetti

3 The Government also approve of the steps proposed to be taken by the Deputy Commissioner in para 11 of his letter Thippa Shetti should be called upon to restore the house itself instead of paying its value

A. SRI CNIVASACHARIU,
Secretary.

General Summary.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY —Mr Burwanjee, a Director of the Madras Tramway Company, arrived in Madras yesterday from Bombay to make arrangements, in conjunction with Mr Palmer, the Engineer, to commence work on the 1st April

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE HON V RAMIENGAR —Two interesting suits have been filed in the Madras High Court in connection with this estate, the first by one of the three daughters of the deceased against two of her sisters, one a widow and the other a married woman; the second by two grandsons of the deceased against the mother and aunts

The *purdah* system does not obtain in Kashmere. The famous beauties of that happy region are allowed to enjoy freely the air, the sunshine, and the scenery of their charming land But when the same ladies overstep the limits of Kashmere, they are immured in the Zenana. The Kashmeri Brahmins in the North-West Provinces and elsewhere, we regret to learn, observe this foolish custom

THE MARRIAGE OF TRIPATHI —The case against the Mahant of Tripati on the file of the Head Assistant Magistrate of Ranipet (North Arcot District) for kidnapping, adultery, &c., which was stopped for a time to permit the High Court to dispose of a revision petition to transfer the case to the file of some other Magistrate, was recommenced by the Head Assistant Magistrate this week, and he yesterday committed the Mahant to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the North Arcot District Court

THE JAIN DEFAMATION CASE —This tremendous case, which in all its phases has occupied the attention of nearly every criminal and civil court in Calcutta for the past two years, has at last come to a final settlement The last act in this legal drama was the filing of a suit by Chutterpat Singh against Indra Chand Nahatta and others in which two lakhs of rupees were claimed as damages, for Chutterpat Singh having been treated from the Jain community for having caused the case The plaintiff has agreed to accept Rs 26,000 from the defendant in full satisfaction of his claim and each party has to bear his own costs Mr Leith appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Leith for the defendants The terms of compromise were mentioned to Mr Justice Trevelyan yesterday, and a rule of court made —I D N

It may be interesting, in face of the distributed condition of French politics to give a list of the young Princes belonging to families that have reigned in France, who might attempt to take advantage of a wave of popular feeling in their favor. They are four in number—the Duc d'Orleans, Prince Henri d'Orleans, Prince Victor Napoleon, and Prince Louis Napoleon The Duc d'Orleans will be twenty-four years old in three months He is the oldest son of the Comte de Paris The events which caused his father's banishment are too well remembered to need recapitulation His intimate circle loves him with a strong will and great frankness and vivacity of character He is at present on the Congo

A SAD ACCIDENT —On Tuesday afternoon a sad and fatal accident occurred at the Secunderabad Station on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, resulting in the death of Amnuttaiya, a married woman of the Hindu caste, about 16 years of age, most unfortunately *enceinte* at the time of this sad occurrence Deceased, who resided at Bolinagar with her husband had come down recently from Hyderabad to enjoy a holiday and be present at the celebration of the *Sukkathaiya* festival, and on Thursday last proposed returning by train from Secunderabad to Bolinagar to rejoin her husband On arriving at the railway station she discovered the down 20 mixed train was on the main line, where it was being made up preparatory to drawing up alongside the platform There was a space of three or four feet separating two brake-vans. Deceased was in the act of passing between these two vans when the shunting engine came up and causing the disjointed train to close together the unfortunate woman's head was jammed between the buffers and smashed to a pulp Death must have been instantaneous The body was conveyed to the mortuary adjoining the Railway Hospital, where the usual inquest was held, and after recording evidence substantiating the above facts, a verdict of accidental death was returned During the course of the afternoon the Moghal Police succeeded in tracing out the deceased's parents in the city of Hyderabad, and the body was accordingly made over to them for interment.

Extracts.

FORGED EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Sir Charles Elliott recently went up to the Government of India with a proposal to add a section to the Penal Code, making it an offence to use a forged certificate for the purpose of gaining admission to an examination, or of being admitted as a student at a Government school or college. The Government of India regrets the prevalence of the malpractice which Sir Charles desires to put down, but declines to let the criminal law cannot be extended in the direction indicated Without entering fully into the considerations that have decided them in taking up this position, the Government suggest that these will "only present themselves to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor," and then proceeds to remind Sir Charles that the employment of forged certificates or the practice of false personation by students is not punished under the criminal law in the United Kingdom, that the use of forged certificates is only one of many dishonest practices which may be carried on in connection with examinations, and that it would be very difficult to secure detection For these and other reasons the Governor General in Council is averse from legislation in this direction until all other available methods for checking the evil have been exhausted and unless it is quite clear that the good which would result would outweigh the objections to this course" As an alternative, the Government of India recommend the taking of certain precautions against fraudulent practices that have lately been approved by the Senate of the University, and promise to support any proposals for prescribing from Government educational institutions, examinations, and services any person detected in the use of forged certificates, or in other serious malpractices in connection with examinations

HINDU EXPEDITION TO CHICAGO EXHIBITION

The *Standard* —The Grand Columbian Exposition which is intended to be held at Chicago in May next holds fair to eclipse all exhibitions which have taken place in the world, in point of magnitude as well as importance. No native of India who can afford to pay his charges to and from Chicago ought to return to India in the month of May, as a visit to the exhibition will not only be pleasant but afford him a rare opportunity for improving his mind considerably The only classes of people in India who have any objection to cross the Kalapani are ordinary Sudras and the Hindus and we are glad to find that the enterprising firm of Messrs Cursetjee Sorabjee & Co of Bombay have made special arrangements for chartering a first class Steamer for those who wish to travel in the orthodox fashion, taking stores of stores and priests of religion The steamer will start for Chicago via London and New York on the 15th March returning to India in July The travellers will thus have the double opportunity of not only being present at Chicago for the Exhibition but of seeing two of the biggest cities in the world, London and New York

Only Hindus will be taken as passengers, whose religious feelings will be fully respected both during their voyage to, and on their arrival at Chicago, so far as their bathing, dining, sleeping, and other daily functions of life are concerned Due care will be taken to superintend properly all the arrangements and to give them entire satisfaction of those who will make the journey for the above Exhibition He will also be a competent Hindu Doctor, conversant with Hindu medicines and by methods Hindu as well as to a Graduate in Medicine to dispense the same according to English style Provision will be made to enlist the services of competent Hindu managers, first class Hindu cooks, professional Hindu conjurers, and other Hindu servants and the stock of provisions will be taken from Bombay on a scale which will suffice for the requirements of the passengers during the entire trip New extra water tanks will be placed in the steamer for the use of the Hindu passengers No animal will be killed on board the steamer, or, even fishing allowed in fact, every possible precaution will be taken to respect the religious prejudices, so that no complaint may arise

The first class passengers, the fare will be Rs 1000 each, for second class Rs 250 each and for attendants Rs 1500 each, which will include return passage, meals, railway charges and boarding and lodging in Chicago for one month From New York, passengers will have to go to Chicago, 800 miles by train A few Hindu cooks and attendants will be sent a fortnight before to keep meals ready at New York and at the intermediate stations where passengers will break their journey, for purposes of rest and recreation Comfortable residences will be provided for the Hindu passengers according to Indian style, in close proximity to the Exhibition

With such convenient arrangement, the most orthodox Shastris in Southern India must feel perfectly at home in the Steamer and several learned Pandits have now declared publicly that there is not the least objection to sea voyage, no objections can be raised on that score We hope a large number of Hindu gentlemen in Southern India will avail themselves of the convenient arrangements made by Messrs. Sorabjee and Co, for their voyage to Chicago for the exhibition, the like of which they may not see again if they miss such a rare opportunity.

BANGALORE—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893. [No. 4.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	YEARLY	½ YEARLY
ENGLISH	3—0—0	1—12—0
KANARESE	3—0—0	1—12—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including postage)

ENGLISH	4—0—0	2—8—0
KANARESE	4—0—0	2—8—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B —Those who wish to secure the advantages referred to should forward their subscriptions in advance or at the latest within a month from the date of their application, otherwise they will be liable to be charged the full rate for the number of issues received. Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both. The Karnataka Prakasika being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to take in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instructions that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first inch [illegible] per line 0 2 0
For the second [illegible] 0 1 0
Extra insertions for [illegible] should be sent in [illegible] on Saturday to appear on Monday [illegible]

Parties advertising [illegible] to the number of [illegible] will be charged at the rate of [illegible] per annum for the time of insertion [illegible] Bills will be rendered quarterly [illegible] Correct Advertisements are entered into reasonable terms

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid

Remittances may be made either by money Orders, [illegible] stamps Letters [illegible] value the latter are accepted only when [illegible] one anna per rupee [illegible] value are required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperm orrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other Diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 6 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial —Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—one month

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure —One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Visible Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

GRAND ATTRACTION

Trip to Chicago and back for the Grand World's Fair, for Hindus only

(From 15th March to July 1893)

First Class	Rs 3,000
Second Class	" 2,500
Attendant	" 1,500

including return passage, with meals (to be cooked and served by Brahmins), railway charges, boarding and lodging in Chicago for a month, and in London for one week*

* For particulars, see Prospectus, which can be had on application to the undersigned, where every information will be afforded

CUESETJEE SORABJEE & Co,

No 15, Apollo Street, Bombay

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London 21st Jan —Great excitement continues in Cairo over the Fakhri Pasha incident, and demonstrations are in favour of the Khedive are being organised

The *Times*, Cairo correspondent says there is a pronounced feeling of insecurity owing to the anti British agitation, which is fostered by the French and the Native papers

The Khedive has conferred on Fakhri Pacha the highest class of the Order of Osmanieh.

London, 23rd Jan —The situation of affairs in Cairo inspires much anxiety The British officials in Egypt regard their position as having been shaken The British Officers believe that the Army of Occupation will probably have to be increased

According to the latest news received from Cairo, it is feared that unless Great Britain takes stringent measures, she will be confronted with a serious Egyptian question.

The *Daily News* in a leader says that it is sure that Lord Cromer would co operate loyally with Riaz Pasha, who has a high character and is above corruption

The *Times* says that the Khedive is openly credited with the intention to dismiss the English officials, and that there are also rumours to the effect that he is endeavouring to achieve the evacuation of the country by Great Britain, but that it (the *Times*) is unable to believe the Khedive capable of such folly, which could not but result in tightening the British hold on the Egyptian Government

London, 24th Jan.—The British Government has decided to slightly increase the number of British troops stationed in Egypt, and it is believed that preparations are completed for a large increase should it be found necessary

Lord Cromer has been instructed to inform the Khedive that this step is necessary, to safeguard Europeans

The War Office has telegraphed to the authorities in Malta and Gibraltar to intercept the troops coming from India, and has received the reply that it is possible to land the required number of troops at Port Said in sixty hours

It is reported that the advisability of a demonstration by the British Mediterranean Squadron was considered, but abandoned as being unnecessary by General Grenfell and Mr Milner in consultation with the War Office

The recent coup d'etat effected at Cairo has been well received by the Porte, which contemplates making no protest

Hyderabad, 24th Jan —The Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria arrived in Hyderabad this morning from Tandur, where he has been shooting for three days His Imperial Highness was received at the station by the Nizam the Resident (Mr Trevor Plowden) and the Minister (Sir Asman Jah) and was welcomed by the greatest ceremony The Archduke stays at the Bolarum Bagh, the residence of the Minister. The roads to the Palace were lined by the Nizam's troops In the afternoon the Nizam paid a visit to the Archduke, which the latter returned later in the day at the Chowmalla Palace, when a magnificent elephant procession was organised for the benefit of the Archduke In the evening His Imperial Highness dined with the Nizam, when there were also about seventy other guests.

London, 24th Jan —The 1st Battalion of the Black Watch from Gibraltar, who were on their way to Mauritius, have also been ordered to Egypt

The increase in the Army of Occupation for the present will be limited to two Battalions

Later —The 2nd Battalion of the South Lancashire Regiment, now stationed at Malta, have been ordered to Egypt immediately

London, 25th Jan.—Her Majesty's troopship Tyne takes to-day 250 of the South Wales Borderers to Egypt

The Indian troopship *Euphrates* lands at Ismailia the Devonshire Regiment, which was on its way home from Burma.

24th Jan.—The papers are unanimous in their approval of the decision arrived at by Government in view of the situation in Egypt, and say that the Khedive is solely to blame in the matter The *Daily News* says that when Cairo is imperilled we are under a solemn obligation to interfere for the protection of life and property It is a duty that Great Britain owes to the Egyptians as well as to the Great Powers.

25th Jan —The Austrian Press approves of the action taken by Great Britain in Egypt and predicts that the Khedive as well as the Sultan will regret having hitherto listened to the enemies of England

The German Press likewise expresses its approval.

Hyderabad, 25th Jan —This morning the Archduke Ferdinand reviewed the troops stationed at Secunderabad There were over 5,000 on parade, and the display was worthy of the occasion His Imperial Highness took particular interest in the Elephant Battery, and at the termination of the review asked to be allowed to witness a display by the Battery, which was accordingly done The Archduke expressed his pleasure at witnessing the review and complimented the Officers on the efficiency of the men under them.

In the afternoon the Archduke visited Golconda, and in the evening the Nizam and Minister dined with him at Bashirbagh.

Allahabad, 26th Jan —The Kashmir passes remain quite closed by snow. Some three weeks have now gone since any news was received from Gilgit by the Government of the public.

Lahore, 25th Jan —There is no truth in the report that the Amir has been attacked with gout On the contrary, His Highness is quite well. The Amir is evidently not friendly disposed to British authority in the Kurram A body of 300 men are reported to be stationed at Lal Potwar to prevent the supply of wood and water for building posts in the Kurram

Transfrontier correspondents state that the Amir has written direct to the Government regarding Kurram frontier affairs, and pending a reply will issue no orders for his agents to withdraw from that place.

Allahabad, 25th Jan —The news from Kabul received this week still makes no mention of the Jellalabad Mission The Amir is apparently devoting his attention solely to the internal administration of his kingdom.

London, 25th Jan. Afternoon—The Indian troopship *Euphrates* has been stopped at

Port Said and has landed the 2nd Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment pending the arrival of the Battalions ordered to proceed to Egypt from Gibraltar and Malta which Battalions cannot arrive until the first week in February (*Delayed in transmission*)

London, 26 Jan—The Indian troopship *Serapis* has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay and the *Crocodile* has sailed from that port for Bombay. Her Majesty's troopship *Tyne* sails to day from Portsmouth with the South Wales Borderers for Egypt. The troopship *Himalaya* embarks the Black Watch to morrow at Gibralta, arriving at Alexandria on Wednesday.

Cairo, 26th Jan—The Devonshire Regiment, landed from the troopship *Euphrates*, has arrived at Alexandria.

Riaz Pasha and the Cabinet are working cordially with the European officials. The native Press continues its attacks on the British, and demands the recall of Lord Cromer

London, 27th Jan—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava has notified to the French Government that the increase of the British Garrison in Egypt signifies no change of policy or modification of the assurances given regarding the occupation of Egypt by Great Britain

M Waddington has been instructed to ask Lord Rosebery to state his reasons why the British Garrison is being increased

Hyderabad, 26th Jan—This morning the Archduke Francis Ferdinand had some capital sport at Sirangger There was a most successful cheetah hunt and black buck shooting His Imperial Highness bagging three bucks In the afternoon the Archduke was entertained at the sports at Mulkapett, at which the Resident and the Nizam were also present There was a good display of horsemanship and shooting In the evening the Archduke was the guest of the 21st Hussars at Trimulgherry, and left Secunderabad by special train at 11-30 for Gwalior

Secunderabad, 26th Jan—Much political excitement prevails in Hyderabad There is, it appears, something wrong in the Nizam's *Farman* published last Saturday in a *Jarida Hebrae Inary* Inquiry shows that for some unforeseen reason the Heads of Departments have been requested by Nawab Sarwar Jung, whom some look upon *as de facto Minister, not to give effect to* the provisions of the Farman pending the further orders of His Highness the Nizam It is supposed by many who are able to judge Hyderabad affairs accurately, that this sudden hitch is due to the fact of the displacement of Major Percy Gough, Military and Miscellaneous Secretary, and Mr George Palmer, Secretary in the P W. D, by the recent order for the reconstruction of the Ministry without the Resident's advice, knowledge or consent

The Scandal Pamphlet Commission examines the Minister at his Palace at Sirangger at 2 P M, to morrow Sir Asman Jah is the last witness for the defence Mr. Eardley Norton purposes cross examining the witnesses for the prosecution on Monday. This was resolved at the commencement of the case in July last

Allahabad, 26th Jan—The Amir has apparently been spending his leisure time in dealing with family affairs He has just ordered his sister, the wife of Muhammad Azim Khan, now resident in Allahabad to be deported to India Muhammad Azim is a brother of Sardar Ishak Khan, whose [illegible] in 1888 ended in his flight to Russian territory.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893

NOBLE VISITORS TO INDIA

For some years past it has been the fashion for men of rank to visit India and remain in it for a few weeks or months During the last century a young man of rank had to make the "grand tour," that is, travel through the different countries of Europe, and till he had accomplished this it was believed his education was defective A trip to India may take the place of the journey about the continent of Europe that "men of degree" used to make The Prince of Wales set the example, and since his recovery cold season has seen a large number of visitors His son Prince Albert Victor visited the land, and was received with great enthusiasm, and now the heir apparent to the Austrian throne is on midst There is even some talk at home that Her Majesty the Queen may come to India, but this is not likely Not only is the age of the aged lady against such a visit, but there are constitutional difficulties in the way It would give the people of this land much pleasure if the Queen were to pay them a visit, but we do not think this is likely One result of these visits is that India becomes better known to the people of the world, it ceases to be that "unknown region" which it was some years ago Its people can be seen, the distance they have made can be pointed out to the travellers, and many crude notions that may have been entertained can be corrected To many of those who come, the sights they see must produce a great effect upon them, and they must go away wiser men than they came Their intellects must be expanded considerably, and having paid one visit they may, perhaps wish to pay another To men who may have to take part in making laws for India it is very essential that they should see this country for themselves, and not take matters second hand as was always the case formerly But while admitting that much good may be derived from a visit to this land there are drawbacks connected with the matter It is to be feared that many who come here only gain a very superficial knowledge of the country They fly through it by rail, they only stop at the principal places, see the "sights," and when the hot weather approaches wend their way to a cooler climate Such travellers never leave the railway, they view the country from the windows of a railway carriage, and then are under the impression they know all about it, they know more, in fact, than those who have resided for years in it They pick up a smattering of knowledge, they become confirmed in the opinions they formed at home, and then return to tell their friends that they were always right in their views It is to be feared that this superficial view of India is doing much harm, and it would be well if some of the more intelligent visitors could be induced to prolong their stay, and try to master a few subjects thoroughly They should leave the railway and stay in the parts of the country where it is unknown, for it is an undoubted fact that wherever a railway is constructed a change comes over the part of the country through which it runs, and it becomes less like India But it is not likely that those who come here for pleasure will care to go into these parts where the least quantity of this is to be found, except it be for sport Then there is the question of expense When a high personage visits this country a good sum of money has to be spent on his account Much may have to be spent by the Government, and much by the Princes of the States he visits For instance, the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria is now in India, he has visited Hyderabad, and he may pay Mysore a visit In the former place much money was spent, and much will also have to be spent in the latter This cannot well be spared, but it has to be forthcoming, and so it will be seen that such visits are not an unmixed good Perhaps in time it will not be thought necessary to make any special preparations when a royal visitor comes to this country, but the time has not come yet, when a personage of this description can pass through the land without being recognised, and paid attention to It may be some years before such is the case, and till then a good deal of money will be spent There is another objection to this matter The Princes of India may imitate the example of those who visit this country, and may determine to travel in the West. Some of them have already done this One or two go almost annually to England, and there remain for a time, and the habit may become general Not only this, but some of the Princes may make up their minds to reside in England more than they do in India, and may come to look upon this country simply as a land from which to draw supplies We should then have a large number of absentee nobles, and the people would complain, and complain bitterly Several countries have been cursed with absentee landlords, and have suffered immensely, it is to be hoped that India will not have to be added to the number While therefore we should be glad to see visitors of note in this land we must not think too much of their coming, and must not allow the country to go into too lavish expenditure to make them comfortable We it is now wrong may in time cure itself, but in the meantime much injury will be done

OUR POLICE

There are many complaints, both in the City and the Civil and Military Stations, about the many crimes left undetected Not only this, but the number of crimes is on the increase Everywhere we hear of robberies of various kinds, and it is not often that these are detected, and the perpetrators punished The cases brought before the courts have a similar complexion, they appear to be committed by the same class of men In fact, it is plain to be seen that robbery is followed as a trade, and it is to be feared that with some it is a very good trade. They make more by it than they would by honest labour They may now and then be caught and sent to jail, but during this time they are supported at the expense of the State When they come out of prison they enjoy the spoil that they managed to put away before they were put in We are of opinion that a better class of men is required for the Police force of this place, men of better character and standing, and in order to get them higher inducement must be offered in the shape of pay It is well known that the salary of a policeman is small, and it is to be feared that he sometimes adds to it in a way he ought not Should he do so he cannot be so severely blamed as some people might fancy, for his wants are many, and he may find that these and his rupees cannot be made to square So he does something by which he can make more, and thus brings the force to which he belongs into disrepute The salary of the police man must be raised, and then should he stray from the right path he should be punished without compunction If he is badly paid and does wrong he may plead his poverty, and there would be something to say in his favour In the next place, detectives are required to ferret out the crimes committed almost every day, and which cannot now be detected These men must not be called on to perform any work except the detection of crime, they must not appear in uniform, and must be allowed to set about their work in their own way There is not so far as we know, a single detective in the whole of Bangalore, that is, a policeman who has nothing else to do but detect crime A member of the force has to perform all sorts of work, and it is to be wondered at that the list of undetected crimes is becoming longer and longer There are good men to be found, no doubt, among the police, who if put to the work of detect on would manage to keep down the number of undetected crimes, and these should be relieved of a portion, or the whole, of their present duties The condition of the Police force is now little less than a scandal, and it is time a remedy should be thought of

Occasional Notes

THE total revenue of the Government of *Madras for 1891 92*, is Rs. 10,70 57,295 7-7 and the expenditure is Rs 4,24,72,520 10 6

RECOMMENDATIONS for the grant of the honorary rank of Captain to certain retired Native Officers have gone home to the *authorities for sanction*

WE understand that H. E the Governor, as Chancellor of the Madras University, has asked the Honourable Mr V Bashyam Iyengar to deliver the next University Convocation Address

H H the Maharajah of Travancore and his Dewan left Trivandrum for Madras on the 19th instant Mr Krishnaswamy Rao, Chief Justice, has assumed charge of the Dewanship

TRANSFRONTIER reports speak of the presence of Russians at different places in Afghanistan, though no confirmation of the statement that a Mission had been received by the Amir in Kabul is forthcoming

It is stated that Captain Hinson intends to bring all the matters connected with his action for libelling against Sir Auckland Colvin before Parliament—first, however, if he can obtain sufficient support, to bring an appeal with the Privy Council

By taking *Chelkas* (or runners of the State worth ten cents) the imperial Post Office at Jammu, the income of the Department has very much increased From seven the income kept up to seventeen thousand rupees in one month

The recent death of an Indian student attending one of the Inns of Court owing to shortness of funds has led the resident Indians in England to form themselves into two Associations to look after the interests of students from this country

HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL HIGHNESS the Archduke Francis Ferdinand has expressed a desire to become a Life Member of the Bombay Natural History Society and has forwarded a cheque for Rs 150 to the Honorary Treasurer in payment of his subscription

WE understand that the High Court has recommended Mr B Ramaswamy Naidu, *District Munsiff of Tuticorin* to fill, and formerly a Telugu Interpreter to the High Court, to the Telugu Translatorship to Government which will fall vacant on the retirement of D Oppert

It is reported that Mr Humphrey (Mines Retired) who since giving over the British Residentship of Travancore to Mr. Grigg, has been engaged in settling some boundary disputes between the British and Cochin Governments, has come to a conclusion in the matter and has given his decision in favour of the Cochin State

The leading native political Association in Calcutta has it in contemplation to organise "all Bengal monster meeting" to protest against the Bill, if it be passed, to be held on the Maidan of Calcutta, unless reliable and authentic news is soon received from England that Lord Kimberley has actually decided on revoking the Bengal Government's order on the subject

THE Hyderabad Scandal Pamphlet case is hearing fruit at home in a delicate investigation the means by which one of the chief actors obtained a distinguished public reception at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen It the fruit of this inquiry should be to bring about a little circumspect on in selecting objects for Royal honour, the unsavoury details of the Hyderabad Scandal will not have been published in vain.

A NEW and ingenious weighing machine has been recently patented by Mr. R. N. Coghlan, Collector of Customs in Karachi, for which the chief advantages claimed are great accuracy, portability and strength The machine consists of a lever which can be supported either on a frame made on purpose, or can be tied to the bough of a tree or a bar of any sort It can weigh anything from half a tola to half a ton, and *the balance is so sensitive that a hair will* turn the scale.

As the contract for the metal of Sir E Watkin's tower has now been placed, it is expected, says *Iron*, that work on the great tower at Wembley Park, London, will shortly be proceeded with. The erection, which is to eclipse anything of the kind that has ever been attempted, is to be entirely constructed of steel. It will be 1,150 feet above the base, which will rise 162 feet above the level of the ground, and it will therefore exceed by some 150 feet the height of M Eiffel's celebrated Parisian structure

MR V RANGASAMYI IYENGAR, the eldest son of the Honourable Mr V Basbyam Iyengar and who is a Graduate in Arts and Engineering has been appointed an Assistant Engineer, Madras East Coast Railway, and posted to the Rushikulya Bridge Mr Rangasamy Iyengar, after passing out of the Engineering College, underwent a course of Mechanical Engineering at the Perambur Workshops, and for the past few months was employed on the Bridge Works, Bezwada, under Mr. Spring, Acting Chief Engineer, East Coast Railway

At the bidding at the sale of surplus land on the new Harrison Road, Calcutta, were witnessed what are supposed to be the highest prices ever named for land in India About Puggiapatty one lot put up realized locally in lakhs of Rs 52,500 a *cottah*—30 square yards Those conversant with the rise of luxury prices of building sites in important cities in this country, will not be disposed to credit this, but it is a fact, and it has been said that the figure at its next in importance to a sale in London about a couple of years ago, when a small building site, with a frontage in Lombard Street, realised some fabulous price

THE Punjab we are informed to-day, is taking steps to minimise the evil of failure at public examinations, and we so that, in accordance with the suggestion of the Government of India a Resolution is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* prohibiting candidates for the use of forged certificates or to other actions in practices at examinations held under the authority of Government or of a Municipal or Local Board, as well as to obtain admission to an Educational Institution, or to gain any improper advantage in the examination, will be considered disqualified for entering the service of Government or of any Municipal or Local Body" We trust that a similar Notification will soon be issued here.

THE question whether the Government of India, in issuing Orders, should make use of the singular or plural pronoun is one which, it is believed, has more than once been argued in the Imperial Secretariat Lords Northbrook and Ripon were in favour of the Government of India being referred to as a singular body, but of late years there seems to have been no recognised rule, and the Government has been "she" to-day and "they" to-morrow The *Englishman* learns, however, that Lord Lansdowne has expressed an opinion that it will be well in future for the Government to make use of the plural form In Madras the singular form has been used for some time past

THE Lahore paper writes —"Whichever way we look at the question, the wisest course seems to be to give up pumping the Amir He does not understand us, and has so called 'misunderstanding' with us is worse than useless to us By doing away with it, we *may* bring him to his senses and get a better arrangement instead we *may* send the Russians with the bait of 'fast friendship,' or we *may* have a march Kabul and Kandahar and advance our frontier to the Hindu Kush. Either of the alternatives will lead to advantage, and, even if nothing were to be gained, the relief of getting rid of this 'Old Man of the Sea' kind of friend, who harasses our moments, trifles with our dignity, and empties our pockets, would be great indeed"

THE names of the members who are to form the new Hyderabad Cabinet are given in the official gazette called *Jarida* which we publish to-day The *Pioneer* in referring to the Cabinet, says "it will be floated under considerable disadvantages, its structure is unwieldy and unseaworthy, and he before it so many whirlpools, rocks and quicksands, that we very much doubt whether it will ever reach the open sea" The *Bombay Gazette* is of a similar opinion, and so also are we A Cabinet without a Chief, or General, Secretary is like a ship without a rudder The general opinion seems to be that the scheme, having been imposed from without, is not likely to be long lived We reproduce the remarks of our two contemporaries in another column

IN considering the question of compensating officials for low exchange the *Pioneer* remarks —"If the rate of exchange be assumed to be 1s 2d next year, the cost of the concessions (taking the rate granted at 1s 6d) would be roughly more than ten millions of rupees, which Government would have to find in addition to thirty-four millions extra in the cost of meeting the home charges The Indian taxpayer is thus unfairly mulcted in two distinct ways. It is a terribly distressing predicament in which the obstinacy and selfishness of English finance place us We cannot be just to the Indian people without being unjust to their rulers, nor just to the latter without being unjust to the former, and inasmuch as the interests of both are indissolubly bound up together, we cannot be unjust to either without being unjust to both"

RUSSIA shows a curious readiness to encourage the higher education of women, and a corresponding willingness to use female labour in the higher Departments In this one direction at least she takes the lead of the rest of Europe Already she welcomes many female doctors and lawyers Now one of her Universities, Charkow, has offered to show a certificate for veterinary surgery on a lady The lady in question, Miss Dobrowolsky, is the daughter of a landowner in the Government of Chersen, and has studied Veterinary Surgery at Zurich and Odessa. She intends to present herself for the State examination, and not only has the Syndicate of Charkow promised her a certificate, if she satisfy the examiners, but the Zemstvo of another District has offered to appoint the lady District Veterinary Surgeon

Local and Provincial

THE ALBERT CAMP —The troops composing this camp returned to Bangalore on Friday last

THE RESIDENT —Colonel Henderson pays a visit to Coorg on the 3rd of next month, and will be away for about six weeks

VICE PARK —We are given to understand that the water in this reservoir will only last a fortnight longer The troops will then, we trust, have to go out into the district where there is water.

HIS MAHARAJAH —His Highness returned to Mysore last Saturday morning, his tour having been cut short in consequence of the lamented death of his young Prince, which, as our readers are aware, occurred last Monday.

H H THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE —About 13 horses, a number of flowers and a large quantity of baggage belonging to H H the Maharajah of Mysore arrived in Madras on the 24th by the S S *Landaura* from Calcutta, as also a large collection of animals and birds, including two ostriches, purchased by His Highness during his visit to the North —M M

STAMP VENDORS —Complaints from several parts of the Mysore Province having reached the postal authorities regarding the difficulties experienced by the public in procuring postage stamps, we learn that it has been decided that an employee of the Postal Department shall be in future deputed to sell postage stamps &c, instead of private individuals, as at present, at all Head Offices, as a preliminary measure.—*B S.*

MR J COOK, M A —We learn from intelligence from Scotland, that the Principal of the Central College has greatly benefitted in health by the rest he has taken, and that he will be able to return to his duties very shortly It is reported—with what truth we know not—that Mr. Pait, the Acting Principal, will resume the principalship of H H the Maharajah's College at Mysore, on the return of Mr J Cook —B S

CANDIDATES ELIGIBLE FOR PROMOTION —The attention of the Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments is invited to Government Order No 1014 74—2), dated 10th May 1891, requiring the submission of the annual return of candidates eligible for promotion to the grade of Amildars and Deputy Amildars Such of the officers as have not yet submitted the same for the current year, are requested to do so within a week from date of receipt of this order

A NEW RAILWAY STATION TO MYSORE.—We are given to understand that a very grand building will be constructed by the Government for the City Railway Station The site selected is just a few yards to the west of the present Goods Shed, and it is said that the building will be in the gothic style The work will be entrusted to the architect who undertook the construction of the Madras General Post Office building The proposed estimate is said to be nearly three lakhs of rupees.—M H

A BRAHMIN FLOGGED FOR THEFT —A Brahmin named Venkanna Chetty, about 35 years old, was this day, before Mr. Abdul Rahman, the Second Magistrate, charged with the theft of three iron cross bolts, valued at Rs. 1 8 0 the property of the Madras Railway Company, from the Mulur Railway Station The prisoner stole the property from the railway station, at eight o'clock, on the night of the 10th instant The defence was that the gate peon, the first prosecution witness, gave him the three iron bolts and then charged him with theft He admitted being in the wrong in having received the property Not a single witness was produced by him The Magistrate sentenced the prisoner to receive six stripes—B E

VICE PRESIDENT, CITY MUNICIPALITY.—A correspondent writes to one of the local papers that "It is authoritatively stated that Mr K Seesaiya Rao, our present Vice President, is shortly to be transferred to Mysore City as Vice President. If this turns out true the whole of Bangalore will suffer greatly by the loss of the above named gentleman, especially as at this time he is busily engaged in improving the general sanitation of the Town, and is the direct or less indirect advice of the President and Mr A Sreeramiah Chetty, Esq It is always an inside policy to make changes in the responsible staff and bring in new hands who require at least one year to learn the work of the Town Therefore we earnestly beg the Higher authorities to postpone this intention for a couple of years and more.'

THE BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore, in replying to a communication from the officiating Dewan of Mysore as to the means taken for carrying out the temporary water supply scheme for Bangalore, reports that he has already ordered the wet cultivation under the Hebbal Tank to be stopped The Hebbal scheme, however, is under the hands of the Public Works Department His own efforts and efforts have mainly been directed as follows —1st to the digging of a large well in the Karanji tank, and filling water from it into the sluice, but the tank has still 4½ feet of water above the sluice level and the carrying out of the work will have to wait some months, 2nd By the Jakkariyana Valley scheme which has also been handed over to the Public Works Department, 3 Ly, the sinking of a large well in the Dharmabudhi Tank. Owing to the high level of the water in the tank, percolation into the proposed well took place and rendered further progress impossible, 4thly, he has been watching the wells on the Cubbon Pettah and deepening them when necessary, 5thly, the sinking of a large well in the pond near the Central College This however will not be needed if the Hebbal scheme succeeds, and, lastly, he is keeping a constant and careful watch on the public wells The Mysore Government in its Order on the Report of the Deputy Commissioner, calls for detailed statements showing the area and assessment of the land under the Hebbal Tank, the cultivation of which has been stopped, and sanctions the deferring of the digging of the wells in Karanji and Dharmabudhi Tanks and in the pond near the Central College for the reasons given above A fortnightly report is called for as to the state of the water supply in the Dharmabudhi Tank and the drinking water wells in the town, together with the measures, if any, taken to improve the

General Summary.

AMONG recent additions to the collection of curiosities in the Government Central Museum Madras is a country cart from Kurnool with two stone wheels. It is supposed to be one of the most primitive kinds of conveyances ever used in India.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* believes that in Australia coloured representations of all the indigenous venomous snakes are, by Government order, displayed on the walls of all schools, and the children are carefully instructed how to distinguish the poisonous from the innocuous, and also how to treat snake bite Our contemporary asks if something of this kind could not be done in India with good results.

EFFORT efforts are being made to push on work on the East Coast Railway so that the Bezwada-Godavery section may be opened on the 15th prximo—if all events before the 1st March, on which date generally the annual closing of the Canal takes place. As at present arranged the speed of the trains on the new line will be slow—to prevent accidents, and till all the arrangements are in full working order. But, wooen Bezwada and Chibbol the speed will be 20 miles an hour, between Chibbol and Nidadavol 10 miles an hour, and between the latter place and Godavery 15 miles an hour

SIR EDWARD WATKIN presided at the recent meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company, and in his speech said that the tunnel scheme is still in a state of suspended animation, but the discovery of coal was made lately, and he had just signed the Articles of Association and taken 1,600 £1 shares in the new coal Company which has to be formed As to the tunnel scheme —"Mr Chamberlain ruth lessly stopped it in a tyrannical spirit, which was simply abominable Perhaps it was the voice of society that he listened to. He (Sir Edward) believed that the world called it 'society', he called it a 'cesspool,' for there was nothing more tyrannical, selfish, and ignorant than the opinion of 'society' "

A LEARNED PANDIT —By the death of Pandit Haridas Sastri, the Director of Public Instruction in Jaypur, India has lost a Sanskrit scholar of great promise and a highly talented educationist. The Pandit, who died on the 15th instant, was only thirty three years of age, but the work of educational reform which he had inaugurated in Jaypur had already attracted attention throughout India He had made a valuable collection of Jain and Buddhist manuscripts, and intended to issue a series of publications bearing on the Jain religion. A Sanskrit pamphlet on Mahamahopadhyay, which lately published, in answer to Pandit Rakhaldas Nyayaratna, is regarded as an able exposition and defence of orthodox doctrine Mr Sastri had received many titular honours from the learned Societies of Europe, and has left a valuable library, which, it is hoped, will be carefully preserved in the interests of Eastern scholarship —E

Extracts.

SUSPENSION OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS

The Mysore Herald —In our last issue we informed our readers that another Amildar had joined the list, and, from the proceedings of the Government we have elsewhere published, it will now be seen that Amildar Lakshminarasappa has been directed to be suspended forthwith, pending further enquiry into his conduct When the news first reached our ears we did not know whether suspension was ordered after a full and thorough enquiry into the matter, or only after the usual preliminary enquiry, but the Government proceedings we have now before us is plain enough, and it only says "*pending further enquiry into their conduct*, the Government direct that they be suspended from office forthwith" The affected portion will best explain under what circumstances the order was issued.

Amildars are no toys for but to be teased They are to a whole taluk what a Deputy Commissioner is to a District The responsible nature of her office is a convincing proof to render their suspension something serious When an Amildar is "suspended" soon after the preliminary enquiry, and when after "further enquiry" he is found entirely innocent, the damage done to his character and position will simply be enormous, and the Government can never adequately compensate for the injury, both personal and official Any amount of deliberation will therefore be necessary for suspending the responsible officers of Government. When an official is suspended for a serious offence, the circumstances that warrant it must at least be such as to secure a moral certainty to terminate the matter in the dismissal of the official concerned, although it were not possible to start a prosecution, and to obtain a legal conviction of the offender. Common sense would otherwise revolt against the procedure and condemn it as bad both in policy and in principle

We ought not to be understood to have been putting forth these reflections specially for the present case The circumstances of the present case may justify the action of the Government But there were numerous instances in the past, but we did not, at the time trouble ourselves much about them, because we were under the impression that every single instance brought to our notice would be the last of its kind, and that the Government would change their policy the very next time they had had reason to call for explanation. We are now constrained to say we have been disappointed in this respect. Instances are not wanting where the Government have given the same appointments to officials suspended more than once. There are officials who, after suspensions, have been awarded nominal punishments, and immediately restored to their former offices. If the Government is satisfied that guilt is established, it is no use of sending such guilty men to the Dewan's office or to any other office, and call it *punishment*; and we wonder what effect this will produce when the individual is again given his situation. There are again instances in which "suspension" was lingering for years together, only that the person thus suspended might in the end be given a similar or a nominally reduced appointment. Of the others we have just to think of those "suspended", then "pensioned", and thus ultimately got rid of. It is impossible to forget certain serious cases in which regular enquiries have been held, and decisions establishing guilt and misconduct have been pronounced, and in which the culprits have for months together been allowed to enjoy immunity unmolested. And lastly in some cases serious misconduct has been converted into mere irregularity meriting only a warning!

But in whose lot is it all to undergo such public disgrace? Has any one ever inquired into this matter? For our part we must, for the present, content ourselves by showing the two great classes, the lucky few and the unlucky many in whose respective cases generosity and justice are evenly balanced. This state of things, we must say, is not at all calculated to elevate the moral tone of the service. If it be the intention of the Government to put down misconduct, and corruption by severe punishment, let them by all means do it with a high hand Let them hold a proper enquiry into the conduct of the official concerned, and then suspend or dismiss him once for all as justice requires Or if it be its intention not to injure the interests of its officials let them resort to the old Mr. Bangacharla's method. During the whole period of his administration we never heard of half so many "suspensions" we have now heard in less than three years He used to send for the official whom he thought to be guilty, and would, resorting to his sheer moral force, terrify him into reform in future. But a haphazard dealing with no definite policy whatever can never elevate the moral tone of the official world. It is quite time that the Government adopted a sound and definite policy in this respect.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN HYDDRABAD

(*The Hindu*)

ELSEWHERE we republish an article from the *Pioneer* discussing at length the present financial condition of the Hyderabad State and the chief measure of administrative reform, the formation of a Cabinet, recently adopted to ensure an orderly and efficient management of affairs. It is an open secret that the departure that is about to be taken is due not to any spontaneous effort on the part of the Nizam or the Minister but to the pressure from the Government of India, which at last felt compelled to interfere against its own inclination and its usual policy of neutrality. Why the Government delayed till now cannot be easily explained. It is true that the direct responsibilities of the Viceroy and his Council are vast and heavy enough, but the responsibility for the good Government of the Indian native States rests ultimately on the same shoulders, and the wisdom of doing its duty with reluctance and after protracted delay, and after infinite harm has been done, is not at all apparent. That the financial condition of Hyderabad is utterly rotten, that the chief officials of the State are either incompetent or corrupt, that the Government is handicapped with heavy and accumulated debts that as a consequence of continued and unchecked maladministration the people are poor and unhappy and their well-being is not even so much as thought of, and that the Government being in the hands of unsympathetic foreigners who have no stake at at all in the country and whose sole object is to make money, there is no inducement whatever to honest and efficient work in the administration—all these have been notorious facts for several years. In fact ever since the first Salar Jung's death, there has been steady retrogression. That celebrated statesman is, it is now admitted, given credit for more than he actually did, but what order and efficiency he did introduce as a fact began to shake when his death set at free all the old elements of faction and corruption The Government of India know this as well as anybody; and it was repeatedly and most earnestly entreated to interpose with the authority it undoubtedly possessed to save the poor people of Hyderabad from the manifold evils of unchecked venality and incompetency. But it had not the courage to face its responsibility and its apathy looked as if it wanted to give the Nizam a sufficiently long rope to hang himself. Even at the last moment the Government would appear to have been prompted not so much by its sense of responsibility for the well-being of the eleven millions of the Nizam's subjects as by its weakness in the face of public scandals such as the diamond litigation and the pamphlet exposures. The Government of India has interfered after all but how is this interference exercised? To any intelligent person reading the details of reform, the half-heartedness and the extreme timidity of the Government are apparent. We perfectly agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the so-called Cabinet will not work for six months. We at first thought that the Minister would be everything in the Cabinet, and the other members would be mere tools in his hands. But according to the *Pioneer* the real danger would seem to arise from the inherent nature of the elements which the Cabinet is all to try to reconcile together, and the Cabinet will be therefore from the mere impossibility of working it The Minister is not a sufficiently strong minded person to hold his colleagues under authority, and these colleagues being also of equally high social position, each will try to assert himself and advance the interest of his faction The *Pioneer* proposes that the Cabinet should consist of certain trained officials of the State and the Minister as the President We are doubtful if this plan will work. The best plan will be to appoint a man like Sir K Seshadri Iyer as the Minister and to constitute, in view to his want of local experience, a Council such as the Secretary of State's Council. But it is said that tradition has made it necessary that the Minister should be a Hyderabad nobleman and granting that this tradition should not be a bar, then a Hindu statesman of tried ability and character and possessing the entire confidence of the Supreme Government should be appointed as Joint Minister, all important administrative measures being subject to the control of both, and whenever they disagree the Resident's opinion being final. What seems to us to be the only hope of redemption to Hyderabad from impending collapse is to transfer the final authority from the present hands to officers who will be in no local interest or faction and who will be in a position to throw up their services the moment they find they cannot get on smoothly. Nor is the appointment of a single European as the head of the financial administration a complete guarantee for its future soundness The Nizam should be peremptorily called upon to confine himself to the income derived from his private estate, an income large enough even for him, and for the disbursement of the regular revenues of the State, a complete and accurate account, as is the case in Travancore or Mysore, should be kept and submitted to the Government of India. Above all, the Nizam's Government should be insisted on to publish an annual Administration Report which should be easily available to the public for examination and criticism. In short, the reform that is now admitted to be indispensable to save the State from a revived state of indigenous and ante British chaos, should be thorough, if it is to be attempted at all. Half-hearted measures will only defeat their object, and the interference of the Supreme Government will prove useless although what claim may attach to it will remain and will tend to make future interference more difficult than ever. And above all, it should carefully watch that the reformed machinery intended to improve the administration is worked regularly and in a spirit of honest sympathy with the objects of the Supreme Government and the ends of the reform.

THE NEW HYDERABAD ADMINISTRATION

HYDERABAD, 23rd Jan.—The following is a translation of an Official *Gazette (Jarida)* Extraordinary, published on Saturday the 21st instant. Needless to say, it has caused much excitement and considerable speculation as to how the new State coach will run in this hot-bed of political strife. This reconstruction of the Administration displaces Major Percy Gough, ex Secretary, Military and Miscellaneous Departments, Mr George Palmer, ex Secretary, Public Works Department, and Nawab Imad-ul Mulk, Bahadur, (Syed Hoossain Belgrami) ex-Director of Public Instruction.

JARIDA EXTRAORDINARY.

Hyderabad 2nd Rajab 1310, Hijri

(Corresponding to 24th January, 1893)

AMENDMENTS IN THE MATTERS OF ADMINISTRATION IN HIS HIGHNESS'S DOMINIONS

FARMAN (FIRMAN)

We have been aware for some time (most) of the inefficiency of the present administration and, therefore, now we have made up our mind to make some alterations in the present administration, in the hope to do away with the evils thereon.

(1) Natives only can be qualified to look after the interests of their count ymen and therefore they should be given preference to be the higher authorities in the administration of the State, which has been not as yet given to them.

(2) Up to the present time the whole of the responsibility rested with His Excellency the minister. This will now be divided

(3) The Subordinate Ministers were kept out of power Now the State will take advantage of their service, and they will be invested with more power, and hold (personally) responsible for their own special departments of the State.

These were the principal points which required amendment His Excellency was made aware of them, and with our full intention and suggestion this Memorandum we addressed to our Minister of State, and to which (reforms) His Excellency gave his assent, His Excellency summoned the following officials to constitute a Committee, which assembled (from time to time) at our Palace, viz —(1) Nawab Vikar-ul-Umara, (2) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk; (3) Nawab Imad Jung, Bahadur, (4) Rafat Yar Jung, Bahadur, (5) Moulvi Syed Hussein, and (6) Mr A J Dunlop After several successive meetings of this Special Committee for discussing the questions raised in our Memorandum to him His Excellency expressed his opinion in a communication addressed to us, dated 14 Jamadi-ul-Sani, (3rd January, 1893) We, therefore, after full consideration of the points raised, hereby pass the following orders —

1. The powers of His Excellency the Minister shall in accordance with our *Qanucha* (a little book of law) be written in a *Dastur al Amal* form, and he shall carry out his duties accordingly

2. For the good of the State, and also to render the burden of responsibility lighter to His Excellency the Minister, it is advisable that the subordinate Ministers (Heads of Departments of the State) should also be held jointly responsible in the most important matters of State, and in order to do this a Cabinet shall be formed, with His Excellency as President, Vikar-ul-Umara as Vice-President, the Peishkar, Judicial, Police, and Public Works Ministers as Members The Secretaries of these several Departments of State will act as Secretaries to the Cabinet in all matters pertaining to their respective Departments. Every Member of the Cabinet, jointly with the President and Vice President, will be held responsible for the action or opinions taken on all matters of State submitted for the orders of the Cabinet After any matter of State is settled in the Cabinet, it will be submitted to us for consideration and action thereon A *Dastur al Amal* shall be framed for the guidance of the Cabinet in accordance with our *Qanucha*, and immediately submitted for our approval

The Peishkarship, an old State office, is given to Rajah Kishen Pershad Bahadur, which appointment he deserves in every way, and he is also placed in charge of our Regular and Irregular Troops

4. The Revenue Department is made over to Vikar-ul Umara, Bahadur

A *Dastur al Amal* for these two Departments should be framed and submitted for our approval.

5. The Military Department being a very important one must be looked after with great care, and so a European, having practical knowledge, shall be appointed as Military Secretary, and this Officer shall be nominated by the Sub Minister Syed Amir Ullah should appoint a Joint Secretary. There will in future be no Military Secretary to His Excellency the Minister. The correspondence in connection with this Department will pass through the Financial Secretary to His Excellency the Minister.

6. Fakr-ul-Mulk is appointed Mutamid Mahan (Departmental Minister) of the Judicial Department. A *Dastur-al-Amal* for this Department shall also be framed and submitted to us for approval.

7. Nawab Fakr-ul-Mulk is also appointed Mutamid-Mahan of the Public Works Department and Police. A *Dastur al-Amal* regarding the duties of these joint Departments shall also be framed and submitted for our approval.

8 The following Secretaries are appointed to assist His Excellency the Minister in the Administration —

(1) Financial Secretary

(2) Judicial, Police and Miscellaneous Secretary.

(3) Revenue Secretary

(4) Private Secretary

(5) Public Works Department Secretary.

Madan-ul-Mulk is appointed, as formerly, Financial Secretary, all Departments at present under Imad Jung are placed under him, and he is appointed Judicial, Police and Miscellaneous Secretary, Muktadir Jung, Bahadur Subadar of the Western Division, is appointed Revenue Secretary The *Daftar i-Mulki* to be affiliated to the Private Secretariat, and Sohb Yar Jung, Bahadur, Superintendent of the *Daftar i Mulki* should carry out these duties, remaining equal in rank to the Private Secretary. Syed Ali Belgrami is appointed Secretary of the Public Works Department.

9 A Majlis (Judicial Committee) shall be constituted for making laws and regulations. Members shall be selected from high officials and an Assistant Officer of the Secretariat under His Excellency shall act as Secretary to this Committee, and his Secretary as Superintendent of the office A *Dastur-al-Amal* shall also be framed for the guidance of this Committee and forwarded for our approval.

10 Since it is advisable that the arrangements for the re-construction of the High Court be temporarily postponed, the Judges shall remain as they now are and they are appointed as follows, viz, (1) Moulvi Raza Khan, (2) Moulvi Mahomed Khan, (3) Moulvi Mahomed Kazim Moulvi Ahmed Raza Khan is appointed Chief Justice until further orders. A *Nishin* should also be appointed to this Court as a *nazim* And until the Judicial Committee is formed, we will exercise our powers in respect of the cases disposed of by a full Bench of the High Court

11. The Inspector-General of Revenue shall hold his appointment as at present, and the Agricultural, Settlement and Inam Departments shall remain under his control He shall also superintend the Revenue offices in the City and Mofussil as usual He Revenue Mutamid-Kahan will act in accordance with his advice. A *Dastur al Amal* shall also be framed for the guidance of this official and submitted to us for our approval

12 A Controller General of Accounts will be asked for from the British Government, to be placed at our disposal for three years, the selection of this official resting with the Government of India. The Controller-General to work with Rajah Marh Manohar, so that the latter may be afforded an opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of State accounts He will give instructions how to frame the Annual Budgets, etc, on sound principles. The British official shall remain under the Financial Secretary. His Excellency the Minister shall frame a *Dastur al-Amal* for this official as well, regarding his duties and responsibilities, and shall immediately submit it for our approval

(The original *Firman* bears H.H the Nizam's signature, Mr. A J. Dunlop is, I hear, reappointed Inspector-General of Revenue)

A Cabinet Council will be held as early as possible to make the subordinate appointments and frame draft copies of the proposed *Dastur-al Amals* (Codes of Rules) for the several Departments of State, as directed by His Highness—*Mail*

BANGALORE—Printed and published at the KARNATIC PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893. [No. 5.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	YEARLY	½ YEARLY
ENGLISH	3—0—0	1—12—0
KANARESE	1—0—0	1—12—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	6—0—0	4—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Postage extra)

ENGLISH	4—0—0	2—8—0
KANARESE	1—0—0	2—8—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B —Those who wish to secure the above rates are requested to send their subscriptions Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both The Karnataka Prakasika being an Anglo Kanarese Journal advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions which regard for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For first insertion for line 0 2 0
For subsequent insertions for line 0 1 0
All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the Editor and all letters on business to the Publisher
Special rates for Weekly insertions
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times their advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to the effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements to be entered into on reasonable terms
Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid
Remittances may be made either by money Orders, Notes or Postage Stamps Fractions of a rupee value the latter accompanied by a fee of one anna per rupee of postage if higher than are so required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An improved and excellent remedy for Asthma Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect notice able at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 12 8—for the complete cure—one month

GONORREGA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs. 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition Restores nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on concept on

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency Is Months It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, Half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 6 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 30th Jan—The *Standard* predicts that Government will soon succumb to the burden of Home Rule, and that the Newcastle Programme will perhaps not survive the Debate on the Address

Allahabad, 28th Jan—Rajah Sir Ranjeet Sing, of Rutlam, died to day of chronic bronchitis

Lahore, 29th Jan—At the Convocation of the Calcutta University fifty six candidates received the M A degree, one being Miss Florence Holland There were also 303 B A's, one being Miss Prannbinder Bugchee, 157 B L's, 10 Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, and five Licentiates of Engineering

London, 31st Jan—A meeting of Unionists was held last evening, the Duke of Devonshire presiding, at which a Resolution was passed that they would sit on the Government side of the House of Commons below the gangway unless the Irish Members abandon their present intention of sitting on the Opposition side of the House

Allahabad, 30th Jan—The soldierly bearing and efficiency of the Imperial Service Troops at the late Camp of Exercise is a matter for favourable remark Throughout the manœuvres the Cavalry won golden opinions from the Commander-in-Chief General Luck and Officers generally, while the Native Officers and men of the Regular Army were much struck with the appearance of their comrades in arms All in all, the experiment of utilising 20 000 men of Native States to assist in the defences of the country has proved successful so far

London, 30th Jan—A frontier correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the Amir is gathering Mullas to preach a *Jihad* against the English with the intention of fighting in March when the roads are clear Commenting on this, the *Gazette* says that although the rumour is unreliable it is significant of the opinion entertained on the frontier regarding our present relations with the Amir

London, 31st Jan—Parliament was opened today

Her Majesty, in her Speech from the Throne which was read by the Lord Chancellor, says that her relations with all Foreign Powers continue friendly and their disposition in every quarter are favourable to the maintenance of peace The speech then announces the despatch of Sir Gerald Portal to Uganda to examine into the best means of dealing with that country. In view of recent events in Egypt, Her Majesty says that it has been determined to slightly increase the number of British troops there This, however, indicates no change of policy or modification of the assurances which the British Government has from time to time given regarding the occupation of the country. The Khedive has declared in terms satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government his intention to follow henceforth the established practice of previously consulting her Government on political affairs, as also his intention to act in cordial co operation with it

The Speech then commends the agricultural distress of the country to the careful attention of Parliament Crime continues to decrease in Ireland, and the Bill to amend the government of that country is announced as having been prepared with a desire to afford contentment to its people as well as important relief to Parliament and additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire

The Speech concludes announces Bills to amend the Registration to shorten the duration of Parliament, to abolish the plurality of votes to deal with the working hours of railway servants, to create Parish Councils and, finally, to enlarge the powers of the London County Council.

London, 1st Feb—In the Debate in the Lords on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, the Marquis of Salisbury commended the action taken by the Government in Egypt His Lordship agreed that it implied no change in Great Britain's policy in that quarter, though, he continued, the occupation of the country would be more difficult now than ever His Lordship referring to Uganda, said that its retention was necessary in order to stop slavery. He then went on to say that the keynote of the Irish policy of the Government was to obtain the support of the criminal classes, and he condemned the repeal of the Coercion Act and the release of prisoners

Lord Kimberley attributed the events in Egypt to the youth of the Khedive under the influence of unwise advisers. His Lordship, referring to Irish affairs, said the Home Rule Bill was no milk and water measure He scouted the suggestion that it would result in the Catholics oppressing the Protestants.

Mr. Gladstone has given notice that he will introduce his Home Rule Bill on Monday next

Later—In the debate in the Commons on the Address, Mr Balfour expressed his approval of the action taken by Government in connection with Uganda and Egypt, but, passing over to Irish affairs, he condemned the incapacity of the Evicted Tenants Commission, and in scathing terms rebuked Mr. Morley for releasing the Gweedore prisoners and using the Royal prerogative of mercy as a political weapon.

Mr Gladstone denied the charge that the prisoners had been released with a view to obtaining political support, and urged the advisability of awaiting the Report of the Evicted Tenants Commission before passing judgment In conclusion, he rejoced at the approval unanimously accorded to the action of Government in Egypt.

London, 31st Jan—At a meeting of the Irish Unionists, a Resolution was passed that they should pursue an aggressive policy and move an amendment to the Address on the question of the release of the Gweedore prisoners.

Government will bring in a Bill probably to Cx a Quinquennial Parliament

Allahabad, 31st Jan—Unforeseen difficulties, the outcome of legal technicalities, have arisen, which temporarily prevent full effect being given to the Indian Councils Act The Secretary of State entertained a doubt as to the force of the Act, and till this point has been decided, the recommendations of the Government of India cannot be sanctioned There is no question of principle involved and the extension of Provincial Councils will follow immediately upon the solution of the legal problem

The sections dealing with procedure are plain enough, and this being so, the Government of India has asked permission to introduce the changes under which the right of interpellation and the discussion of the Financial Statement in the Imperial Legislative Council may be exercised by Members The Secretary of State has accorded sanction to this proposal, and at to morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council in Calcutta the Viceroy will take the opportunity of explaining the new procedure The Government of India has in this matter shown an earnest desire to give effect to the most important reform rendered possible by the Councils Act, for it is on its representation that the change in procedure has not had to wait upon the announcement of the decision on the legal points already mentioned

Lahore, 31st Jan—Colonel Barr, Resident in Kashmir, arrived at Lahore on Monday on his way up from Calcutta, where he had been to consult the Viceroy on matters connected with the murder of Sawal Sing at Jammu.

London, 2nd Feb—In consequence of the large number of amendments to the Address, it is considered improbable that Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will be brought forward until the week after next.

Allahabad, 1st Feb—Among the disquieting rumours afloat on the frontier is one to the effect that the Amir has decided to break with the British Government, and that he is co-

fecting fanatical *Mullahs* from all parts of Afghanistan to preach a *Jehad* against the English

Another report that has gained widespread currency on the frontier is that the recent attempt to blow up the tunnel on the Sind-Pishin Railway with dynamite cartridges was planned in Afghanistan Colour is lent to the story by the fact that the cartridges were not of the description employed by the local contractors, and must have been brought from a distance.

Paris 2nd Feb—M Develle, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber to day, said that the interests of Turkey and Europe demand the upholding of the Khedive's domination of the Suez Canal and the Nile, and that the indefinite occupation of Egypt by the British might lead to conflicts in Europe

St Petersburg, 1st Feb—The Czar is personally pressing for the completion of the Siberian Railway

London, 4th Feb—The House of Lords last night voted the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne

Mr Labouchere moved an amendment to the Address in favour of the evacuation of Uganda He strongly condemned Major Lugard's high-handed action in Uganda

He also declared it would be a disgrace if Government quitted office without doing something towards the evacuation of Egypt

In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone, replying to Mr. Labouchere, said Government was striving to maintain external and internal order in Egypt during British occupation and to preserve harmony with the Native Government there He was unable to discuss the future action of Government in regard to Uganda owing to the absence of information from that quarter Nevertheless Government was resolved not to drift in the matter Sir Gerald Portal, he said, had not been commissioned to administer the country.

Messrs Balfour, Chamberlain and Goschen pressed Government to state how Uganda would be administered when Sir Gerald Portal's Mission was concluded

Sir W A Harcourt gave an evasive reply to them and the debate was then adjourned

In the House of Commons Mr Russell, Under Secretary for India, replying to a question, said that pending the arrival of the Despatch from the Viceroy on the trial by jury question, Lord Kimberley was unable to make any announcement regarding the final intentions of Government in the matter

London, 3rd Feb—Great Britain and Russia are now discussing the Pamirs Question No Convention has been made with Russia in respect to Afghanistan subsequent to 1873, the scope of which is one of the points now under discussion

Calcutta, 4th Feb—Rules have been laid down regulating the position of high civil functionaries at military parades and reviews, and the reception to be accorded them on these occasions

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1893

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

The State of Hyderabad has, of late, been very much before the world Several incidents have happened to bring it prominently forward There was the Mining scandal in which the names of several men high in office were involved, and which showed to what length intrigue could be carried, and what sums could be spent to bring about a certain object. The case was not concluded in a way that pleased those who wished to see purity of Government followed, who thought that a change was required in the order of things in Hyderabad There came the Imperial Diamond case, which clearly proved there was a great deal of rottenness prevailing in the country, and that the object of certain individuals was to get as much money as they could out of the Nizam or his treasury This was followed by the Pamphlet scandal case, and in its proceedings we see the social depths to which men high in power in the Deccan can sink This case has not yet come to a close, but enough has been heard to disgust the whole of India, and to disclose the wretched amount of immorality prevailing in the capital of the largest Native State in the country It is believed that the ruler of Hyderabad is an able man, and wishes to do well, but he is not able to accomplish much, he has not the power sufficient to carry out the plans he thinks proper, and we will give the reason The feudal system prevails in Hyderabad, the system that prevailed in Europe a thousand years ago. The Nawabs and other Sardars live on their estates, and there they are, to all intents and purposes, independent The courts of the Nizam have no power within their territories, the nobles have their own tribunals, many of them having the power of trying men for capital offences One can well imagine what an amount of oppression and wrong goes on in these courts, for the noble has simply to tell the judge what sentence he wishes to be passed Very little justice, it is to be feared, is to be found in these courts, the will of the head of the estate is supreme As we have said, these nobles look upon themselves as independent, or nearly so, they keep up forces in their own dominions, they levy taxes, and in fact, not not as vassals, but as chiefs When they visit the capital they carry the same spirit into everything they are called upon to undertake, and they only care to obey the laws of the State when it suits them to do so These nobles look upon themselves as the real rulers of the country, and they resent the appointment of an outsider, more especially if he is not a Mahomedan The result is that the highest offices of State are filled with men of Hyderabad, and some of these are anything but capable. It is true that some outsiders have been brought in, and these have not proved a success, with the result that nobody must be thought of for a post who does not belong to the State It cannot with truth be said that Mustaq Hussain and Mehdi Hassan were men who did credit to Hyderabad, and thus the ruler and the people are prejudiced against any outsider whoever he may be, or from whatever place he may hail This is a pity, as the talent of the country cannot be utilised in the State, and being left to its own resources, it does not get on so well as it should The question arises how a better state of things is to be brought about Hyderabad is far behind most of the Native States of India, although it is the largest and richest It is far behind Mysore and Baroda and will not be able to catch them up for many years to come If the State of Hyderabad is ever to improve, the power of the Nizam must be supreme over all The power of the nobles must be broken throughout every part of the State. The rights of the Nawabs must be reduced to the proportions that are to be found in British or other Native States, and more especially must the same laws and the same procedure prevail throughout the whole of Hyderabad The anomaly of different courts in the same State must be done away with, and the Nizam's tribunals must be established everywhere The feudal system now prevailing must be relegated to the past as in other parts of the world, and the nobles must pay taxes like any body else Now many of them pay next to nothing and instead, support a number of irregular troops—very irregular most of them, and worse than useless They are a danger to the State In the next place the Nizam must support a small body of regularly trained troops instead of many of all degrees of irregularity. These troops require a large sum for their support, and would be worse than useless in an emergency Then the education of the masses has been much neglected, and this must be attended to. Schools must be established not only in the capital, but throughout the state Great ignorance prevails in the outlying districts, and a change must be brought about or but little good can be accomplished The people, for the most part, are in a lower condition socially than elsewhere, yet they must be raised to a higher level, and this must be accomplished by means of education Then a few gentlemen must be brought in from outside to assist in the work of Government till the State itself can produce all that is required, and with the changes here suggested Hyderabad may become very different from what it is at present

NEGLECTING THEIR DUTY

The Government of Mysore have of late had to reprimand several *ex officio* members of Municipal Boards for their irregular attendance at the monthly meetings Some of those who came under the censure of the authorities scarcely put in an appearance during the whole year It is well that this negligence on their part has been noticed, and we may be sure it will not be repeated In the first place, such officials set a very bad example to the non official members The latter will say that if the former can stay away from meetings why cannot they do the same? In this way a Municipal Board meeting might only consist of a very few members those who really took an interest in the good of the place The members who might be elected or nominated would not look upon attendance as a duty when they saw an official constantly neglecting to attend the meetings In the next place this abstention clearly shows that these officials have not the good of the people at heart, or they would not fail to attend the prescribed meetings They do not look upon the improvement of the town in which they reside as a portion of their legitimate duties and so they fail to do what is expected of them They do not attend the meetings except when they are compelled to do so If they desired to do as much good as possible they would never fail to put in an appearance except circumstances prevented them, and then they would wish to know what took place during their absence There is another reason that may account for this neglecting to attend Municipal meetings on the part of the officials They may not care to mingle with the non official element If the meetings were composed solely of their own class they might think it their duty to be in their places But why should they trouble themselves when their votes has to be mixed with that of others? They think they cannot act as they think proper, and so they had better stay away altogether It is well that the Government has taken notice of their conduct, and it is to be hoped it will not be repeated Such neglect as we have referred to shows that there are officials who do not think much of Local Self Government, and that they will not help to forward it They probably think they can do very well without it

Occasional Notes

A correspondent informs us (*Vail*) that a man of the Mulkhan sect, who is 82 years of age, is about to be married to Combacoonum to a girl of the same sect, and who is only 10!

A young lady named Miss Birch has just inherited £150,000 from an old gentleman for whom she fetched a glass of water when he fell down in a faint, while watching in Hyde Park the carriages going to a Drawing Room.

The Allahabad *Morning Post* announces, on "good authority," that Sir Auckland Colvin will succeed Lord Cromer as Consul General and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Khedive of Egypt, and that Lord Cromer will be the next Viceroy of India

It is understood that the little quarrel between Mr Lorrich and the *Englishman*, arising out of the Jury controversy, has been placed in the hands of the lawyers This is regrettable indeed and it is surprising that the editor of the *Englishman* has not shown the caution that usually characterizes that journal

We see from the results of the Madras University Matriculation Examination, published to day, that Fyaz Begum Bilgrami, daughter of Nawab Imad ul-Mulk Bahadur, Private Secretary to H H the Nizam, and Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, has passed the examination This is the first instance of a Mahomedan lady being successful in the University lists of Madras

Mr Parsonner, C E, of the Madras Electric Tramways Co Ltd has according to the *Indian Daily News*, satisfied himself of the capabilities of the Harcourt in Incinerators as a boiler furnace It is most probable, therefore that arrangements will now be made for utilising the refuse of Madras for driving dynamos for the electrical cars and street lighting to be introduced into that city

In the little quarrel which Mr H A D Phillips, who may justly be styled the hero of a hundred fights, had with the Rajah of Mymensingh, over the Land Tax paper, he has come out victorious, Sir Charles Elliott having, in his decision, justified his action in the Rajah's behalf He is about to take steps to bring his case before the higher authorities, and is determined to have it ventilated in the House of Commons

By imperial Rescript the Emperor of China has raised the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sir Halliday Macartney, Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London to the highest rank in the Chinese Mandarinate This honour—which is in accordance with the curious Chinese custom of conferring ranks of nobility on ancestors rather than on living men—is a sort of centenary distinction, it being just 100 years since Lord Macartney went to Peking as British Ambassador

The appointment of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Mofussil being tenable only for three years the District Magistrates of certain Districts recently wrote to the Government asking that the Public Prosecutors of their Districts, whose period of office was about to lapse, might be reappointed The Government have replied that the District and Sessions Judges should first be consulted in the matter, and that a recommendation obtained before the names of candidates were submitted to the Government

At a meeting of the Anthropological Society in Berlin, Lieutenant Morgen reported that his assistants, at a place twenty-five days march from the coast of Cameroon, shot a gorilla whose measurement across the chest was 70 inches, and whose shoulders were as wide as those of three men united The creature had to be dragged to the station by the united strength of sixteen men, so heavy was it Hitherto no gorilla has been seen by Europeans beyond the first degree north latitude

The dynamite packets which were found under tunnel No 8 on the Sind Pishin Section of the North Western Railway contained dynamite cartridges of a larger size than those used by contractors and railway officials on the line It appears, therefore, that the packets must have been brought from a distance for the purpose of destroying the tunnel, possibly from Karachi or Bombay. It is not impossible, says the Lahore paper, that the attempt at outrage was political, and arranged in Afghanistan

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah—His Highness, it is reported, will shortly come to Bangalore, as the Maharanee and the royal children require a change

Photos—Tellary and Co., Bombay have asked to be furnished with photos of the Maharajah and Dewan to be sent to the Chicago Exhibition

MYSORE RAILWAY STATION.—A new Railway Station, on a much larger scale, is under contemplation at Mysore, the cost of which is to be about two lakhs of rupees.

LOSS OF AN EXPENSIVE VIOLIN.—We learn that a violin purchased for Rs. 1,000 by H. H. the Maharajah during his northern tour, has been somehow lost between Calcutta and Madras.—H. S.

THE NEW TOWN DISPENSARY.—We learn that arrangements are being made to open his institution to the public from and after the 15th inst when both out and indoor patients will be attended to.

THE DEWAN.—Sir K. Seshadri Iyer returned to Bangalore last Wednesday, and will leave shortly to inspect some of the districts—Chitaldroog and Hassan—that are said to be affected and where there may be scarcity.

WE hear that one of our wealthy and spirited citizens has sent in to the British Resident in Mysore an offer to supply Bangalore with water, and to complete the whole work at a cost of 25 lakhs of rupees The offerer himself will advance the money

CLEANSING OF A MUNICIPAL WELL.—The large Municipal well behind Arcot Narasiswamy's new buildings is being cleansed and deepened. This will be a great boon to the people living in commercial street, as they now go for drinking water to the Sipper barracks.—S

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—There has been frightful slaughter in this examination throughout the whole of South India In Bangalore 202 candidates appeared, and only twenty-eight passed We do not remember such bad results in any former years. We have not yet heard the cause

THE RESIDENCY.—Col and Miss Henderson will go shortly to Mysore, *en route* to Coorg. Major Ravenshaw, 1st Assistant Resident, will await Col. and Miss Henderson's arrival at Hunsur, and the party will reach Mercara by the 8th current. We learn from Mercara that grand preparations are being made there to give the Chief Commissioner a fitting reception

THEFT OF BOOKS AT THE CENTRAL COLLEGE Before the City Magistrate, Mr. Vydyanada Iyer, an old offender named Veerasamy was placed by Inspector Syed Uddeen Sahb, charged with the theft of books belonging to the above institution, valued Rs 18 The accused was found guilty, and upon several previous convictions being proved against him, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A LIBEL CASE.—We are sorry to hear that a suit for libel has been filed in the Madras High Court against *The Hindu* by the Maharajah of Mysore's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, claiming as damages two lakhs of rupees for publishing in the local columns of that paper, dated 17th September last, a paragraph headed "Large Profits, Magnificent Dividends," which publication it is alleged was maliciously put in and has thus injured the above concern.

REFUND OF POSTAGE.—The Postal authorities lately demanded and were paid Rs 2—7—0 postage on three covers posted by the Dewan's Office, on the ground that they were not properly superscribed The authorities of the Dewan's Office have asked the Postmaster General, Madras, for a refund of the amount, stating that by an oversight some of the printed covers which were being used prior to the amalgamation of the Local and Imperial Department and which bore the inscription "On Public Service Only" were used instead

THE RAILWAY AND THE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.—The Postal authorities have now arranged that the sorting section between Bangalore and Nanjungudu should work by the 10 a. m. goods trains only, closed bags for Bangalore, Bombay and other Stations between Bangalore and Poona being transmitted by the 7 35 Passenger Trains in charge of the Railway Guards; the Mail Van will be attached to the former train, i.e. goods train. It will thus be seen that there will be two despatches by train. (a) The first despatch will consist of the letters &c, for the places indicated above and will be made from Mysore at 7 5 a. m., the letter box being finally cleared for the purpose at 6 30 a. m (b) The second despatch will be made at 9 30 a. m., the final clearance of the letter box being made for this at 8. 30. a. m The mail will consist of letters etc, for not only the aforesaid places but also towards Madras and its Southern Districts. But it seems that this will be temporary, and that the Railway authorities will make other and more convenient arrangement and they are in consultation with the Postal authorities.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following is a complete list of the successful candidates in the F. A, and Matriculation Examinations, held at Bangalore, last December It will be seen that the former results are quite up to, if not above, the average of previous years, while the latter are simply disgracefully bad. We shall have a word to say about the causes of such an almost total failure in another issue

First in Arts—(83) candidates) Passes 3 First class, 55 second

Central College.—(2 First and 33 Second) N Narasimha Chari, S Ranganswamier, N. B. Simrenson, H. Subba Rao, D Appa Rao M. Bapu Rao, H P Gangadharappa, M Gangadhara Rao, N Krishnamagar, B. V Krishnamurti, M. B. Krishnarow, C. Krishna Rao, Y Narsimhalu, V Raja Rao, C E Ramarow, (I), V. Seshachari, M. P. Subba Rao, M Subba Rao, L Subba Rao, V. Sampapa, G Venkata Rao, N. Anandaiwar, B Ananda Rao, A. D Gundu Rao, K. Gundu Rao, C Jaya Rao, R Krishnachar, L Krishna Rao, B. Narasimhangar, N Narasimhagar K N Narsimagar (I) D. Srinivasa Rao, C Srinivasa Rao Sahib E C Hamilton, and M Abdul Hakim.

Bishop Cotton's College.—H. E Dixon (I) G Russell Leonard, and E C Ward.

Matriculation (202 Candidates) (Passes 28 Second Class)

504 Ramaniyachari, Carichangal
516 Venkatarama, Tiruvur.
517 Viraraghava Aiyangar, Kristnagiri Tappal
518 Wisoman, Mamul Rosestead
519 Damodhar Timmi
523 Kasi Ram, Mandidi
526 Raghava Ram, Kona Prasanna
534 Subba Ram, Vandyam
542 Aswathanya, Kodigenahalli
552 Gopal Rao, Vellum
561 Krishnamachar, Bagenahalli
567 Krishna Ram, Dharmasamudra
568 Krishna Ram, Kalali
572 Lakshmanya, Chinnasamahalli
577 Nanjappa, Chinnachinahalli
583 Narayana Ram, Shimoga
584 Narriyana Ram, Tarikere
587 Raja Madhu, Vellore
601 Sankara Rau, Bangalore
608 Somanna, Bellari
610 Srinivasulu Naidu, Bhavanagiri K.
619 Srinivasachari, Hindigunal
657 Venkatanarayana, Turvekere
658 Venkatesayya, Cumbar
660 Vinayaka Malhari Patankar
664 Carrick, Frederick Frank Rath
666 Falconer, William Alexander Price
674 Peters, William Bernard

The following is the distribution of the foregoing among the schools. Central College 4, Wesley in High School 5, London Mission 2, St. Joseph's College 3, St Andrews' 2, Arcot. N. M High School 1, Tumkur 5, Chickmaglur 3, and 4 from other outside stations. The University Examiners have out herodied Herod with a vengeance, in the slaughter of the innocents.—B. S.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TALUK AND VILLAGE POLICE.

The following important order has been passed by the Mysore Government on a letter from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, submitting proposals for the tentative separation of Police powers from the Amildars and stating that the scheme may be tried in a few selected Taluks of each District in the Province:—

In March 1891, the Inspector General of Police (Mr Ricketts) brought to the notice of Government that the system, under which Amildars were heads of Taluk Police, did not work well and should be changed.

The Government, while generally endorsing the opinion of the Inspector General that Amildars as Heads of Taluk Police had not fulfilled the expectations formed of them, when in 1879-80, they were invested with Police functions, gave a qualified assent to the experiment of relieving Amildars, of Police duties being tried in two selected Districts, viz, one Head-quarter District and in one Mofussil District and requested the Inspector General, should he wish the experiment to be tried in any particular Taluk or Taluks, to submit a recommendation to that effect in due course It was added that the experiment, if undertaken at all, must be introduced gradually as competent Inspectors became available

Mr Mallaya Rao now submits proposals for trying the experiment He would not restrict it to two Districts, but proposes to try it in two or three Taluks of each of the eight Districts, as shown below:—

Bangalore Mysore Tumkur Kolar Shimoga	3 Taluks in each District.	Hassan Kadur Chitaldroog	2 Taluks in each District

He further proposes that Inspectors to be appointed to independent charge of the Taluk Police should temporarily receive increase of pay and be graded as follows —

8 in the 1st Class on Rs. 80 plus 15
11 in the 2nd Class on Rs 60 plus 15

On a careful consideration of the matter, the Government are of opinion that it is not expedient to relieve the Amildars at present of Police functions, as proposed by the Inspector General, as the advantages accruing from the measure are doubtful, while the disadvantages resulting therefrom are manifold

The revision of the Village Police cannot be deferred much longer without leading to a further deterioration of this useful body, which slightly improved, is capable of rendering much efficient service to the Police Administration of the State It has hitherto been accustomed to work under the Amildar of the Taluk in all Revenue and Police matters and to look upon him as its natural superior, and the withdrawal of Police powers from the Amildars will have the effect of subordinating it to the dual control of the Amildar and the Inspector and thereby causing friction and inconvenience

The Government cannot also admit the correctness of the proposition that for Police Administration to be successful, the Amildar's connection therewith should entirely cease, for it would depend for much of its success more upon the personal character of the officer at its head, whether he be Amildar or Inspector than upon the kind of office held by him, and it is rather an advantage than the reverse, when the Officer appointed is one possessing the status of an Amildar. When the Amildar and Taluk Inspector, or any Officers of more than the average ability, the results are likely to be satisfactory as, when these Officers are indifferent, the reverse would be the case.

The Amildar, while he is able, on occasions of emergency, to have recourse to the various resources at his command throughout the Taluk, is always in a position able to exercise a healthy moderating influence over the Police, who with all such influence, are at times liable to be carried away by a departmental zeal into excesses Altogether, his connection with the Department is calculated to produce a salutary moral effect both on the lower ranks of the Police and on the general public, which cannot be expected from the Taluk Inspector however highly paid or however independent he may be

If the Village Police is ever to be improved, it can only be with the co-operation and through the instrumentality of the Amildar of the Taluk.

Under such circumstances, the Government are of opinion that it is most undesirable to sever the Amildar's connection with the Police administration of his Taluk.

There is however, some truth in the allegation that the Amildars being at present the powers of punishment vested in the Inspector General only in cases of wrongfulness or any dereliction of duty in Police matters on their part often go unpunished. The Inspector General complains, not without reason, that the good or bad work of Amildars in the Police Department does not invariably receive at the hands of the Government that treatment which it deserves. This, however, is due more to the present system, under which recommendations for promotion or punishment of Amildars are submitted by Deputy Commissioners to the Government direct, based upon the estimate of the work done in other departments, that may desire to ignore the importance of the good or bad Police works of an Amildar The remedy for this evil is not far to seek or difficult to apply. If the recommendation by a Deputy Commissioner for the promotion or punishment of an Amildar, instead of being submitted direct to Government, be required to be sent through the Inspector General of Police, so as to enable the latter Officer to forward it after recording his opinion of the Amildar's discharge of Police duties, the Government will then be able to adjudge its reward or punishment, after the consideration of the way in which the whole of the duties of the Taluk, including those relating to the Police, may have been discharged By the adoption of this course, which the Deputy Commissioners are now enjoined to follow, the objection, that the indifference of the Amildar to Police work is the result of the want of sufficient powers of control in the Department at Head, will, it is hoped, altogether disappear.

In these circumstances the Government are not prepared to see the Inspector General from the control of the Amildar or the Amildar divested of the responsibility for the working of the Police in his Taluk.

While differing from the Inspector General and holding that it is not expedient to divest the Amildars of Police powers, the Government are free to acknowledge that they agree with him in his recommendation that it is desirable to improve the position and prospects of the Taluk Inspectors In the general reductions necessitated by the financial exigencies of the State in consequence of the late famine of 1876 78 the number and pay of the Police Inspectors were considerably reduced and although in many respects, improvements have since been, from time to time, effected, yet it cannot be said that the Police service in the Taluk Inspector's grades is sufficiently attractive to draw to it a superior class of men The Government, therefore, in the interests of efficient Police Administration, resolve to revise the existing grades of Taluk Inspectors, so as to provide a sufficient number of better paid appointments for officials of this class. It is accordingly directed that two higher grades of Inspectors be constituted, one on Rs 80 plus 15 and the other on Rs. 70 plus 15, and that a scale of 14 Inspectors of these higher grades be forthwith adopted, 6 in the 1st grade and 8 in the 2nd grade, the total number being distributed as follows —

Mysore Bangalore Tumkur Kolar Shimoga	2 in each District	Hassan Kadur Chitaldroog French Rocks Sub Division	1 in each District

Turning next to consider what should be done to improve the village Police, it is observed that the head of it—the Patel—is the only official, whose remuneration has been fixed by the Survey It is partly in land and partly in cash; but in theory, it is regarded as cash salary. How far a reversion, in whole or in part, to the old system of land remuneration is desirable or feasible is a question that will engage the early attention of the Government. As regards the minor village servants, the Totis and Talari, their remuneration in grain has been defined by specific rules in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, in other Districts the rates are still regulated by custom and are not easy of recovery, and in the Malnad tracts, the class does not now exist and has newly to be appointed. But viewing the organisation as a whole it is admitted on all hands that the Village Police in spite of disencouragement and neglect in the past still show signs of considerable vitality, and with some care and attention, it can readily be adapted to the requirements of the present system of employing Totis and Talaris to watch the ghauts and out-posts During the late season of scarcity has been an unqualified success This Government are satisfied that if this class of village servants be placed on a better footing as regards remuneration, and its duties and responsibilities duly defined, it is capable of rendering most useful services to the Police and Revenue Administration of the State, and that there is no way in which the complete efficiency of the Police can be more readily secured than by the improvement of this class of village servants.

The Inspector General is accordingly requested to take up at an early date the question of reorganising the Village Police, and after consulting the Deputy Commissioners, to draw up a general scheme

(a) defining the respective powers and duties of the various officials constituting the Village Police and their relation to the Regular Police,

and (b) fixing the scale of remuneration for Totis and Talaris, whether wholly or partly in grain shares, or in land or cash from Government, as local circumstances may demand. The Government are of opinion that cash remuneration is unsuitable for this class of servants, and that to the extent it is found necessary to resort to it, a corresponding reduction in the strength of the Regular Police is desirable.

After the Government accords its sanction to the general scheme above ordered, the details of its actual introduction into each District can be separately worked out.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

1st February 1893

The 1st February 1893 —No 13298—2964 —Sir K Seshadri Iyer, K C S I, having returned from Calcutta with his Highness the Maharaja, resumed charge of the Office of Dewan of Mysore on the forenoon of the 30th January 1893.

The 24th January 1893 —No. 12703—G 2674 —Under the terms of Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr C. A. Nanjappa, Sub Assistant Surgeon, Chikmagalur, is granted privilege leave of absence for ten days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No. 12705—G 2676 —The privilege leave of absence for 30 days granted to Mr. B. D. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Surgeon doing duty in the Lunatic Asylum, in Notification No 11966—G 2552 of the 27th December 1892, is extended by 15 days.

No. 12707—G 2678 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Manjaiya, B A, B L, Munsiff of Yedenalli, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class

No. 12784—G. 2701 —Under Article 171 of Mysore Service Regulations, Krishnamurti Rao, Amildar of the Krishnarajpete Taluk, was granted three days' casual leave of absence, with effect from 14th January 1893

No 12786—G 2703 —Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Y Sitaramaiya, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore, was granted 3 days' casual leave of absence from the 5th December 1892

No. 13186 a 1570 92 —Under para 2 of Section 236 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888), the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is pleased to authorize the extension of the Provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the alienated village of Gummanhalli in the Krishnarajpete Taluk.

The 26th January, 1893 No 13013—G. 2773.—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Commissioners having rendered one year's approved service are hereby confirmed as Assistant Commissioners, 4th Class, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names —

1. Mr B. Ramaswamaiengar
2. „ C. Rama Rao
3. „ C. Srikantoswara Iyer, B A, B L
4. „ T. Paramasiva Iyer, B A

The 27th January 1893, No. 13082—G 2908 —The following appointments and transfers are ordered —

1 Mr. A Cooposawmi Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, is appointed as Town Magistrate, Mysore To join on being relieved.

2. Mr K Srinivasa Rao, Vice President of Bangalore Municipality, is appointed as whole time Vice-President of Mysore Municipality To join on being relieved.

3. Mr. Sundaram Iyer, Apprentice Engineer, Public Works Department, is appointed as Municipal Engineer, Mysore To join forthwith

4. Mr. K Ramaswamaiengar, M A, Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, is appointed as Vice-President of Bangalore Municipality To join on being relieved by Mr. Narayaniengar now on leave

5. Mr N Narasimmaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is transferred to the Kolar District for general duty. To join on being relieved by Mr. K Srinivasa Rao.

No. 13140—G 2915 —Khadir Ali, Amildar of the Nagamangala Taluk, was granted casual leave for six days from the 12 January 1893.

The 30th January 1893 E No. 44 —Mr. K. Rangappa, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chitaldroog District, is granted casual leave for two weeks under Section 172 of the Mysore service Regulations, with effect from the 30th January 1893 or from date of use.

The 23rd January 1893. No. 222 29—Mr. A Govindacharlu, Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 14th instant.

General Summary.

THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA, who intends shortly to start on a tour round the world, will be the first Sikh Prince undertaking such an enterprise It is, however, quite in accordance with the Sikh spirit, whose traditions are not opposed in any way to foreign travel

A GIANT —A native of Tirpati, about 17 years old, but 8ft 6 inches high and proportionately stout is being exhibited near the Gujli Bazaar He is dark in complexion and has a powerful voice He appears to be half starved and is likely to improve in stature if he is well-nourished

A STATUTORY CIVILIAN —Mr R Ramachanda Row B A, who was recently appointed to the Statutory Civil Service and posted as Assistant Collector, is now gazetted as a fifth Grade Deputy Collector with retrospective effect from the 22nd July 1892

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN always signs herself "Victoria R I," but the Imperial title has never yet been placed on British coins, even in the Jubilee years It is expected that the new coins that are to be issued will bear testimony to the fact that she is Empress as well as Queen

THE SHRADH is a Hindu ceremony performed after the death of a relative for the peace and happiness of the departed soul The Magistrate of Hughly Mr Duke, created great surprise lately among the inhabitants of that town by attending the shradh of the father of one of his Hindu clerks, and contributing to the expenses of the ceremony

THE *Pioneer* has at last recognised a weakness in Lord Lansdowne Says our contemporary —"To Lord Lansdowne's habit of trusting too loyally to his colleagues, of seeing things through men's heads rather than from over them—some late understanding with a section of his subjects may be more directly attributable. Again, the feeling of universal respect and affection which exists for Lord Lansdowne personally, is not quite happily realised by some late occurrences"

ACCORDING to advices from Quilon a band of robbers early in December made a raid upon the village of Kanib, in the Shencotta District and levied tribute of several thousand fanams upon the Priests of the temple, who had just received large offerings from the people, who were celebrating a holiday with a dramatic entertainment in a large shed in front of the temple The robbers set fire to the shed whereupon the people rushed to the temple entrance, which also caught light Over 1 400 men, women, and children were burned or trampled to death or suffocated The number of persons missing is stated to be 1,240

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF RUTLAM —We regret to announce the death of His Highness Sir Jaswantsingjee, K C I E, Rajah of Ratlam, which took place at his capital on Saturday morning, last, from cardiac bronchitis Sir Ranjit was a well known figure in Bombay, which he visited occasionally for the benefit of his health and was seen driving a six-in-hand in our streets He was a fine-looking young Rajput, of about thirty one years, and was a man of comparatively enlightened views When in Bombay, he utilised his time visiting our law courts took an interest in the affairs of our Municipality, and attended meetings of the Municipal Corporation He selected educated men for the post of his Dewan, one of whom was Pandit Shyamjee Krishna Varma. About the middle of last year he appointed Mr Cursetjee Pestonjee Dhanwalla, the retired Chief Justice of Baroda, to be his Dewan The elder of the two sons of the late Rajah, the heir-apparent to the *gadi*, is a minor of about twelve years, and there will probably be as is usual in such circumstances, a Regency during the minority —*Bombay Gazette*

DEATH OF A FAMOUS NATIVE VOCALIST —A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* — "Mr Maha Vaidhinandha Iyer, the greatest native vocal musician of the day, died on the 27th ultimo at his residence in Tiruvadi He was suffering from chronic hernia for some years past, and latterly, the last nine months, from asthma of a wasting type, to which he after all succumbed In the death of this great man, India—nay, the world—has lost of her most scientific musicians with astounding vocal powers, whose performances charmed several Native and European audiences alike The deceased was liberally patronised by the Maharajahs of Mysore and Travancore, by the Rajah of Ramnad, by the Cumba Aramnai Prince of Pudukottah and several Zemindars and Mirasdars, and more especially by his Holiness Pudam Sannidhi of Tiruvadhuri Matt During H E Lord Wenlock's first tour in this Presidency, Mr Maha Vaidhinandha Aiyar had occasion to perform before His Excellency, who so much appreciated his abilities as to shower on him the highest encomiums Deceased was as rigid in his mode as he was great in his attainments, which was the secret of the great and steady success that ever attended him, and the considerable fortune that he has managed to leave behind This great man was pious, god-fearing public spirited and a great student of Hindu philosophy a Tamil poet and the honorific prefix *Maha* meaning pre-eminent that he enjoyed during his lifetime he most richly deserved Though his soul may rest in peace yet he has created lasting hearts in his large circle of friends and appreciative admirers

Extracts

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CHANGES

(*The Hindu*)

ACCORDING to the *Indian Mirror* the obnoxious jury notification is having its effect upon the position of a prominent officer Our contemporary announces that Sir Philip Hutchins, Home Member, has sent in his resignation, and that Sir Alexander Mackenzie has been telegraphed to to join the Council in place of Sir Philip Hutchins Curiously enough, we are told Mr Lyall, C S I, the Home Secretary, has sent in his papers at the same time as the Home Member As for Sir Charles Elliott, nothing seems to have been known for certain although it is strongly rumoured that he will not resign Lord Lansdowne, our contemporary believes, will very likely resign Accepting these facts as stated, there seems little reason to entertain any doubt as to the fate of the jury notification at the hands of the Secretary of State, and nothing can be more emphatic than what our contemporary expresses in the following lines —

The *Pioneer* says that no communication has reached the Viceroy from the Secretary of State Is our contemporary juggling with words? Is not a telegraphic message from the Secretary of State a communication from him? We maintain that such a communication has been received by the Viceroy and that it is in disapproval of His Excellency's policy in the jury matter The *Pioneer* may deny what it pleases. There has been no authoritative official denial of the announcement, and in fact, there cannot be!

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Calcutta, 2nd Feb —Before the beginning of business before Council to-day, the Viceroy made an important statement on the reconstitution of the Councils His Excellency remarked that the changes introduced by the new Act and reference to the constitution of the Councils and their functions The Act provided for an increase in the number of Additional Members and conferred on the Viceroy the power of regulating the conditions under which those Members should be nominated As regards the functions of the enlarged Councils, the Act gave members the right of discussing the annual Financial Statement, and of addressing questions to Government The clauses contained provisions authorising the heads of Local Governments to make similar Rules, provided the Rules made under the Act by Governors and Lieutenant Governors should be submitted for the approval and sanction of the Governor General in Council, while the Rules made by the latter were subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State His Excellency stated that acting on the lines thus laid down, the Local Governments had been communicated with, with the view of framing regulations for the nomination of Additional Members Rules had also been prepared with regard to the discussion of the Financial Statement and the asking of questions in Council The whole matter, His Excellency remarked, was a difficult one and had necessitated much correspondence, as it was desirable that the Rules should be framed in a uniform spirit and in accordance with the general principles accepted by Parliament when the Act was passed The Government of India's proposals were submitted home in October last. His Excellency had hoped the new Rules would be brought into operation this Session, but he learnt last week that in consequence of a legal difficulty with reference to the appointment of Additional Members the view of the Secretary of State on the whole question was not likely to be fully known for some time to come Under the circumstances it was considered desirable to introduce immediately that part of the new procedure having reference to the enlargement of the functions of Legislative Councils Permission had accordingly been asked to do so, and readily granted, and from that date Hon'ble Members would have the right to discuss the Financial Statement and to ask questions on matters of public interest The Rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement laid down that the Statement should be explained in Council every year and a printed copy given to each Member, that after the Finance Minister's explanation had been made each Member would have liberty to offer any observations he might wish to make on the Statement, that the Financial Member should have the right of reply, and that the discussion should be closed by the President making such observations, if any as he might consider necessary The Viceroy said he considered this privilege very important, and the right to criticise the financial administration of which it was impossible to overestimate the value, and he thought it illogical and improper to deny this right It should, he thought be altogether withheld or altogether conceded The present arrangement under which it was exercised one year and withheld the next, when no fresh legislation was proposed was, he could not help thinking, altogether indefensible He felt sure the public and the Government of India would gain by the change With regard to the asking of questions it was proposed that ordinarily six days' notice should be given, and questions must be so framed as to be merely requests for information, and must not be argumentative, hypothetical or dictatory No discussion would be permitted in respect of an answer given to a question For the present it was proposed simply to take power for the President to disallow a question upon the ground that it could not be answered consistently with public interests and not to lay specifically what question should not be asked He Viceroy hoped it would rarely be necessary to resort to the President's veto The Rules as to questions asked in local Legislatures had been conserved in the same spirit, with two important restrictions Under the first the Members of Council were precluded from asking questions with regard to matters other than those under the control of the Local Government, under the second on matters which might be a subject of controversy between the Governor General, the Secretary of State and the Local Government No question should be asked except as to matters of fact, while the answer must be confined to a statement of facts These were changes which would come into immediate operation. The Viceroy said he considered that a very material advance had been made in the direction of usefulness of the Legislative Council, even if the changes stopped short here

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD, PETTA —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE —MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1893. [No. 6.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—4—0
Kanarese	—0 0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2 8—0
English & Kanarese	8 0 0	1—8 0

N B —Those who do not secure the advance rates are requested to pay the yearly subscription rather in a month, from the date of the receipt of the first issue. Rs 1 0 0 per annum for Mofussil Subscribers will be charged if they wish to receive the Karnataka Prakasika and Mangalore Kanarese Journal, a Bi-lingual Journal for Kanarese students in their own language or languages in which their Educational Institutions are taught as in the above rates. Instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions at a liberal discount.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first [illegible] 0 — 0
For every [illegible]
Advertisements [illegible] should be [illegible]
Special [illegible]
Twelve [illegible] stated [illegible] of [illegible] as in the above [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] Contract [illegible]
For [illegible]
Remittances [illegible]
Orders [illegible] value the [illegible] one [illegible] required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis (acquired or Mercurial), Specially for Boils, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Specific and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with inflammation of the Bowels, Heart burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Leprous Mercurial Leprosy, &c.

price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure one month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine and a cure Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week's Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use brings the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emission, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE ANNAS 4 COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared by B GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 3, Half yearly Rs 1 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL. H S OLCOTT

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras*

TO FIRLWOOD CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Firewood to the Bangalore Distillery. Particulars given on application there.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 11th Feb—The *Times* of to day states that the French Ambassador at Constantinople is urging the Porte to summon a Conference of the Great Powers to consider the situation in Egypt resulting from the recent action of Great Britain in that quarter.

London, 6th Feb—Official correspondence relating to Egypt has been issued, and mostly repeats what is already known of the facts connected with the recent crisis. When Mr Wardlaw-Milne protested against Lord Cromer's highhanded action, Lord Rosebery replied that the high handedness was to Khedive's advantage, without the least warning, had deposed as his Highness notoriously unfitted for the post. Lord Rosebery added that if the Khedive had *carte blanche* to appoint whom he pleased to the Ministry, there would be no safeguard against repetition of the abuses of Ismail Pasha's reign.

In reply to the request made by Mr Wardlaw-Milne on the 25th January that he should specify the incidents which necessitated an increase of the British Army of Occupation, Lord Rosebery observed that Great Britain was answerable for public order in Egypt, and pointed to the necessity of precautions being taken against a riot arising from the ferment of the populace, the renewed activity of the Dervishes, and the refusal of the Powers to consent to an increase in the Egyptian Army.

Lahore, 7th Feb—The Amir is still at Kabul in good health.

Sher Afzul, the ousted invader of Chitral, has arrived at Kabul, and has been cordially received by the Amir, who considered the recent loss from the Chitral treasury. The object of Sher Afzul's visit is to obtain assistance against the Chitral firebrand.

London, 9th Feb—Lord Cranbourne, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Rochester unopposed.

Mr Michael Davitt has been elected for North-East Cork, also unopposed.

Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will be introduced on Monday next.

St Petersburg, 7th Feb—The Emir of Bokhara will leave here homeward bound on Thursday next. His Highness has remitted to Russia the Russian Customs Tariff on the frontier between Bokhara and Afghanistan.

London, 10th Feb—In the House of Commons last night Mr Russell, Under Secretary for India, declined to accede to the suggestion made by Mr Dalziel on Monday to put the Rules giving effect to the India Councils Act two months prior to their adoption. Lord Kimberley, he said, was now considering the Rules.

Paris, 9th Feb—M M Ferdinand and Charles de Lesseps have each been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of three thousand francs.

M M Fontenaud Cottu have each been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with a fine of three thousand francs.

The above four sentences are all for swindling and breach of trust.

M Baïhl has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with a fine of twenty thousand francs for breach of trust.

Lahore, 9th Feb—It is reported here that the Nizam's Regiments of Infantry have arrived at Pul-i-Khumri, between New Chaman and Kandahar.

London, 11th Feb—In the House of Commons last night, an amendment proposed by Mr Arnold Forster, Member for the West Division of Belfast, regretting that coercion alone was brought to bear on the Irish electors, and demanding that measures be taken to prevent it, was rejected by a majority of 43 votes.

London, 10th Feb—Mr Shaw, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Halifax by a majority of 368 votes over Mr Alfred Arnold, the Conservative candidate.

Sir Arthur Hayter, Liberal candidate, has been elected for Walsall, defeating Mr Ritchie, the Conservative, by a majority of 79 votes replacing Mr James, the conservative Member, unseated.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1893

INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

It has often been a matter of complaint that the trade of India is so poor. We are often told that the imports are too many, and that much money is sent out of the country. This is only too true. Very few articles are manufactured in this land, while much is are brought out from home. In former time industries existed in this land that exist no more, much to the loss of the people. These industries have given way before those in other parts of the world, and thus the land has become impoverished. It may be asked whether there is any occasion why industries should not be commenced in India, or perhaps revived. Is there anything to prevent this? We do not know of anything except the apathy of the people. They take matters as they are, and do not think there is occasion why they should exert themselves. Take for instance, the splendid cloths that were woven in this country not very long back. The looms are now still, and Manchester supplies the wants of the people. It is true that mills are being established in different parts of the country, but these do not supply the want that has been created. These mills are in large centres of population while the weavers of old were scattered throughout the land, some living in towns, others only in villages. The men who formerly followed this work have had to take to something else, probably agriculture, and thus poverty has ensued. But this is not the only industry that has suffered—far from it. In almost every branch of trade India has been at a disadvantage, so far as the trade of the country was concerned, and unless an effort is made matters will remain as they are for a long time to come. There is pottery which is brought out in large quantities to India. It seems very strange that no one has thought of attempting to manufacture the same in this country. There must be an abundance of clay, and there is fuel to be had. Skill and money are required, and these ought to be forthcoming. A large price has to be paid for what is required, and it ought to be manufactured at a much cheaper rate. The matter ought to be taken up, and if this were done large fortunes might be made. Then again, why should we get our soap from England? Surely such a simple thing might be manufactured in India, and we would strongly recommend somebody to try. Soap is an article used in large quantities, and it will repay anybody to go on it. There must be many lakhs of rupees spent upon it during the course of a year, and the greater part of this might be diverted if only somebody would set about the matter in the right way. Candles might also be made in this land, and sold to the public at a much lower rate than they now are, still leaving a good margin for profit. Even the umbrellas brought out from England might be made in India. We believe millions of these are sold during the course of a year, and nearly all are imported into the country

Formerly nearly every umbrella used was made at home, and though they required the finish of the English article, they might have been improved Now the manufacture has ceased to exist and a high price has to be paid for every article brought, because it has to be imported from England Many other things might be mentioned that would be made here instead of at home, but somehow, those who might be benefited do not stir in the matter It is to be feared that lethargy is at the root of this The people do not care to strike out in a new line; they are satisfied, or profess to be satisfied, with things as they are, and so they do not try anything new There is a great want of enterprise among the people of India, and thus they allow money to be carried out of the country when it might be retained. It is the same thing with railways Many of these have been constructed with money sent out from home, and, of course, the proceeds must be sent thither We have been told that very little Indian money—with the exception of that spent by Government—has been put into railways even as regards those lines that are guaranteed It may be that the interest is not good enough for those in India who have money, they may prefer to go into the soucar line, where their profit are almost unlimited The Government might give a helping hand with regard to trade. We do not recommend that it should compete with individuals as this would do more harm than good The authorities tried this on more than one occasion, and it was taken to task for the same For instance, there were large cinchona plantations on the Nedgherries, and the planters were almost driven out of the field Matters we believe, have somewhat improved in this respect, but the Government still owns many trees. Then again, the jail industries at one time interfered with private enterprise, and this was considered an evil It should be the part of the Government to point out what could be done, and it might make a start in order to encourage the timid. For instance, if the authorities commenced an industry, and showed that it would pay, the matter would be taken up by men who had money, and they would work it at a profit. Then the officials might drop the concern, and the public would be sufficiently interested in it to carry it on A large portion of the money now sent out of the country ought to be retained, but this cannot be done till the people bestir themselves, and establish industries of different kinds Then poverty in the land will begin to decrease

OUR RESERVOIS

It is asked on all sides why our wells are not being deepened, and our tanks cleaned out The weather is now very dry and the result, as we only too well know, there is scarcely any water to be found If we take the Civil and Military Station we find the Ulsoor tank almost dry, and in a weeks' time it will be quite dry why then should not the opportunity be embraced to have it thoroughly cleaned out? We believe this would be done at very little cost to the Municipality. The ryots would be willing to take out the silt if the authorities would allow them, and use it as manure for their fields. But these men are not permitted to do so unless they pay something for each load they take away This the cultivators will not allow, and the tank is left untouched Surely it is very short-sighted policy to charge for work, that in a short time will have to be paid for. It is some thing like the fable of the "dog in the manger" Then the Sholay tank is fast drying, and a portion of it might now be taken in hand, and the mud cleared out. But steps have not been taken to this end, and we do not know whether anything will be done Then again, not a well in the place has been deepened, not a new one has been sunk, although something ought to be done about the wells. Even the small tanks should be taken in hand, and deepened, and so when we have a fall of rain they would hold a good quantity of water. Let us now look at the Pettah The portion of the Dharmambudi tank that does not contain water should be relieved of its silt before rain falls, so that when there is a good downpour the reservoir may hold as much as possible In the next place the new bund should be strengthened, and all the silt taken out of the tank might be used for this purpose The deeper a tank is the less the evaporation that takes place, this fact seems to have been lost sight of by the Municipal authorities, both of the Civil and Military Station, and the Pettah We believe some of the wells in the latter are shortly to be taken in hand, but we have not heard that anything—or very little—has been commenced up to the present time It would be well, for the Municipality to be up and doing, for though rain may not fall for the next three months, it is just possible it may come down sooner Should it do so, it is to be feared it will not find the tanks and wells prepared to receive it, and this would be a great pity

Occasional Notes

Rumours reach us of severe distress in and extensive migrations from Ramnad We trust that Government is keeping its eyes open, especially on the emigration sheds at Nagapattam, to which place, it is reported, the sufferers are crowding

Not a few orthodox Hindus, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, were shocked to see the Maharajah of Gwalior sitting in the English market Such an European practice they were all prepared to see adopted by so orthodox a Hindu not at family as that of Gwalior"

The Sultan has refused to allow an American man of war, with the new United States Minister at Constantinople aboard, to pass the Dardanelles The object of the refusal was to intimate to Russia that the Porte is firmly resolved not to open the Straits to Russian men of war

A series of earthquakes has taken place at Zante and scarcely a house has been left standing in the island Ten thousand of the inhabitants have been rendered homeless, The British, Italian and French men of war are taking tents and provisions to the scene of the disaster for the relief of the sufferers

The new form of Government for the Hyderabad State was put in operation on the 2nd instant, when the Ministers met under the presidency of H H the Nizam at the Purana Hawalla Palace The Peshkar, Rajah Kishen Pershad, took over the Military portfolio from Nawab Vicar ul Omrah

Mr Sankaran, we hear, has suggested to His Highness the Rajah of Cochin the advisability of deputing himself and two living officials to represent Cochin at the Chicago exhibition Mr Sankaran estimates the expenses of the trip about Rs 20,000 and gravely volunteers to undertake the arduous duty His Highness's Government have the matter under consideration

In connection with the rumour regarding the appointments of Native Collectors referred to by us (*Vide*) on Saturday, we hear that Dewan Bahadur S Sreenivasa Raghava Iyengar is mentioned in connection with one of the Collectorates referred to, and that Mr Mir Shujayet Ali Khan, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore will succeed him as Inspector General of Registration

To bag a tiger is not only a meritorious, but also a paying act And so the son of a Moplah village officer, at Malapuram, in Malabar, shot a tiger with his father's gun, and took the trophy of his valour to the Head Assistant Collector's office for reward But lo! the Sahib discovered that he had no license to keep a gun in his possession, and instead of offering the expected reward, fined him Rs 5 for infringing the Arms Act The incident has a moral

Prince Biasemsky, a Russian traveller, has arrived at Manipur from Burma He has been travelling for 18 months through China, Tonquin, Siam and Burma He was twice attacked in China, and his companion was so severely wounded that he returned to Russia The Prince escaped unhurt He is accompanied by a Cossack orderly and an interpreter The party will probably leave for Calcutta tomorrow

At a marriage held in the Lingayat family in the last week, says the *Advocate*, the father of the bridegroom Jagdish Prasad instead of spending many in matches and fireworks liberally gave Rs 2000 for the support of the poor widows and orphans of the town and Rs 500 to a national association, established with the object of social reform in his community, such examples ought to be largely followed

It is stated that it is the intention of the Northern Railway Administration of China to extend the present railway, which just now has terminals only in Pekin, but now beyond Shan Hai Kwan in the eastern extremity of the Great Wall, into Manchuria, and that preparations have already been begun so as to connect the extension line with the beginning of next Spring It is said to be the intention of the Chinese Government to run the line through Kirin and Tsitsihar, up to the banks of the Amoor river

Some excitement has, it is reported prevailed in the Brahmin community of Delhi because three local pandits had entered into an agreement to proceed to America in the service of Messrs Tolley and Co whole of the female relations of the two younger Brahmins fell upon the sons of the Chicago stuffed pandit and beat him soundly so far about The agreement is said to be cancelled and the pandits are being engaged The senior pandit however, is fully resolved to go to America and says he sees there is excitement in Brahmin circles in Delhi

In the *Gazette of India* is published a Despatch from the Secretary of State on the request made by the Government of India that the Indian Medical Degree Examination in Arts of Calcutta University, should be held in Calcutta The authorities of the Lower Provinces have accedded to the application bearing understood that when candidates propose to offer at medical examinations the Government of India will give notice to the London University through the Secretary of State's Department and will observe the conditions for holding examinations at centres out of Great Britain

A Native student of Benares, after attending the courses of lectures in the second year Law Class, Queen's College, applied for certificate showing him to have attended for two years, and produced a certificate purporting to be signed by Mr White, Principal, Queen's College, Benares, and testifying to his having attended the Law Classes for one year Mr Wright, the Queen's College Principal, being suspicious, communicated with Mr White with the result that the certificate was found to be a forgery Criminal proceedings were instituted against the student, who has been committed to the Sessions under Section 471, I P C

In the Rules regarding the discussion of the Budget and Report Estimates in the Imperial Legislative Council, which have been published, some points of detail are as follows —When the President has permitted a question to be asked, it must be entered in the notice paper for the day, and questions must be put in the order in which they stand in the notice paper before other business is entered upon The question will be read by the Member by whom it is framed, or in his absence by some other Member on his behalf The answer will be given by the Member in charge of the Department concerned, or some other Member whom the President may designate The President may also rule at discretion that an answer to a question on the notice paper, even though the question be not put, shall be given on the ground of public interest

A correspondent telegraphs to us from Gya — "Some Buddhist priests stationed at Buddh Gya by the Mahabodhi Society, were assaulted on Friday by the people—in the Mahant's interest as all goal—whilst engaged in their evening devotions One peculiarly malicious person was badly bruised and wounded Hospital The Police are investigating" A later telegram says —"The wounded Buddhist priest in hospital is convalescent In apprehension of further violence, the Mahabodhi Society has removed all Buddhist monks into Gya The unmanly attack has no sectarian basis and is condemned by all respectable Hindus"

A young lion was born on Christmas Day at Central Park Zoological Garden, New York Its mother proved up to show it to the keeper when he made his morning visit She laid the little ball of yellow fur in front of the cage, and seemed great to play it with it Whenever she wished to carry it she carried it in her mouth, and one day when the father lion crowded so to the separating bars and looked curiously at the new arrival she carried it to the other end of the pit to hide it from him On former occasions of this kind there has been invariably twins and they were always killed and eating The mother always put an end to any prospect of trouble by carrying them to a low hut in the rear of the lion's lair, out of view, and there, out of reasoning notes, and as she left to be a fully trained by system. It is about the size of a full grown cat

Local Intelligence

The Resident in Council Mercure left Thursday morning, and was received with all due honour

It is announced, says the *Mail*, that the 4th Hussars will not compete next Secunderabad for three months, owing to the great scarcity of water in Bangalore

Transfer of Station Masters —In the S. M R Mr Gundappa Station Master of Mysore has been transferred to Bellary and Mr Brown of Bellary to Mysore

Troops in Garrison —In consequence of the scarcity of water the European troops in garrison will shortly proceed to the District, and their men in camp during the hot weather

The Maharajah —It has not yet been settled when His Highness will come to Bangalore, but the visit, we are told, will not be long delayed It is not known how long he will remain here

Influenza —This curious epidemic has made its appearance in the Mysore City, and the same persons suffering from it in almost every house The Civil Hospital shows an unusually lengthy list of the sick —H

The Maharajah —We understand that His Highness the Maharajah has, owing to the illness of His Highness the Dowager Maharani of Travancore, abandoned the tour for Bombay which, a few days ago, was all but settled —H

Capital Punishment —Mr P Narainappa Row, District and Sessions Judge, last week sentenced to death a Brahmin Jadi named Venkataramappah for the murder of a coolie named Bommappah for the purpose of robbing him of his jewels —S

The *Evening Mail* learns that the Viceroy fully appreciating the service of Mr K Shamanagar Superintendent of the Mysore Keddas, during his visit there has sent him a gold headed Malacca Cane with the following words engraved on it—"Mr. Iyengar from Lord Lansdowne, November 1892"

THE WEATHER.—This is very hot, especially in the middle of the day, and every day the heat increases. The earth looks burnt up, and even the trees look parched. There are no signs of rain, and we need not look for any for some time to come. The tanks and wells are running dry, and the place is far from healthy.

DR. MCGANN.—There is a rumour to the effect that this gentleman will, shortly, be leaving the province on promotion in the Indian service, as he stands next on the list for it. The people of Mysore will be very sorry to lose the Doctor's services, as he is so well known, and has done such good work among them.—S.

THE SHIMOGA COLLEGE.—The following is a list of candidates from this College who passed the recent F. A. Examination.

First class.

Narasimhaswamy Iyengar.

Second class.

1. Sheshayya Rao.
2. Duggappiah.
3. Sheshavasingar.
4. Annaiah.
5. N. Muradangar.
6. Sajapal.
7. Narayan Rao.

Twelve candidates went up.

The foundation stone of the Mercara water-supply works was laid by Miss Henderson, daughter of the Chief Commissioner, Colonel Henderson, and Staff, and the *élite* of Mercara were present. The Chief Commissioner made a lengthy speech thanking those who subscribed, specially Rai Bahadur Chappanda Thimmiah. He stone was laid amid great cheering. Colonel Henderson holds a Durbar to present Chappanda Thimmiah with a *khilat*, as Rai Bahadur Thimmiah will entertain all classes and creeds liberally.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.—The Government have passed orders on the measures to be adopted to prevent the spread of cholera at Shimoga, in consequence of the cause which lately contributed to the disease. Endeavours should be made by the Municipal Board of that station, either to fill up the fifty stagnant puddles and ponds in the town, or to prevent nuisance being committed there, as well as to have a narrow cut should be made in the bed of the river to prevent stagnation of water in the bed.—D. P.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—The last (positively the last) project for the permanent supply of water to Bangalore, is about to be laid before the Council. It isn't Hebbal, it isn't Sankey, it isn't Magadi, it is—the Arkavathy River scheme, as proposed by Colonel Vibart Phipps in "joint" scheme—furnishing a supply to the Inhabitants of the Pettah and Civil and Military Station. As we now hear of this scheme, it is intended for 250,000 inhabitants, giving a daily supply to each of 12 gallons of water, and a reservoir capacity of a three months' supply. The cost is estimated to be 31 or 32 lakhs of rupees—one half of which we suppose will have to be borne by the Station—proportionately between the Civil and Military. Are we to see—we mean water, at last? The nearest point of the Arkavathy river is about 15 miles from Bangalore, near Savandurg, the steep conical hill which can be seen from the race course.—S.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

9th February 1893.

The 16th December 1892.—No. 13475—6993.—The following appointments and promotions in the grades of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons are ordered.—

Appointments.

(1) Mr. S. V. Ramaswamaiengar, M.B., M.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), to be Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, with effect from 26th October 1892.

(2) Mr. S. K. Hanumanta Rao, M.B., C.M., to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, on probation for 6 months.

(3) Mr. P. V. Kuppuswami Mudaliar, L.M. and S., to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, on probation for 6 months.—Extra for Kolar.

Promotions.

(1) Mr. T. S. Nanjappa, M.B., C.M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, to be Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class.

(2) Mr. W. Shamiyasingar, M.B., C.M., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, to be Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class.

(3) Mr. B. D. Raghavendra Rao, L.M. and S., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, to be Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class.

(4) Mr. C. G. Hanuman Singh, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, to be Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Class.

(5) Mr. C. A. Nanjappa, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class.

(6) Mr. Pilpa, L.M. and S., to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class.—Extra for Vaccination.

The 6th February 1893.—No. 13210—6960.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. A. P. Mudhava Rao, Inspector General of Police in Mysore, is granted casual leave for 10 days from the 6th February 1893, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 27th January 1893.—Camp No. 10.—Mr. K. by Raghavendrasastri is appointed as Dewan Peishkar of the Divisions in the Taluqs of Somapuram and Kunchitta in the Somapuram Hobli, Tumkur District.

The 6th February 1893.—No. 447—50.—The services of Mr. D. Subaiah Rao, Executive Engineer, 4th Circle, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Police Department, from the same, he hands over charge of the French Rocks Division to Mr. V. Annamallaiah Modaliar who will join at once.

2. He is placed on the second list of the Public Works Department from date of relief.

No. 170—61.—The following transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service.—

Mr. O. V. Nonis, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, from the Mysore Division to the charge of the Bangalore Range of the Bangalore Division as a temporary measure vice Mr. V. Annamalai Mudaliar transferred to the French Rocks Division.

General Summary.

MR. JUSTICE WILKINSON.—It is noteworthy fact that Mr. Justice Wilkinson's retirement from the Bench of Appeal, Neither Barristers, Vakils nor Attorneys congratulated his Lordship on his elevation. There have been occasions when the bar has expressed satisfaction when acting incumbents on the High Court bench have left it to resume their permanent work. Why no similar honor was done to Mr. Justice Wilkinson who has been on the Bench for the last five years, is very significant.

LOOK BEHIND ABOUT THE TIGER.—Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L., of Behar, has read an interesting paper before the members of the Anthropological Society of Bombay on "The Indian Bush-Beasts and the Tiger." The tiger demon is one of the recognized deities in the pantheon of some of the aboriginal tribes of India. They worship the tiger demon, thinking that by doing so their own lives and homes so long as man will be safe from the ravages of these animals. Among the Santhals, those whose relatives have been killed by the tigers, consider it indispensable necessary to propitiate the tiger demon. They consider death by a tiger a far greater calamity than anything else so much so that whenever Santhal witnesses are examined in the courts the form of oath in Santal means that should they tell falsehoods they would be eaten by tigers. In the central provinces a certain number of superstitions prevail connected with the tiger. One of them is that when a man had been killed by a tiger, his spirit possesses that beast and led him away from all danger. Another superstition holds that a human being is metamorphosed into a tiger by eating the root of a particular kind of plant, and that if in that state, he could either eat another, he would instantly be retransformed into a human being. A third superstition is that there is an impious kind of science, which enables the men who mastered its secrets with the power of transforming themselves into tigers whenever they wished to do so.

Extracts.

THE JURY QUESTION IN BENGAL.

Commenting upon the London *Daily News* article on the above subject the *Overland Mail* says.—The *Daily News* warns Lord Kimberley that if the "Babuhood and Bishoveyedere," as it calls the Bengal Government Notification on the Jury question, is not annulled, the question will be raised and threshed out in the House of Commons. The consequences," says the Government organ, "of some of them will be disagreeable to Sir Charles Elliott and to his superiors the direct representative of the Queen. Lord Kimberley is informed that it is his plain duty to telegraph to suspend the order until he had an opportunity of considering it." But it is clear, that the Secretary of State has not been consulted before the Notification was issued. Some of the Anglo Indian papers in writing on this subject seem to take for granted that the wrong parts to be aforesaid. It seems also must come under the censure of the House. From what we have gathered that the case will not come from one side and the case stands in a prospect of a strongly pronounced condemnation, at least of the inconsiderate regard for native opinions and feelings shown in the abrupt and sudden issue of the proceedings. We are inclined to think that there was a good deal to be said in favour of postponing a verdict for the frequent failures of justice through the operation of the system. But, Indian administrators ought by this time to have learnt this lesson that, in using the large and autocratic powers confided to them by the existing laws, they are now expected to pay due regard to the susceptibilities of the governed, and to avoid as they can by judicious preparation of the public mind for any serious exercise of their powers and appearance of arbitrariness or of indifference to *native opinion*."

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

The London correspondent of an Anglo Indian paper gives the following account.—Next to this strong, though sorrowful Legislature, most on the state of Mr. Gladstone's health has proved the most interesting topic of discussion. A rumour ran round the town on Saturday that the octogenarian Premier was seriously out of health. It gained ground on Sunday and Monday, and though it was authoritatively denied on the evening of the latter day it still continued to exist and to obtain credence, nor does it do so without reason. The Liberal leader is not all in the military sense of the word. He can play the host at his small breakfast, and easy little dinner parties as ordinarily as ever. He can take long walks in all sorts of weather. He can enter into the business of the inner Cabinet Council, that are being held with the full bent of spirit and keen as of yore. But there are two things that cause grave anxiety as to his friends and his physicians. All his life long and under all sorts of adverse circumstances, Mr. Gladstone has been able to eat well and to sleep well. Now he can do neither. I do not mean to insinuate that he was ever either a glutton or a slugabed, such a charge would be as palpably false as it would be abominably unjust. But though never a large eater, Mr. Gladstone has hitherto always brought to an excellent appetite to his meals, while he can pretty focal pung seven or eight hours at a stretch in perfect tranquillity, even in times of the greatest political stress and storm, is too well known to need comment. But since his return from Biarritz the Premier has lost all relish for his food, and, more alarming symptom still, his sleep is fitful and unrefreshing. These are bad signs in any one, but in a man of Mr. Gladstone's age they are terribly serious. Of course the strain and excitement of presiding over a series of Cabinet Councils and Parliament are taxed to the utmost that he holds with certainty and all members of his Government may with reality account for the present grave state of things, but many of the Premier's most fervent admirers sadly regard this loss of appetite and broken sleep as evidences of the beginning of that "breaking up" which comes to most long livers in course of time, and which is so impressively sad to witness when it reduces to a wreck that which was once a living monument of intellectual power and physical strength.

BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA'S SPEECH AT THE CONGRESS ON THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea in moving the resolution said

I have been entrusted with what might be called a painful and delicate duty, but I receive this at a crisis in which, affecting as it does the best and best interests of the Congress, it becomes of vital importance. Gentlemen, it of the greatest importance to the Congress in the first place, I put the words of the resolution.—(Here the Resolution was read.) I have remarked that this is purely a business resolution, and it needs a word or two of explanation. You know perfectly well that the British Committee have received their expenses. I need not offer any explanation in regard to that matter, as I shall explain it in the Journal to and into which has been addressed by Sir William Wedderburn to the various Standing Committees. Our expenses for the next year will be in round £2,500. If you have read the report of the £2,500, £2000 represent the amount of the dividend due for last year. Therefore, practically the expenses for next year will be £1,000 or £100 less than the estimate of the British Committee. You will also have noticed, if you have read the memorandum, that this sum of £1,000 includes a very large item of £3,100 representing the expenses which have to be met for the purpose of keeping up and maintaining our journal *India*. We shall in all probability be a sum to our credit as far as this item is concerned.—(Cheers.) With the sentiment of affection regarding *India*, and I hope and trust in increasing numbers in future years. The journal will be possible for us to supply it to the cost of expense as the near future. I hope and trust *India* will soon become a self-supporting journal. *India* must be maintained and properly maintained. It is our voice, our organ, the right arm of our strength, of all the constitutional efforts we do or organize. But the present moment I am not enough that we should hold a great demonstration here once in the course of a year, but it is necessary that we should keep ourselves in close touch with the British public. Gentlemen, after all they are great truth and to whom we appeal with hope and confidence, for the redress of our grievances, the realisation of our rights and the upholding of that great as Proclamation, which we regard as the Magna Charta of our rights and privileges.—(Loud applause.)

If it is your wish, you deliberate verdict, that the British Committee should be maintained, it is necessary also that *India* should be maintained, and maintained in the highest state of efficiency. Well gentlemen, if you are able to get subscribers to the tune of say 5,000, then the journal becomes self-supporting, and not only so, but you journalists are relieved of the expenses of the British Committee. Five thousand subscribers at the rate of six rupees a year, or an Rupees Thirty thousand per annum, and if you are able to secure from the country the usual proportion of subscription for *India*, you will have a total further expenses either for *India* or for the British Committee of the National Congress. How many of you are here? I suppose eight or nine hundred delegates, how many are here as sympathisers—how many as visitors? I expect that I am looking up at the second which is being enacted within this Pandal, and I trust it will be an easy task not only to procure five thousand subscribers, but to procure five times five thousand. (Loud applause.)

Why gentlemen, in Bengal to day I find we have a vernacular journal which shall be samoless, whose principle and precepts I for my part hold in perfect abhorrence, which, it is said, has a circulation of twenty thousand copies, and is it impossible for us—for you assembled delegates with all the great influence, which I am sure you possess,—to secure for *India* at least as many subscribers as that nameless journal possesses? I hope, therefore, that efforts will be made by us on our return home to secure this circulation for *India*

Gentlemen, you will permit me to repeat the hope I have already expressed that there will be no difficulty in raising the sum of forty thousand rupees. Spread this sum over a population of 280 millions of human beings, and it does not come to a pie per head. Should we feel the least difficulty in raising the paltry sum among all this vast, and in the words of Mr. Gladstone, homogeneous community. (Cheers) I do not think there ought to be any whatever It is a matter of arrangement and organisation, and it is a matter of rotation of allotment made among the various Standing Committees. I have received an admirable report sent to me by a Bengal delegate, Babu Gurja Sankar Mozumdar, in which he makes certain suggestions in regard to the organisation of Bengal Districts and Sub-divisions I commend that note to my friend, Mr Chesel for the consideration of the Standing Committee of the Congress It is a note well worthy of careful attention, and if it is given effect to, we shall not be under the necessity of going to our Rajas and Maharajas to beg of them for donations, and they in their turn begging of us for God's sake not to allow their name to be published in the newspapers, (laughter) In Bombay in response to an appeal which I made when I had the honour of addressing you in 1889, you voted a sum of rupees 65,000 on the spot, and half the amount was paid down then and there. Have the fervour and enthusiasm which I spoke of then, disappeared altogether? Are the men of 1892 different from the men of 1889? We are told by a journal at, which [illegible] throws and prospers in the capital of the N. W Provinces, that ours is a discredited movement, and that our enthusiasm is on the wane! Brother delegates, I call upon you on behalf of this great Congress, I call upon you for the protection of your honor and of your good name to give the lie direct to our opponents (loud applause) by a practical manifestation of your sincerity, in a way which no Englishman can ignore (hear hear) I was very much amused to read the other day the reflections of another journal also published in this city; truly they are twin journals, the Castor and Pollux of Allahabad (Loud laughter) who seek to enlighten not only this city but the whole of the North-Western Provinces and to be the spokesmen of the Government of India and of the Government of the North-Western Provinces One of the two was good enough to devote half dozen lines and no more than half-a-dozen lines to that splendid oration which was delivered from the chair upon the opening of the Congress and in commenting upon it, this journal was pleased to observe that it was a colourless speech Very colourless indeed when the President denounced in scathing terms the system of the administration of criminal justice that prevails in this country? Very colourless indeed when he condemned in emphatic language the Jury Notification issued by Sir Charles Elliott? Very colourless indeed, when he pointed out the utter absence of responsibility on the part of the Government of India? Forsooth, it was colourless speech? And it is this contemptible and truthful journal at who after having condemned, vainly as I hope, to delude the public mind, proceeds to observe that the President's colourless speech was in keeping with the colourless character of the Congress, and that all life and vitality had departed from this movement? Life and vitality departed from this splendid organization, which has done and valuable service in the past and which under God's providence is destined to achieve yet greater results in the future, (Loud Cheers) Let it not be said, however that we can talk by the yard, but that we perform by the inch. This is the one charge which we, on season and out of season, bring against the Government that the measure of its performances falls infinitely short of the measure of its promises. Let not the same charge be repeated against us, men of the Congress, men of the forward and progressive party If we do talk by the yard and are profuse in our promises, let us at least make an earnest effort to redeem them Let us not on our return home go to sleep, as Kumbhkarna of old, to wake up on Christmas eve for the next Congress (Loud Cheers and laughter) Bear this fact in mind that if you wish to succeed with Englishmen, you must show that you are in earnest, and the measure of your earnestness will be judged by the measure of your sacrifices I call upon you, brother delegates, once again to put your hands into your pockets, to unclose your purse strings, to devote your time and your money to the service of the Congress and to silence the calumnies which are scattered broadcast against you, by affording a practical demonstration of the fervour of your enthusiasm Show to the world, show to friends and foes alike, that the enthusiasm which inspired us in the early days of the Congress has not abated, that now as before we are all nothing in our devotion to the Congress, that we love the Congress, that we adore the Congress, and that some of us live for the sake of the Congress If you are true to the principle of this noble institution, firm in your devotion to its cause, then I am confident that we shall have established our claims to those political rights and liberties which are identified with the name of the Congress, (Loud applause) Gentlemen I ask you to come forward, and ask you by your personal services to mark your devotion to the Congress, and to silence the calumnies of its enemies and to make the Congress the great success, which, under the providence of God, it is destined to achieve in the history of this great Empire (Loud and continued applause)

EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Rules for Admission to the Public Service

The following notification is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of last night (7th)

1. No person shall be eligible for appointment to posts carrying a salary of Rs 15 *per mensem* and upwards and classed as "superior" under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations who—

(1) is not a graduate of a University in the British Empire,

(2) has not passed the First in Arts Examination of the Madras University,

(3) is not a "passed candidate" in the Upper Secondary examination, or,

(4) has not passed the Matriculation examination of the London University

Note—(1) *After the 31st December 1893 Native Graduates and Passed candidates must pass the Translation Test in Branch I (English) or the Upper Secondary examination, and European and Eurasian Graduates and Passed candidates and passed candidates at the Upper Secondary examination in some vernacular language of the Presidency, before they can be admitted to any such appointment*

(2) *Persons who* (a) *passed a Matriculation examination before the 31st December 1890, and also the Hand writing Test,*

(b) *passed before that date the Middle School examination in the first class,*

(c) *have passed the General Test,*

may be appointed to posts carrying a salary of Rs 15 and upwards in the superior service of Government till the 31st December 1893 after which date this concession shall be considered as withdrawn

(3) *Persons not being Natives of India shall not be appointed to posts open to such under they are qualified under act, I unless they have passed some public examination in the British Empire such as the Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local Examination or satisfy this Government that they have received an education at least up to the standard of the Upper Secondary examination*

2 *Exceptions*—The restrictions as regards the appointments falling under paragraph 1 shall not apply to appointments in such departments or districts as may, by an order of His Excellency the Governor in Council, be exempted temporarily from their operation Such cases shall be governed by the special rules that may, from time to time, be prescribed by notification in the Gazette

The appointments that are at present exempted from the effect of the restrictions referred to above and the special rules which govern them are the following —

(1) *Upper Subordinates of the Public Works Department*

The general education test in the case of these officers is the Matriculation examination of the Madras or other Indian Universities or the Upper Secondary examination

(2) *Draftsmen and Surveyors.*

The general education qualification required of these officers is the Middle School or the Lower Secondary examination

(3) *Hospital Assistants in the Medical Department*

The general education qualification of candidates for admission to the Junior (Hospital Assistant) Department of the Medical College will be the Middle School or the Lower Secondary examination till the 1st January 1895 in the case of those from the Northern Circars and the Ceded Districts and till the 1st January 1893 in the case of others On and after those dates, respectively a pass in the compulsory subjects of the Upper Secondary examination will be exacted as a condition of admission

(4) *Sub Assistant Inspectresses in the Education Department*

The standard of general education required of candidates for the posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectress is the Matriculation or Upper Secondary examination

(5) *Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination*

The general educational qualification required of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination who are selected from among deserving vaccinators are those from time to time laid down in the Vaccination Code

(6) *Forest Department*

In the case of men whose pay is more than Rs 12, but not more than Rs 15 per mensem in special cases, the Board of Revenue is authorised to exempt any person from passing the general examinations prescribed by Government for admission to the public service when it is satisfied that passed candidates cannot be obtained

(7) *General*

(a) The Board of Revenue and all other Heads of Departments are authorised to sanction the appointment in the Ceded Districts and Ganjam and in the Kollegal taluk and the Talavadi division of the Satyamangalam taluk of Coimbatore of persons who have not passed the examinations prescribed in paragraph 1 *supra* to act as or officiate in posts carrying an salary, provided that the acting appointment shall not exceed three months in duration.

(b) These rules do not apply to "superior" appointments carrying a salary of Rs 15 or upwards in the Agency tracts in Ganjam Vizagapatam and Godavari

3 On and after the 1st April 1893, in order to be appointed to an appointment on a salary less than Rs 15 *per mensem*, but classed as "superior" under the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations and (*b*) on and after the 1st January 1894 to be eligible for all "inferior" appointments specified in column I of the Schedule appended to the Notification dated 25th June 1891 a candidate must have passed—

(1) the Matriculation examination, or

(2) the General Test, or

(3) the Middle School examination, or

(4) the Lower Secondary examination or

(5) the Special Primary examination or

(6) the Primary School examination or

(7) the compulsory and two optional subjects of the Fifth or Sixth Standard examinations when such have been conducted by a Government department for Examinations, or

(8) he must hold either an Upper Primary certificate granted before 1st December 1889 or a certificate granted by the Inspector of Schools of a Circle before 31st December 1889 to the effect that he has passed according to Standard IV in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, and in any two optional subjects

4 *Exceptions* (1) The rules in paragraph 3 do not extend to the Agency tracts in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari

(2) Collectors may, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, exempt any village officer in a village established from the operation of the rules in this paragraph till the 1st April, 1895

(3) The officers in "superior" service which are specially mentioned in column II of the schedule appended to the Notification, dated 25th June 1891, are also exempted from the rules contained in paragraph 3

(4) The Board of Revenue and all other Heads of Departments are authorised to sanction the appointment in the Ceded Districts and Ganjam and in the Kollegal taluk and the Talavadi division of the Satyamangalam taluk of Coimbatore of persons who have not passed the examinations prescribed in paragraph 3 *supra* to act as or officiate in posts carrying any salary, provided that the acting appointment shall not exceed three months in duration

(5) (*a*) In the Forest Department, (*b*) temporary hands whose pay is charged to a "Conservancy and works," and (*c*) permanent and temporary hands on Rs 12 and whose pay is not chargeable to works, are not required to pass any examination

(*b*) In the case of other employes in the Forest Department also whose pay is more than Rs. 12 but not more than Rs 15 per mensem, in special cases, the Board of Revenue is authorised to exempt any persons from passing the general examinations prescribed by Government for admission to the Public Service when it is satisfied that passed candidates cannot be obtained

5 As regards persons admitted to the public service under the Upper Secondary examination—

A (1) In the departments under the control of the Commissioners of Land Revenue the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Land Records and Agriculture, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, candidates for promotion to, or confirmation in posts for which these tests are prescribed must pass in Subject No 1 (Mensuration), or No 9 (Surveying and Levelling) of the Government Technical examinations

(2) In the Forest Department, candidates for promotion to, confirmation in, the posts of Forester and Forest Ranger, must pass in Industry, Subject No 34 of the Government Technical examinations

B Subject to such conditions as may be attached to passed candidates seeking employment in the departments herein mentioned, and shall be allowed the following concessions, provided that they have passed in one of the examinations of the Present or according to Branch II (1) of the Upper Secondary examination

(1) Last mentioned Vernaculars they shall be exempted from passing—

(*a*) In the Salt Department Test I, Language, of the Salt tests, except section a

(*b*) In the Forest Department—the Lower Languages fixed in paragraphs 38 and 41 of the Forest Code

(*c*) In the Excise Department—the Compulsory tests prescribed in Notification, dated 8 October 1888, if the candidates are Europeans or Eurasians, and have passed in Section A of Branch II in one of the languages, as the case may be

(2) Special exemptions Special or Technical subjects—

(*a*) Candidates in the Salt Department who have passed the Optional Subject Salt No 9, and in the Forest Department in Optional Subject 9, Surveying, of the Government Technical examinations shall be exempted from passing the Technical tests in the same subjects now required in the cases of these departments

(*b*) Passed candidates shall not be required to pass the Special Pleadership Test Lower Grade, if qualified for any appointment for which such test may be prescribed, if the language concerned is the vernacular in which they passed in Branch II, nor shall they be required to pass in the Book-keeping portion of the Special Accounts Test, if Book-keeping is one of the optional subjects in which they have passed under the middle course

6 Subject to the following limitations, all classes of candidates specified in paragraph 1 *supra* and in note (2) to the 2nd paragraph shall be entitled to apply for the Special Posts conducted by the Government of the Universities in Special examinations

The limitations are—

(1) That until 31st December 1893 only graduates of Universities in the British Empire and candidates who have passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University shall be admitted to Subject Posts, A and B Clerical, High and Lower Grade

(2) That only graduates and candidates who have passed the First in Arts examination of the Madras University shall be admitted to the posts of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, but in the case of Sub Assistant Inspectresses "passed candidates" in the Upper Secondary examination and matriculates may be admitted to this test

C A GALTON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

BANGALORE—Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS No 10, HOSPITAL ROAD, PETTA.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1893. [No. 7.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to receive the paper either a month, from the date of their application, should send Six Months Subscription, or Twelve Months Subscription, or the Kanarese portion alone, or both the 'Karnataka Prakasika' being an Anglo-Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to this effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0

For these subsequently allowance is made [illegible]

All orders for the Karnataka Prakasika [illegible] appear on Mondays.

Further advertisements are charged [illegible] the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisements will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly.

Contract Advertisements and Reduction [illegible]

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid.

Remittances may be made by cash or by money Order. Notes at Postage Rates of Different value. Letter unpaid or insufficiently paid one anna per rupee. Stamps of high value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis, Eruptions of Mercury, Sperm[illegible] Rheumatism, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heart-burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra, Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 10 S—for the complete cure—one month

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week. Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, Half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col. H. S. OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.*

TO FIREWOOD CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Firewood to the Bangalore District. Particulars given on application Here.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 13th Feb., Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill, the object of which is to establish a Legislature in Dublin to deal with Irish affairs consisting of a Legislative Council of forty eight Members, to be elected for a term of eight years, and an Assembly of one hundred and three Members, to be elected for the first term of five years. The Viceroy who will be non political and exempt from religious disability, will be appointed for six years and will receive from the Sovereign the full delegation of executive power. He will be assisted by an Executive Committee of the Irish Privy Council and give his assent to Bills and exercise the power of veto under its advice. The Irish Members who will be retained at Westminster will number eighty, but they will be excluded from voting on Bills and motions which are expressly confined to Great Britain. The Judges will be irremovable and the Constabulary will be gradually but not abruptly dissolved, the Viceroy during the transition controlling the Force, which will afterwards be replaced by a local Police under Irish control. Ireland will contribute an equitable share in the Imperial charges, but the Irish Parliament will be excluded from dealings with Customs, Excise, Post Offices and Telegraphs. The new Irish Parliament will meet on the first Tuesday in every September.

Mr. Gladstone, in his peroration when introducing the Bill, declared that his proposals were inspired by a desire to redeem the character of England from the past dishonour, and to magnify the strength, greatness and glory of the Union of the Empire, and that the only alternative would be to demand the repeal of the Union.

The Right Hon'ble gentleman was loudly cheered on his way to the House and received quite an ovation on entering it, the Liberal Members rising and waving their hats. There was a terrific crush at the doors, and every seat was instantly occupied and the galleries crammed.

London, 14th Feb.—Referring to the Legislative Council which he advocates in his Home Rule Bill, Mr. Gladstone explained that its members would be elected on the basis of a £20 franchise, and the Members of the Assembly on the basis of the present franchise. The amount of the Irish contribution to the Imperial Exchequer will be derived from customs revenue. The land question is reserved to the Imperial Parliament for three years.

In the debate on the Bill, Sir Edward Clark criticised the details and especially as regards the retention of Irish Members at Westminster, and the absence of any safeguard for Ulster. He said the Opposition would resist the Bill to the utmost.

Mr Sexton generally approved of the Bill, which he said was better than the last, but he criticised the financial proposals made therein.

The Unionist papers denounce the Bill as confusing and impracticable and criticise the inadequacy of the power of veto vested in the Viceroy.

The Liberal papers express their cordial approval of the Bill, though the Radical organs dislike the retention of Irish Members at Westminster.

Mr Beckitt the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Pontefract, defeating Mr Shaw, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of sixty three votes.

London, 15th Feb.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill was resumed last night.

Mr. Balfour denounced the Bill as a bastard combination of Federal, Colonial and British systems of Government. The rights of Ulster, he said, had been ignored, and the financial proposals made in the Bill were equivalent to the payment of a war indemnity to victorious forces.

There was much disorder in the House after Mr Balfour had concluded his speech.

Mr. Redmond applauded the principle of the Bill, but said it contained grave defects which must be remedied before it would be acceptable as a final solution of the question.

Lahore, 15th Feb.—News writers from the Kurram state that a large Afghan force will arrive at Khost in the middle of next month. A number of the chief men of the Dor tribe have written to Mr. Merk expressing their dislike of the Amir's rule and the desire to serve our Government.

London, 17th Feb.—A scene took place in the House of Commons last night, when the Irish Members attacked Lord Wolmer for having stated at a recent banquet that the Liberals were financing the Irish Party, who were therefore mercenaries in Mr. Gladstone's pay.

Lord Wolmer accepted their denial and apologised.

A motion was then brought forward by Mr Sexton that the *Times's* article commenting on Lord Wolmer's remarks was a scandalous breach of privilege. It was unanimously adopted.

In the debate on the Home Rule Bill Lord Randolph Churchill vehemently attacked the measure, which he said, handed Ireland over to the dominion of Archbishop Walsh. His Lordship was convinced that Ulster would fight for her rights, and he characterised the financial proposal of the Bill as being worthy of Argentine.

London, 16th Feb.—A meeting was held yesterday of the Anti Opium League at which Sir Joseph Pease presided, and a Resolution was adopted recalling to Mr Gladstone his Midlothian utterances in regard to the question, and demanding of Government the suppression of the traffic in the drug immediately.

London, 18th Feb.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Chamberlain, in the debate on the Home Rule Bill, said that the Bill threatened the unity of the Empire and implied future demands that would manifest themselves at the time of England's emergency. He also declared that Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the retention of Irish Members at Westminster was impracticable.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was read for the first time without a division. The second reading of the Bill is fixed to take place on the 13th March.

Washington, 17th Feb.—President Harrison has sent to the Senate a Treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, the United States assuming the debt of the Islands and pensioning the Queen. The approval of the Senate is expected.

Calcutta, 18th Feb.—The Government has received a telegram from the Secretary of State to the effect that Her Majesty's Government has approved of the proposal made by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and supported by the Government of India to appoint a Commissioner to enquire into the Jury Question. The composition of the Commission will shortly be announced.

Bombay, 18th Feb.—It is stated that the budget will provide 1½ crore for Famine Insurance Fund, despite the existing financial pressure.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1893

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

We have received a copy of the Report of the working of the Government Museum for the year 1892, and no doubt an account of this document will be found of interest to our readers The Museum is a well kept institution, and owed to the Government of His Highness It contains much of interest to all classes of the people, and it is constantly receiving fresh additions The visitors amounted, as the Report before us says, to 137,944 during the year But though the number is large we are told that it was less by 21,226 than the year before It is supposed that this falling off was due to the counter attractions of the Lal Bagh, where the new Exhibition building, and Garung Gutang drew enormous crowds of people The male visitors were in the proportion of 649 per cent against 63 63 per cent of the preceding year. Female visitors were 35 9 per cent against 12 02 in 1890—91 On one day we are told that 1019 persons entered the building The Report tells us that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda visited the institution, and on his departure from Bangalore presented a donation of Rs 20 to be laid out for some improvement in the Museum Two additional cabinets were provided for herbarium work, and these complete a set of six cabinets of uniform size and pattern, provided at a cost of Rs. 540 We are told that these will be ample to preserve a large collection of botanical specimens Two large cases were also provided for the exposition of metalware, of which there is a growing collection We have mentioned that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda gave Rs 20 to the Museum, and with this sum a set of 35 large photographs of temples and other places of interest at Mysore and Seringa Patam was purchased The views are nicely framed, and are hung upon the east inner wall of the upper floor A little more pictorial decoration would do this part of the Museum good. It has been suggested that a life size painting of His Highness the Maharajah would be in harmony with the surroundings, as also popular with His Highness subjects who visit the institution Perhaps the Maharajah will present such a work of art to the Museum As regards birds and mammals we are told that only a few acquisitions were made during the year, and that the taxidermist was engaged in setting up the birds and small mammals of the year before The stuffing of large specimens is unsatisfactory, but the Report says that as a branch of the "Victoria Natural History Institute" has been established in Bangalore it is hoped that good specimens may be procured at reasonable prices The specimens in the collection have been carefully preserved and labelled The number of coins acquired during the year amounted to 295 pieces Of these 157 were Roman coins found near Subedar's Chattram on the Bangalore—Hindupur Railway. The coins range in date, according to Mr Rice, from B C 23 to 51 A D, and are thus about 1,900 years old None are types not previously known. Ten of these have been made over to the Under Secretary for presentation to the Indian Museum, and to collectors who applied for them. The Curator, we are told, has also prepared a full set of electrotypes for presentation to His Highness the Maharajah. This was necessary as of the ten types discovered five were represented by a single coin each The Museum has had some excellent specimens of gold quartz and pure gold presented to it through the courtesy of Mr Grey, Manager of the Nundydroog Mine at Kolar These will be found very interesting and useful. As regards the Library we are told that it now contains 777 volumes, but the number of works, inclusive of small books and pamphlets is only 489 Some important additions were secured from the collection of the late Sir Oliver St John, consisting of Proceedings and Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, Mivart on the Cat and other expensive publications that are usually confined to scientific Libraries A special grant of Rs 40 was sanctioned for the purchase of these works A few other books were also added to the stock We are told that the catalogue of the books is under revision The administrative and working staff remained the same during the year as in the one that preceded it, and everything went on satisfactorily It is stated in the Report that in former years many interesting donations were received through the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, but with the exception of an occasional monstrosity in the form of an abnormal animal very little is received from the mofussil On the other hand, it is said that District Officers are most obliging when a specific article is applied for, and the want of leisure, no doubt, prevents these officials from making occasional selections for the Museum on their own account This is the substance of the Report before us, and all who read what we have said must come to the conclusion that the institution is in a most flourishing condition, and that it is doing useful work But we are inclined to think more might be made of it Lectures might be delivered in the building on the articles there, and, no doubt, many would be glad to attend them They might be made very interesting, and we should like to see the plan tried But the Museum as it stands at present is doing good work, and the Government is to be congratulated on having such an institution

COLONEL HENDERSON AT MERCARA

A few days ago the British Resident, Colonel Henderson, distributed the prizes at the Central High School, Mercara, and took the occasion to offer a few words of advice to the boys and teachers It will be agreed by most people that what was said was not out of place. The Colonel is of opinion that the youths of the present day do not show that respect to their elders and superiors that they ought to do Neither are their manners such as their best friends admire The fact is the young people in question are in a transition state They have to some extent given up the manners of their fathers, and they have not been able to take on those they wish to assume The result is that as they are between the two, it often happens that both are spoiled In former years the greatest outward respect was paid by the youth of India to their elders, perhaps the matter was carried a little too far, but now, it is to be feared they are in the other direction, and this is what the British Resident wishes to see corrected Young men think they are showing independence when they may be very offensive What they think independence may simply be impertinence. They do not mean the latter, they believe they are acting in a way that ought to be approved of, and they are surprised when told that they are doing anything wrong With a change of education they think should come a change of manners, and this is not, as a rule, for the better They too often become aggressive, resent contradiction more especially if they comes from one whom they think their inferior in point of learning, and the result is that the system of education under which they are being taught is brought into disrepute. It is for the young men themselves to take the matter in hand, and try to improve with regard to the imperfections which have so often been pointed out, and more especially by Colonel Henderson on the occasion referred to He told them about the old saying—manners make the man—and it is to be hoped they will ponder over this, for there is much truth in it The French have splendid manners, and this is why they are so well liked wherever they go although some of their other qualities are far inferior to those possessed by other nations The Italians also show well in this respect, although in culture and other things they do not come up to the nations of northern Europe. In some cases the evil complained of may have been brought about by laxity of discipline in the schools The boys have not been taught to respect their masters, and so they do not think there is any necessity to respect others Colonel Henderson says he is determined to bring about a change in boys, and we trust he will succeed

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Kooch Behar entertained Lady Lansdowne to a purely Indian dinner on Friday before last

The Maharajah of Kashmir has passed an order that all Brahmins in the State are in future to be exempt from *begar*

On the occasion of the marriage of his daughter which took place lately Diwan Bahadur Manbhai Jashbhai, the Dewan of Baroda, set apart a sum of Rs 1,000 for promoting education in his own caste.

The case of the Tirupati Mahant, Mahabir Dossjee, ended on 18th in the complete acquittal of the Mahant Mr Sadagopa Charyar argued very ably for the defence The Judge passed severe remarks against the prosecution evidence

Kesarjit Singh and Pucca Singh, the brothers of the late Maharaja of Manipur, who were shot in Calcutta, have been removed, under the orders of Government, to Berhampore, where they will receive a monthly allowance of Rs 100 each

The Government of India has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs 3,000 on an entertainment to be given at the opening to public traffic of the Bezwada Godavery section of the East Coast Railway on the 18th March, at which H. E Lord Wenlock will preside

To facilitate the study of Hindu medical literature, a big volume containing more than twenty thousand Sanskrit slokas, with notes and translations into the vernacular, has just been brought out by Kaviraj Devendra Nath Sen, of Colootolah, Calcutta.

The statement that an Anglo Russian Commission will shortly be appointed for the settlement of the Pamir question is, says a contemporary, quite correct Communications on the subject are now being exchanged between the Governments of England and India and Russia

"India hardly seems a poor country," remarks the *Morning Post*, and can any body guess why the Allahabad paper thinks so? Because "the recent wedding festivities at Bahampur in the N W Province cost over three lakhs of rupees" This is the way that India is proved to be a wealthy country.

It is said a Calcutta contemporary says, that a native State has submitted a representation to the Government of India respecting defamatory writings in certain newspapers in India In this matter we may say that Calcutta is not implicated The north west and the west are more particularly referred to

Samples of six descriptions of brushes made by the Pioneer Brush Factory, Cawnpore, having, after practical trial, been reported to be equal to those of English manufacture, and being at the same time cheaper, Officers Commanding British Corps are recommended to obtain the same when required, from that Factory.

The Government of Madras has concurred in the opinion of the Agricultural Department of the Board of Revenue that no legislative measure having for its object the exemption of manure, milch cattle and brood mares, the property of agriculturists, from attachment and sale in payment of debt, is called for in this Presidency.

Mr Maganlal Ghelabhai, a son of Rao Bahadur Ghelabhai Thakoredas, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant, who has just passed his B A Examination of the Bombay University, leaves shortly for England to compete for the Indian Civil Service Examination He is the first Gujarathi who will compete for the Civil Service

A report is current at St Petersburg that the Amir of Bokhara has approached the Czar's Government with a proposal for the incorporation of the vassal State in the Russian Empire He asks, it is stated, as compensation for the cession of his sovereign rights the payment of a sum of £5,000,000 and a yearly pension of 100,000 roubles

The members of a certain Mofussil Arya Somaj in Bengal, it is stated, went to a certain high official and asked him to render some help to their Somaj The official said that he would have complied with their request, but as they were Congressmen, he would not give them even a bad copper coin Insurmountable obstacles lie in the path of the Congress

Three beautiful odalisques, two Circassians and an Albanian, have for some time been the reigning and special favourites of the Sultan of Turkey, who heaped rich gifts upon them This roused the jealousy and hatred of some of their many companions, and one morning the three favourites were found dead in their beds They had been poisoned The Sultan is said to be greatly enraged; but he has failed to discover who murdered his favourites

According to a gentleman in close touch with the official world in England, it is now well understood that should Mr Gladstone be in office when Lord Lansdowne's appointment has to be filled up, he will be most favourably disposed to the Duke of Connaught being the next Indian Viceroy. The Duke is an especial favourite of the Czar, and with Sir George White as Commander in Chief, the settlement of the North-West frontier may be peacefully accomplished

The Punjab Press Association has obtained a concession from the Government on behalf of vernacular journalism in the Province In future native papers will be exempt from the visits of Police to conduct inquiries with regard to their status, circulation, etc Moreover, the Press Association has received official recognition from the Government of India in the Home Department, which now supplies the Association with all official documents and publications as are usually supplied to the leading Indian newspapers

Baboo Nemai Chunder Bose, a well known attorney of the Calcutta High Court, presented the Deputy Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital the other day with a live crocodile (mugger) measuring over twelve feet in length The saurian,—a most ferocious one,—was let loose in a small fish pond, but it displayed such vicious propensities that it had to be shot It bit off a spear head from the shaft at one snap of its powerful jaws Its skin is being stuffed, and will form one of the exhibits in the museum attached to the hospital

It is insinuated in some quarters, that affairs in Gwalior have taken a bad turn, that a considerable sum of money has been withdrawn from the Treasury, which is still unaccounted for, and that machinations are being actually resorted to to prolong the term of the Maharajah's minority The State of Gwalior, which is larger than England and Scotland united, and yields a revenue which many independent kingdoms do not possess, is not unlikely to fall a prey to the wily manœuvres of intriguers who once tasted the sweets of power.

THE King of Sweden and Norway is said to be arranging a plan to encourage inquiry as to the grammatical terminology of Vedic texts. His Majesty is greatly interested in Indian research, and it is probable that if his present efforts have satisfactory results he may considerably enlarge his scheme for encouraging the study of ancient Eastern literature. He has now offered a gold medal for the best essay on Vedic texts and particulars will shortly be advertised in detail. It is intended that the award shall be made known at the Congress of Orientalists to be held at Geneva in September, 1894.

It is understood, says the *Pioneer*, that a small expedition, consisting probably of troops from the Kyber Khel Force, will march through the Wazir country early this Spring. Reports received from native sources state that the Amir has distributed 1,200 rifles among the Wazirs, and that his agent in Wana, Gul Mahomed, has received considerable reinforcements, both of cavalry and infantry, with a view to assisting the Wazirs to recommence their marauding tactics in the neighbourhood of the Gomal. The *Pioneer*, it will be seen by a telegram to-day, denies this report.

THE *Madras Times* cannot distinguish between a Rajah and a Maharaja. But our contemporary should certainly be able to distinguish the father from the son. Even this power, however, is not displayed in publishing last night's *Gazette*. Mr. Thyvedu Mathusawmy Iyer," we are told, "is appointed" to act as Sub Collector, Joint Magistrate, & c., Gobichettipalayam. A High Court Judge who has received a knighthood, certainly ought to get a better place even in our contemporary's columns than a Sub Collectorship. The fact is, that it is Mr P M Sivamath Iyer, son of Sir T Muthusawmy Iyer, whose name appears in the *Gazette*.—*Hindu*.

A POINT OF LAW.—Last week during the hearing of a second appeal by their Lordships the Hon'ble J J Sim P Muthusawmy Iyer and Hudley, in which the Hon'ble Mr C Sankara Nair appeared for the appellant and Dewan Bahadur S Subramanya Iyer for the respondent, the question as to whether a suit on a bond which provided for payment of money on demand being made by the creditor, then a minor, after attaining his majority, was barred by limitation, as such claim was brought 20 years after the execution of the bond, and 10 years after attainment of majority, but within three years after demand was made. Their Lordships held in the negative.

We are glad to note that last week Mr Srinivasa Row, Mahamadan High School Head Master, Municipal High School, Kurnool, went to Bombay *enroute* to England. Mr Srinivasa Row passed his B A in the year 1884 and his M A in the year 1886. Physical science was his optional branch. He was for a time assistant master in the Doveton College, Madras. He goes to Edinburgh to take a degree in medicine. He has to study there for eighteen months having already had a course of 1 years in the local college. We wish every success to this enterprising Brahmin graduate, probably the first from this Presidency, and hope he will return to his native land safe after winning marked distinction in Edinburgh.

THE *St James's Gazette* writes:—"We are informed that definite arrangements have now been arrived at between our Government and that of Russia for a friendly delimitation of the Pamirs and the region of the Upper Oxus. The passes are, of course, impracticable at present, but with the advent of Spring we may expect the members of a Joint Commission to repair to the vicinity of Lake Victoria and make a thorough survey of the territory in question, from Pashkurgan and the confines of Chinese territory westwards, and to enter into *pourparlers* for a precise demarcation of the respective zones of influence on the basis of the arrangement of 1872."

THE young Thakore of Gondal and his consort who have just returned to their capital after a prolonged stay at England and a tour in Europe, America China, Japan, Australia and Ceylon, went to the Western world under peculiar circumstances. Before going to England Her Highness was in a dangerous condition of health, and the best medical advice was "a change to England," which has had the desired effect. The Thakore made the most of his opportunity, and studied at Edinburgh, successfully passing the M B and C M of the Edinburgh University. Subsequently he was made a member of the College of Physicians, a LL.D of the Edinburgh University, and a D C L of the University of Oxford. Her Majesty also conferred on his consort the C I.

POOR MR TEZANO has says the *Indian Spectator*, "gone and done it. Judge of the High Court, Vice Chancellor of the University, recipient and representative alike of all that is best in the Indian culture and culture of the country, he could not but be constrained by the force of circumstances to commit his child of 8 to the inexorable bonds of matrimony. Mr Telang has been ailing for weeks, perhaps the marriage ceremony was rushed through to celebrate his recovery. For my part," says Mr Malabari "dearly though I cherish him as a friend and a patriot, I wish his child-marriage had terminated otherwise than in this unfortunate succession of principal. The only consolation is that Mr Telang may not have been responsible agent."

A CONGERS AGENT of the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, "Scribes," referring to the lamentable death from smallpox of the infant son of Mr Sumsons, M P, says "he was a strong opponent of vaccination and had the courage of his opinions. It is said to think that had he been vaccinated before he left his native shores he might have escaped so great a death." We have only, says the *Lancet*, two alterations to make in the last sentence. We should insert the word *successfully* before vaccination, and substitute the word "would" for the word "might." These alterations though not to be taken absolutely, are simply justified by experience. It is lamentable to think that with the rising flood of smallpox in our own country there is a large number of unvaccinated and unvaccinated persons having the risks which have proved fatal to two such valuable lives as those of the late Professor Fagge in and the late Mr Sumsons. We are on the threshold of a new experience in the life of modern civilisation.

SAYS the Allahabad *Morning Post*—"There is strong feeling among officials in Calcutta, also not in the "inner circle" that we are on the eve of war with Afghanistan. The Amir remains silent in spite of the proposed Jubilee Conference and we have expended heavy sums in guns at Kandahar and Peshawar that were ordered by Abdurrahman's agents in Europe and paid for. This in itself is sufficient to justify the conclusion that friendly relations between India and Afghanistan have been broken off. The Amir refuses to hold a durbar, and we retaliate by laying hands on his property wherever it is passing through our territory. The gravity of the situation is accentuated by the fact that a small Afghan army is reported to have arrived in the vicinity of the Khyber Pass that Abdurrahman is erecting opposite New Chaman, with the object apparently of occupying it. Altogether it is becoming very evident that if the Amir is not speedily put in the month of the "inner circle," we shall, instead of sending troops to Egypt, have to intend on the home authorities for a considerable additional contingent for India."

Local and Personal.

THE DEWAN—Sir K Sheshadri Iyer having returned to Bangalore from his tour on Thursday last, left this for Mysore yesterday by the Mail Train.

MR. BAYLIS—Mr Baylis, late Chief Jailor of the Bangalore Central Jail, has been pensioned on Rs 125 beginning from first of July 1892.

MR RICKETTS—We are told that this gentleman retires at the end of the official year, and that he will be succeeded by Mr Ananda Row, now Chief Secretary.

LATE TRAINS—For some time past the trains have on several occasions come in late. The reason has been that there has been something wrong with the engine.

THE MAHARAJAH—The "Court Journal" tells us that H Highness will visit England during this year, but we have not heard that anything has been settled about the matter.

THE WEATHER—This is still very hot, and there has been no change for the better, but rather for the worse. The water is getting lower every day, and matters are certainly not improving in any way.

THE RESIDENT—Colonel Henderson will return to Bangalore in a few days from Coorg. Since he has been in that district he has inspected everything that came in his way, besides visiting all other institutions.

PIPES—The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of Rs 20,000 to purchase pipes to be laid down between Mulur's and Ulsur tank to carry the water from the former to the latter when there is any to carry.

KIDNAPPING—The Central Police Station in the City has in its hands a case of kidnapping, in which three natives are concerned. The facts are that an adopted daughter of one Isaf Saib is said to have been taken away by the parties (one of whom is a Brahmin) to Kolar. The Mussalman girl was represented to be of Brahman origin and the gentlemen concerned were making negotiations with a Brahmin at Kolar for the marriage of the girl to him. The police came to know of the circumstances and arrested the principal at Kolar and then transferred the case to Bangalore for disposal.—S.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE POLICE.—A certain Brahmin clerk in the D P W of Mysore, by name Trimbakachar, sends us an account of certain outrage said to have been committed by some of the Taluk Police. It appears that on the night of the 30th ultimo at about 8 o'clock he, along with two other Brahmins, was journeying in a country cart between Sagarakatte Bridge and the Police Station closely, when on their way from Chinchakatte to Mysore, not recognising persons whom they could not recognise, issuing from among the dense mango trees to the West of the Sagarakatte Bridge called out to them to move no further. The travellers thought them to be highway robbers, and to save themselves from them drove faster towards the Station, but to their surprise, found that two others issued from inside the Police Station to join the other three in attacking the three travellers. The coachman disappeared and there seems to have been a regular fight between the travellers and the five others, the former being the sufferers. When suddenly a cross was heard of some carts coming from Yedatoreu, the robbers dispersed, thereupon running into the Police Station. Our informant then saw that one of these three men instantly came out of the station house, changing his dress and threatening the travellers to punish for running at that late hour, and informed them to the station till 8 in the morning. The matter has been reported to the Inspector of the Taluk Police by the travellers themselves, and we hope that Mr Weatherall will institute a thorough and searching enquiry into it.—H

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

16th February 1893

The 3rd February 1893—No 13214—a F 184-92—Under Section 1 of the Special Rules for the grant of loans for the construction of Irrigation wells published under Notifications No 183, dated 21st July 1891, it is hereby declared that the said Rules shall apply to the Taluks of Channagiri and Honnali in the Shimoga District with effect from the 1st April 1892.

The 6th February 1893—No 13245—a 3038—Mr Chengaiya Chetti, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Police, delivered over and Mr K P Pattanna Chetti, Head Quarter Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the Railway Police, on the forenoon of the 27th January 1893.

The 9th February 1893—No 13454—a. 3095—P Srinivas Rao, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, who was granted casual leave of absence for 15 days in Notification No. 5618—G 2098 92 dated 16th December 1892, having availed himself of only 11 days, from 29th December 1892 to 8th January 1893, the unexpired portion, viz., 4 days is hereby cancelled.

The 10th February 1893—No. 13417—a 3082—In modification of the orders contained in Notification No 13082—G 2098, dated 27th January 1893, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that, as a temporary measure, or until further orders—

(1) Mr N Narasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner on general duty in the Kolar District, be, on the expiration of his leave, transferred to the Kolar District for general duty and relieve Mr. A Coopooswamy Mudaliar, transferred to the Mysore District and hereby appointed Vice-President of the Municipal Board at Mysore.

(2) Mr K Ramaswamy Sugar will continue as Assistant Commissioner on general duty in Kadur District.

(3) Mr B Srinivasa Rao will continue as Vice President of the Municipal Board at Bangalore.

No 13460—a 3101—Mr Narasaiengar, General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, who was granted privilege leave of absence for three months in Notification No 2200—G 574 92, dated 13th August 1892, having been recalled to duty after the expiry of one month thereof from 25th August to 24th September 1892 and employed on Special duty up to 19th December 1892, has been permitted to avail himself of the remaining portion of the privilege leave, viz., 2 months from the 19th December 1892.

No. 13415—a 3080—Mr K Basavaradhya B A B L, Munsiff of Maddagiri, is granted 15 day's privilege leave of absence on half pay from 11th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

2 Mr V Vasiyalingappa Mahalar, Sheristadar of the District and Sessions Court of the Nundydroog Division, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Maddagiri on the last grade, during the absence of Mr B Basavaradhya on privilege leave until further orders.

The 11th February 1893—No 13514—a 287 92—Under Section 218 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Haji Syed Nasiruddin, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate with effect from 6th February 1893.

General Summary.

MR MANI MOHUN GHOSE, C S, a son of Mr Mounmohun Ghose, the well known Barrister of Calcutta, has been posted, we understand, as Assistant Collector in the Salem District.

In the question referred to the Government of India, whether native officers and soldiers lawfully married to more than one wife were entitled to free passages for all wives the answer received is no, only one wife being recognised.

There was a singular incident in connection with the execution of Major Ram Chunder at Ulwar. The condemned man, who was a high caste Brahmin would not allow the sweeper hangman to approach him, but himself adjusted the noose round his neck and took the fatal leap, death being instantaneous.

An appalling ordeal, says *Vanity Fair*, awaited the public entry of the Princess Royal of Roumania into Bucharest. In compliance with an ancient custom, a deputation of peasants were to present "the bread of welcome" to Princess Marie. This national dish is a cake composed of garlic, pig's blood, honey, and bean flour. It is baked in wood ashes, and not to partake freely of this dainty would give mortal offence to the young bride's future subjects.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Elliott hospitably threw open the grounds of Belvedere on Saturday afternoon to the students who came up to Calcutta from the mofussil for the last Entrance Examination Invitations had also been issued to prominent Indian gentlemen, and there were no less than fifteen hundred guests on the lawn at Belvedere on the occasion Tennis and other games were provided, and a band was in attendance Sir Charles and Lady Elliott mixed freely with their guests Refreshments were served by Brahmin attendants

It is rumoured in Berlin that the Czar intends to make his oft announced journey to Central Asia next summer Professor Vambery, writing to the *Pesther Lloyd*, intimates that the visit of the Amir of Bokhara and the later promised visit of the Khan of Khiva at the Russian Court, are expected to prove only preliminary to the Czar assuming the title of "Emperor of Asia," as a set off to the title of "Empress of India assumed by Queen Victoria A suitable coat of arms representing the Double Eagle flying over the sun's disk is said to have been already prepared in anticipation of the event The title Empress of India will sink into insignificance beside that of Emperor of Asia

The Annual Chindhi fair in the Kolhapur State, Bombay Presidency, which has just been held, was graced by the presence of Lord and Lady Harris Their excellencies were entertained in a right princely manner by the young Maharajah of Kolhapur Lord Harris in his speech, in reply to the toast of his health by the Maharaja praised the experience acquired by His Highness in his travels throughout India from Cape Comorin to Peshawar and the vast improvements effected in the State, urged the expediency of his early visiting England and other Western countries, and expressed a hope that the day may not be far off when His Highness will ascend the *gadi* and assume the powers the Government of India may assign to him

The old question of the etiquette to be observed by Indians has cropped up in Natal, Sir Walter Wragg lately remonstrated mildly with an Indian for entering the Circuit Court as a witness without having removed the covering from his head or feet. Taking the bull by the horns, Sir Walter requested several of the pleading Indians to meet him, in order that he might explain that some mark of respect was expected from them Both Mahomedans and Hindoos were represented Sir Walter assured them that the Court looked to them for some sign of respect on attending a Court of Justice, which was but reasonable Either they should enter the Court bareheaded or barefooted The Hindus promptly agreed to pay respect to the Courts by removing their sandals from their feet The Mahomedans, on the contrary, whilst thanking Sir Walter Wragg profusely for his kindness, showed some hesitation in the matter They would not promise to remove either their head or feet covering as they were not sure whether their "Kuran" allowed them to do so or not They were challenged to point out a single sentence in the Koran which prevented them from showing such a mark of respect, but the matter ended for the time by their expressing a desire to consult with their priests

Extracts.

EDUCATION

The 3rd February, 1893

No 42 —The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and its enclosures are published for general information —

No 119 Public (Educational), dated India Office, London, the 22nd December 1892

From—The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, K. G, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council

Having considered in Council your letter in the Home Department, No 12 (Education) of the 26th October last, in which you renew a proposal to hold at Calcutta the intermediate examination in arts and the B A Examination of the London University. I arrived at the conclusion that the circumstances which existed in 1891, when my predecessor was not disposed to ask the University to hold any examination in India except that for matriculation, have been materially modified by the increased number of European children who are now being educated in India.

2 Accordingly I caused your application to be forwarded for the favourable consideration of the Senate of London University, who have acceded thereto (vide the enclosed letter from the Registrar) subject to the usual conditions applicable to examinations held at centres out of Great Britain.

I have, &c,
KIMBERLEY

No J & P 1099, dated University of London, Burlington Gardens, W, the 3 d December 1892.

From—Arthur Milmar, Esq, M A, Registrar, University of London

To—Sir Horace G Walpole, K C B, Assistant Under Secretary of State for India

I have the honour to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, that your letter of the 19th instant and the accompanying Despatch from the Government of India, requesting that the intermediate and Bachelor's Degree Examination in Arts may be held at Calcutta, were on Wednesday last laid before the Senate, who acceded to the application It is understood, however, that, whenever candidates propose to offer themselves for the said examinations, the Government of India will give due notice to the University through your Department and will otherwise observe the conditions (of which copies are enclosed) for holding Examinations at centres out of Great Britain

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Examinations in the Colleges for Matriculation and for the Degrees of L A and L L B

These examinations are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of the Governor of any Colony desiring that one or more places in the Colony may be named as a centre or centres for one or more examinations Every such application must be forwarded to the Senate through the Colonial Office at home.

In order that the examinations may be conducted as nearly as possible in the same way as the examinations carried on at the University, it is essential that the following conditions and Regulations be strictly observed —

(1) Each Examination shall be under the superintendence of a responsible Sub Examiner, who shall be nominated by the Governor of the Colony, and who shall be altogether independent of the authorities of any College or Institution at which such examination may be held

(2) The examinations shall be open to all candidates who can prove to the Colonial Authorities that they are of proper age and character to be admitted The Sub Examiner is required to see that the certificates produced by the candidates are such as to satisfy the Regulations of the University, and he should be furnished with a list of the candidates who have sent in their names to the Colonial Authorities.

(3) The examination papers for each examination (which will be sent out through the Colonial Office to the Governor of the Colony) must be delivered unopened to the Sub Examiner

(4) The examination shall be held simultaneously with the corresponding examination in London, or, in the event of accident or unavoidable delay, as soon as possible after the arrival of the mail by which the papers are transmitted, and immediately on its conclusion the Sub-Examiner shall place the answers of the candidates in the custody of the Governor of the Colony, to be by him transmitted under seal, together with the candidates' fees (see 8 below), by the next mail, through the Colonial Office, to the Registrar of the University

(5) The Registrar, on receiving the answers, will distribute them to the Examiners, who will make a supplemental report thereon, classing the candidates according to the Regulations, but in a list by themselves, and in the case of the Matriculation Examination, indicating, as nearly as may be, the positions which those who may be entitled to places in the Honours Division would have held in the Assist Honours Division if they had been examined in this country

(6) The results of each examination will be communicated, through the Colonial Office, to the Governor of the Colony in which it was held, as soon as possible after the reports of all the Examiners have been received and tabulated at the University

(7) Neither the Honours Examinations in Arts and Laws, nor any Examination in Science or Medicine, can be held out of England, nor are candidates who may be examined for Matriculation in the Colonies admissible to competition for the exhibitions and prizes offered by the University to candidates examined in the United Kingdom

(8) Candidates are required to pay their fees to the Colonial Authorities at least a month before the commencement of the several examinations, and these authorities are requested to transmit the fees to the University through the Colonial Office or the Crown Agents in London immediately upon the conclusion of the examinations (See also 4 above)

Applications for the institution of Colonial Examinations should be forwarded through the Colonial Office so as to reach the University *not less than four months* before the commencement of the examinations to which the applications refer

[*Note* —Applications are not received from individual candidates Any person desiring to be examined at a Colonial centre should apply, not to the University of London, but to the Government of the Colony wherein he resides, to ascertain (*a*) whether any arrangement has been already made for holding an examination in the Colony, or, if not, (*b*) whether the Government will make the necessary application to the Senate in order that such arrangement may be made]

June 1st, 1892

C J Ivatt
Secretary to the Government of India

THE REFORMED COUNCILS BILL

"Boeus" writes to the *Statesman*

Sir,—Surely the Congress people do not intend setting down quietly and accepting the Indian Councils Amendment Act, which is simply a mockery and an insult In the first place, the additional members are to be *nominated* We all know what non-nominees An independent man with patriotic ideas and inclined to be critical, would never find a place in the Council, while a man known as a critic who will never dare to express an opinion on a subject not that would be displeasing to Government, would invariably be chosen It is against human nature to expect that a Viceroy will appoint to a nomination in the Council a man who is likely to give trouble to the officials, who should not be less efficient Government You might as well expect a Lion to wag his tail Conservative and liberal are *non terms* A nominee must be a mere tool in the hands of the Government, the man who would be his constituency and hear only his faults against so whatever the Government proposes? Nominations take away the idea of independence, and especially in India, where men under Government feel the sense of dependence, fearing their position, knowing that opposition would place them and an official bar Officials in this country have many ways of putting on the screw that I have been surprised how any Indian with self-respect could accept any favour through the favour of Government, since the acceptance means farewell to independence, and is equivalent to taking a bribe Indians have asked for the recognition of the elective principle, and Lord Cross mocks them by virtually telling them, "Yes, we will all to the Council from outside, but the election shall be made by the Viceroy" The people have asked for bread, and Lord Cross has given them a stone Again did any one ever hear of anything so fatuous as the way in which the right of interpellation has been hedged round, and reduced to a nullity? Questions must be confined to requests for information, but the President may decline to allow them to be answered Then, of course, the infinitesimal unofficial member who has put the question will naturally fall under official displeasure The very fact of refusing to answer the question is a rebuke to the member. When a question is allowed to be answered, there is to be no discussion on it What, then, is the use of asking it? Is not the object of putting a question that of producing a discussion on the subject with which it deals, should there be a difference of opinion on it? Anything more un English than these rules of the Reformed Council, I cannot conceive And, further, I think that Lord Cross has been guilty of a species of jesuitism in framing this Bill, which is inherent to fair-dealing Englishman Not as Lord Lansdowne frank, or candid, or fair He has not made a straight forward declaration in regard to the scope of the Bill, he has been diplomatic, and I am almost tempted to say has answered to Dr. Johnson's cutting definition of an ambassador. But I will not dwell on this theme, as I fear my pen may run away with me Let me ask the Congress leaders to be up and stirring in the matter Let an indignant protest be made against this measure, and if this is done heartily and unanimously, I am sure it will have the effect which the protest against the Jury Act had on product

The *Pioneer*, commenting upon the above letter, delivers itself thus —

"We may expect within the next few days to see the Bengali Press, at least, in a fine frenzy of indignation over the rules under which the discussion of the Budget and interpellation of the Government are to be conducted The one has been given by a correspondent of a Calcutta newspaper, whose letter is put forward so prominently that no mistake is possible as to what it is intended to effect, even if the writer (?) not been at the pains to explain its meaning But he is not alone on the country he calls upon the "Chiefs leaders"—who are they, by the way?—to be up and stirring in the matter The chiefs are denounced as neither English, Lord Cross is said to have been guilty of "a species of jesuitism in framing this Bill which is inherent to fair-dealing Englishman, the right of interpellation has been hedged round and reduced to a nullity, the "unfortunate unofficial member" who puts questions which are "rejected" will naturally tell another that he is disgusted from the very fact of having put them, the rule that no discussion is to be permitted in connection with such questions is strongly condemned, and generally the concession is denied Here we have a typical specimen of the nonsense which the Bengalis are apt to indulge in when holding such politics They forget that the Bill received the hearty approval of that object of their hero worship, Mr Gladstone, and that the very rules they condemn have been sanctioned, not by Lord Cross, but by Lord Kimberley, an Liberal Secretary of State At the bottom, of course, of this brand new grievance lies the fact that the elective principle has not been granted in its entirety. There is no *suppressio vera* in the statement made that the additional members of the Legislative Councils are to be nominated by Government, as we know certain public bodies are to be granted the privilege of selecting their own representatives But, this is purposely ignored the Act is simply a mockery and an insult" If this is so, the Viceroy might be seen in a fine fix The congratulations who don mind the Government in one breath and shout "God save the Queen" in the next, have begun to realise perhaps, that the Act of the Councils does not mean that the assemblies are to be converted into debating clubs for the airing of windy rhetoric, and to confer such powers They have been high feather since the rumours went that the jury notification was to be cancelled, and it is plain that they think there is some point in which they cannot discredit the Government so long as they have a friend in the Cabinet in the person of Lord Ripon The correspondent we have quoted complacently remarks that an indignant protest, made heartily and unanimously, will have the same effect as that against the notification referred to, and here he is unfortunate in the mischievous effect of the policy of interference at the India Office The Viceroy and are responsible advisers are to be scandalized and alarmed whenever their actions do not commend themselves to certain sections of the native community, and the task of administration is to be made as difficult as possible, If we mistake not Lord Kimberley has already seen how mischievous may be the results of disturbing the Government of India, and he is not likely to play much further into the hands of those who profess to represent popular opinion in this country If the Bengalis are not satisfied with the concessions I so made they may have to be told that their attitude of discontent will do more than anything else to check the bestowal of further political privileges"

BANGALORE —Printed and published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40, HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1893. [No. 8.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English ..	3—0—0 ..	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0 ..	1—12—0
English & Kanarese ..	6—0—0 ...	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English ..	4—0—0	2—5—0
Kanarese ..	4—0—0 ...	2 8—9
English & Kanarese ..	8—0—0 .	4—5 0

N B —Those who wish to secure the advance rate are requested to remit their subscription within a month, from the date of their application. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months. Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, but "The Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisements requested late in their orders the language or language in which their advertisements are to appear or in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0
For the subsequent insertion per line 0 1 0
A Corresponding rate for the half and quarter page should be charged. Thus a page on Sale Type appears Monthly rate
Parties who think are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear so as to avoid the issue of instructions to discontinue it, but will be continued until countermanded at the rate mentioned
Contract Advertisements entered into on liberal terms
Letters Proofs to the Editor Prepaid
Remittances may be made by Money Order Notes or Postage Stamps Money Order value the letter is intended by and in no of one anna or rupee Stamps below value are not received

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperm Gonorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs. 10 8—for the complete cure—one month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile.

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs. 1 5 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY

Col. H S. OLCOTT.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

TO FIREWOOD CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are invited for the supply of Firewood to the Bangalore Distillery Particulars given on application there.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 18th Feb.—*The Daily News* states that Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, High Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt, has been recalled to Constantinople, and that he will be replaced by Ghazi Osman Pasha

London, 19th Feb—Neither Lord Cromer nor Mukhtar Pasha himself knows anything about the latter having been recalled to Constantinople.

London, 18th Feb—Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill provides for the election by Ulster of twenty seven Members to sit at Westminster, and fifteen to sit in the Council at Dublin

The Standard states that a Despatch was sent by Lord Kimberley to India by yesterday's Mail relative to the constitution of the Legislative Councils and dealing finally with the pending legal points

London, 19th Feb—Mr. MacIlnes, the Liberal Candidate, has been elected for Hexham, defeating Mr. Clayton, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 446

Lahore, 19th Feb—A Peshawar telegram states that news has come across the frontier that Umra Khan of Bajour has captured Muhammad Said Jan, the Amir's Agent at Chitral, near Narut. The Agent was on his way to Kabul.

London, 21st Feb—In the House of Commons last night Mr. G Russell, Under Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that it was not intended to withdraw the Bengal Jury Decree pending receipt of the Report of the Commission, which was expected shortly

Mr H. Foster then introduced a Bill to amend the Registration Acts, which provides for the abolition of disqualification for non-payment of rates, fixes the period of residence at three months, and provides Official Registrars to prepare the lists of voters

In the discussion which followed, Mr Stanhope made a speech in which he approved of the principle of the Bill, which was then read for the first time.

London, 22rd Feb—*In the House of Commons* last night the following bills were dealt with.—Mr. Labouchere's Bill for the payment of Members of Parliament was read for the first time. The Railway Servants Eight Hours Bill was read for the second time. The Bill making workmen's trains compulsory was read a second time.

A Manifesto issued by Orangemen demands either Union with Great Britain or freedom to direct their own course. It furthermore declares that the Orange Party will resist to the death any attempt to impose Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill on Ulster. The Manifesto convenes a great meeting to be held at Belfast on the 2nd March next.

London, 24th Feb—In the House Commons, last night Mr. Asquith introduced a Bill suspending appointments in the Established Church in Wales. He explained that the Bill was a first step towards Disestablishment and Disendowment in Wales.

Sir John Gorst moved the rejection of the bill

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Lord Randolph Churchill's taunts admitted that the object was to secure votes by satisfying Welsh members.

The Bill was then read a first time, 301 members voting for it, 245 against it.

In the debate on the first reading of Mr Asquith's Bill for spending appointments in the Established Church in Wales, Mr. Gladstone further said that Government were merely fulfilling pledges given when they were in Opposition, and he asked the House to vote both for Disestablishment and Home Rule

Twenty Unionists voted with the Government on the first reading of Mr. Asquith's Bill.

Mr Gladstone's remark in reply to Lord Randolph Churchill that the object of Mr Asquith's Bill was to secure votes by satisfying Welsh members were misreported from the House, no such statement having been made by the Right Hon. gentleman.

Vienna, 23rd Feb.—Government has decided to increase the Austrian army by twenty-two regiments.

London, 24th Feb—Mr. Lawson, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Cirencester, defeating Colonel Chester Master, the Conservative candidate by a majority of 240 votes.

London, 25th Feb—Mr. Allan, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Gateshead, defeating Mr. Pandeli Ralli, the Unionist candidate by a majority of 868 votes.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1893.

EGYPT AND INDIA.

THE affairs of Egypt have of late been a good deal before the world, and it is thought by many that we shall hear a great deal more before long. The youthful Khedive thought proper to dismiss his ministry and appoint another without consulting the British, the very power that keeps him on the throne. He is young and inexperienced, and it is thought there were others behind pulling the wires. The dethroned Prince, Ismail, is living at Constantinople, and he is determined to give all the trouble he can to the present *regime*, and he must have had a hand in the late intrigue, perhaps was the prime mover in it. Then the French do not view the part the British are playing in Egypt with any pleasure. These people have an idea that they ought to be paramount in the land of the Nile. A little more than a hundred years ago they invaded the country, led by the great Napoleon, and from that time they have never ceased to think they ought to be the real rulers of the land, or to have the most powerful voice in its Government. When war with Egypt broke out in 1882 the French were invited to take part in the struggle, they refused, consequently they forfeited all right to interfere in the affairs of the land. But as soon as the British took the country in hand the French begin to give trouble; they would not let the people be governed in the best way they would, but they must be governed according to French ideas. This has gone on up to the present time, and when any little trouble arises they *rejoice exceedingly*. It is generally believed that they had something to do with the late untoward circumstances in the valley of the Nile. They, however, did not gain much by their move, rather have they lost. The British have taken a firmer grip of the land; they have declared that they have no intention of leaving till the people are able to stand without their help, and that will not be for a long time to *come*. The French in their eagerness to get the present men in power out of the country have considerably injured their influence in Egypt, and it does not seem very probable they will ever regain it; the power of the British has been firmly established, and the Government has declared that *it will do its duty in spite of all*

opposition, and that it will not pay attention to any hints it may receive to clear out Egypt must be put straight, and when this has been accomplished the British can leave the land to take care of itself But preparations to this end need not be undertaken at present, and probably not for a long time to come But should war break out in Egypt, of which there is a probability, troops would have to be sent from this country, already one regiment has been sent from Bengal to Cairo, and others may follow Should disturbances break out India would most certainly be indented on for soldiers, as was the case eleven years ago Now what we wish to protest against is that the whole cost of sending these troops should fall upon India, the entire, or almost entire, burden should be borne by England The dispute is England's dispute, India has had no voice in the way Egypt has been governed, the country was not asked whether it wished Egypt to be under the rule of the British, the people of the land were simply told to pay a large portion of the cost of the campaign, and this was all they had to do with the matter It is true that India has benefited by the Suez Canal The produce of this land can be sent to the west at far less cost than it could before this was constructed, passengers can proceed without cause to England, at far less expense than they could when vessels had to go round the Cape of Good Hope, and so it is only right that should a war break out in Egypt a portion of the cost should be borne by this country, but it should not pay for all the troops it sends. The sum required by England from India on account of the war in 1882 was very great, and this was felt to be an injustice The share, as we have said, ought to have been a small one What made the matter worse was the Australian Colonies were not called upon to pay anything at all although they have an equal interest with India in keeping the passage through Egypt free from obstruction. But while India had to pay the full cost of all the troops sent to Egypt, and a good sum of money besides, not one penny was demanded from Australia Surely this was not right, and should a similar occurrence require help from India the greater part of the cost should be borne by England It has been too much the habit of the latter to put as many burdens as possible upon the former, and it is quite time a change was brought about India is not rich, and she can ill afford to bear any extra burdens upon her finances, and care should be taken to prevent anything of the kind

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

THERE is a great deal of weeping and wailing among the candidates who went up for the Matriculation Examination in December last The failures were something abnormal, only fifteen per cent getting through Many schools did not pass a single candidate, and others that were in the habit of passing a large number were only able to show two or three names Of course the candidates put all the blame on the examiners, while the latter protest that the former were badly prepared In such cases the truth generally lies midway, but we cannot help thinking the examiners have the best of the argument We are told they were as well prepared this year as in any previous year. Some think the youths sent up were superior to those sent up before It is said that the papers on Physics and Mathematics were very severe, and that the boys would not get through them, hence the large number of failures of which complaint is made This may be the solution of the matter, it is well known that the questions set in these subjects were what the boys call "stiff," and many must have succumbed in attempting to answer them But there may be another reason The number of candidates that appeared this year was much smaller than at any previous time on account of the changes made a short time ago There is another test the passing of which enables a youth to enter Government service A good number of youths volunteered for this test, and so comparatively few put in an appearance before the examiners for the Matriculation It may be that the papers sent in were more strictly examined the last time than they were in previous years, and this fact may account for the long list of failures The examiners had more time to look over the papers and weigh the answers, and for this reason the slaughter may have been so great When an examiner has a large number of papers to get through the attention he pays to each is apt to become perfunctory, he is tired and may give marks without bestowing the proper amount of care upon the answers given We do not say this is the cause of the break down at the late examination—for it was nothing else—but it may be If the examiners make any change they ought to have given previous intimation to the candidates so that they might be prepared for it In many the years study was thrown away, and what is still worse many youths must become so disheartened that they must turn from their studies with disgust

Occasional Notes

HIS Excellency the Viceroy paid the Nepalese Prime Minister a visit on Wednesday last

A CONTEMPORARY's Hyderabad correspondent states that "as soon as the Enquiry Case is over, Mitra intends bringing up Nawab Mehdi Hussain for perjury"

A DEVOTED and exhaustive study of the *Bhagwat Gita* is carried on by the Bhagwat Lodge, London, in which all the translations and commentaries that could be got, are discussed

THE Madras Government has officially announced to the Government of India that the 31st December, 1894, may be set down as the date of opening of the Nilgiri Railway for public traffic

THE eldest son of Mr Justice Wilson late of the Calcutta High Court, who is a new convert to the faith of Islam is now roaming over Lower Bengal preaching in English to educated Bengalis

MANY Native Princes and Chiefs have intimated their intent to be present at the inauguration of the Imperial Institute by her Majesty the Queen Empress The Maharajah of Bhowanagar will, it is believed, be amongst the first to arrive in London

MR GOSCHEN having been elected a member of the Carlton Club, on the nomination of Lord Salisbury, and having elected to sit on the Front Opposition Bench instead of with the Liberal Unionists on the Ministerial side it is expected that he has definitively adopted Conservatism

SOME excitement is said to prevail among officials in the Punjab owing to a proposal to form a Punjab Provincial Service, open only to natives and statutory natives Under this scheme it is contemplated to reserve several highly paid appointments, now held by Europeans, for the Provincial Service

A SILVER medal in memory of the late Rajah Rajendra Lala Mittra, will be awarded by Bharat Library and Juvenile Reading Society of Nariakidanga, to the best essay (in Bengal) on "The Present Condition of Hindu Religion" Essays must reach the Secretary on or before the 30th June next

There is no truth in the statement that one result of the Nepalese Envoy's visit to India will be the signing of a new Treaty with Nepal Certain matters of State business were disposed of by General Bir Shamsher during his stay in Calcutta, but our relations with Nepal are so eminently satisfactory that no new treaty is required to confirm them

THE Government of India recently requested the Madras Government to let it know the probable date of opening to certain sections of the East Coast Railway In this the Madras Government replied —"Rajahmundry to Cocanada and Vizagapatam, 15th June, 1893 Vizagapatam to Vizianagram, 30th September, 1893 Vizianagram to Naraj 15th June 1895"

THE Amir having recovered from his recent illness, was notified to the British Agent at Kabul his intention of addressing the Government of India on the Frontier question The answer has been delayed so long that it is now, inside now for Lord Roberts Correct His Highness at Jellalabad has evidently said as his solution for months past has made it more than doubtful

The Bengal Jury Commission will be composed as follows —The Hon'ble Mr Justice Prinsep, President Sir Griffith Evans, Mahomed Sir Syud Ameer Ali Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and Mr Cecil Wilkins members The names of the members and the terms of reference for the Commission have been submitted to the Secretary of State and an early announcement may be expected

THE latest "marvel" at the Royal Aquarium, London, is a perfectly proportioned Irish 20 inch high Princess Pop 20 is said to be 16 years old and 16 lbs in weight The Lady whose waist measures 21 inches in circumference forms a striking contrast to the giantess Lyska, who weighs 1 cwt and is nearly four inches in circumference and who though only 14 years old, is 7 ft 8 in high

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks the following questions for the Calcutta council Is the Government aware that a statement is going round the papers, that a school boy complained the other day to a Magistrate, that he having saluted an Englishman, was whipped by him, and that though he showed marks upon his person, the Magistrate dismissed the case without even summoning the accused to appear?

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR entertained Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne to a party in Indian dress at her residence at Alipore on the evening of Friday week Lady Lansdowne, we understand, was quite pleased with the entertainment After the dinner, her Excellency was treated to native music by the ladies and boys belonging to the Maharani's family The Maharani has since left Calcutta to join her husband at Cooch Behar

MR DADABHAI NAOROJI, M P, has brought in a bill—not to abolish the office of Governor General of India but to place a Parliament in Calcutta—but to throw open the square in Lincoln's Inn fields to the public This measure is designed chiefly in the interests of the poor little girls and children of Long in the neighbourhood of the rightly respectable square, and it is hoped, he will succeed in passing it He asks it to take charge of the Bill by one of the great political organizations of the Metropolis, and when it comes on for consideration he will be strongly supported

THE Government of Madras has decided that, in view of a possible extension of the Nilgiri Railway eastwards to join the South Indian Railway at Erode and westwards to join the Southern Mahratta Railway at Gudiur, statistics of traffic should be collected (1) on any trunk road running through the country between Mettapollium and Erode and (2) on the roads converging on Gudiur, i e, Tambrachery and Coroor ghauts and the roads from Sultan's Battery and Mysore If the railway extension mentioned above could be carried out, a connecting link would be formed between the two metre gauge system of this Presidency and a through route secured from Tuticorin to Poona

THE Bombay Census Report, which has just been issued, shows that—exclusive of the outlying settlement of Aden, Sheikh Othman and Perim, reckoned at 80 square miles in extent—the Bombay Presidency has an area of 194,109 square miles, and a population of 26 916 312 Of British territory there are 125,064 square miles inhabited by 18 857 014 persons, an average of 150 78 persons per square mile The Feudatory States have an area of 69045 miles and a population of 8,059,298, or an average of 116 72 persons per square mile In population the whole Presidency falls short of the United Kingdom by rather more than two millions, while as regards density it is 11 less than Scotland In Bombay the density per mile is 57 75, in Ahmedabad 101 88, in Ahmednagar 131 51, and in Nadiad 136 47 The town of Bombay, however extends over 22 square miles and parts of it are quite rural in appearance

THE Allahabad *Morning Post* states —"A report reaches us from usually well-informed source just as we go to press that the Government of India after an interchange of views with the Secretary of State and Lord Herschell's Committee, has decided to cancel the proposal to close the Mints to the coining of silver The matter is therefore, to be allowed to drift, but with a view to increase the revenue, the old import duties are to be reinstituted The secret, says our correspondent, has been closely kept, but it appears to have ooked out somehow and prices for all imported articles have suddenly risen 10 per cent kerosine oil especially being affected The Government has also practically decided to lay a duty on silver bullion at the Mints for coinage, but this is sure, so far from improving the value of the rupee, is likely to still further depreciate it at all events at the outset."

HIS Lord Hamilton delivered an excellent Address at the Convocation of the Bombay University His Excellency said there could be no possible reason why the Bombay University should not grant degrees similar in title to any that were granted by any University in the world What they should endeavour to secure was that these degrees were recognised by other kindred bodies as the mark of a certain standard of depth and meaning not inferior to that conferred by similar degrees granted by such other kindred bodies The aim of the University should be a high one worthy of the grand city in which it rested, that it should aim at training scholars and students not by the rote of the teaching which it imparted Nothing was too high for Bombay to aspire to He spurned the suggestion that if Bombay set its mind to the endowment of its University to give it the means of teaching, that object would not be accomplished, and he thought that towards such an endowment fund it would be a legitimate thing for Government to make a liberal contribution

Local Gleanings

CITY MUNICIPALITY —The next meeting of the body will take place to-morrow morning.

LAST SATURDAY OF THE MONTH—The 25th being the last Saturday of the month all the courts and public Offices were closed

THE MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY —This was not celebrated with so much pomp this year as on former occasions on account of the illness of the Dowager Maharanee

MEDICAL —It is reported that Dr McGann will soon leave this province to take the post of Deputy Surgeon General in Burmah and should this turn out so, Dr Benson, Palace Surgeon, will take his place.

THE STATION MASTER, MYSORE —We learn that the report which the *Evening Mail* spread about the reduction of the Station Master's salary is unfounded, and that he was transferred on his full pay We therefore think that the remarks of our contemporary, some of which we extracted, were altogether uncalled for —H

TAKING UP LANDS BY RAIYATS.—In the Arakere Taluk, the practice exists of raiyats applying for lands for Yeksala cultivation, and, of the applications being granted without any Muktesab. The Government have notified that they wish to discourage lands being taken up except on Dukhasts in the prescribed form. Raiyats may at liberty to relinquish lands which they do not wish to keep in accordance with the rules laid down in that behalf.

THE WEATHER.—A slight shower of rain fell on Tuesday night about half past six o'clock, and another, rather heavier, about three the next morning. In the Civil and Military Station about twenty cents fell, and a little more in the Pettah. The weather has been very hot for the past week, and at times clouds hung about as if there was more rain to come down. A good down pour, and nothing less, would be of use.

APPEAL FROM CAPITAL SENTENCES

The following correspondence has been placed at our disposal by the Home Department, Government of India:—

From the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, K.G., Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Bombay, dated India Office, London, the 5th January, 1893, No. 1 Judicial.

I received on the 21st of November last your letter No. 18 of the 8th idem forwarding a petition to Her Majesty from Pita Walad Rama Mahar, a convict under sentence of death.

2. I much regret the procedure which has been followed in regard to this case, and which has resulted in so unfortunate a delay in dealing with it.

3. The convict was sentenced to death on the 9th of July by the Sessions Judge at Satara, and the sentences having been confirmed by the High Court, the execution appears to have been duly fixed for the 1st of September. In the meantime, on the 10th of August, the convict appealed to your Government, and the appeal not having been disposed of by the date fixed, the execution was, under standing orders, suspended. On the 7th of September, however, your Government directed that the law should take its course. The proper course, and that which is evidently contemplated by the Resolutions of the Government of India dated 11th of October, 1887, and the 15th of August, 1890, would have been at once to fix a fresh date for the execution. Instead of this, the convict having appealed to the Government of India, the execution was not suspended, and no fresh date was so speedily fixed.

4. The consequence of this procedure has been that you have felt compelled by the orders of the Government of India, embodied in your Resolution No. 1777 of the 22nd of September, 1890, to forward to me the present Memorial addressed to Her Majesty, which came before me in Council on the 29th of November.

5. Looking solely to the long period which has elapsed since the original sentence was pronounced, and without entering into the merits of the case, I come to the conclusion that it was impossible to carry out the capital sentence. I therefore instructed your Excellency by my telegram of the 29th November quoted below to commute the sentence of death.

"Your Judicial letter No. 18 of 1892. Appeal of Pita Walad Rama against capital sentence. I do not enter on merits of case, but owing to delay of nearly five months in carrying out sentence, it must now be commuted. This should be done by exercise of your authority, and I request you will give orders accordingly. Despatch follows."

6. In my judgment the prerogative of the Crown can be exercised most safely by the representatives of the Crown who are charged with the administration of the territory, and in capital cases, to avoid the delay inseparable from a reference to the Secretary of State, I suggest to your Excellency in Council either to direct that the execution of the sentence should be stayed to a date certain, such date affording sufficient time for the disposal of the application, or, if by your orders you decline interference, to fix by it the date on which the sentence should be carried out.

I have, etc.,
KIMBERLEY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

THE TIRUPATI MAHANT'S CASE

(Before Mr. E. G. SEWELL, Sessions Judge, Cuddapah.)

The District Judge delivered judgment on Friday last acquitting the Mahant. The proceedings lasted for eleven days, during which 10 witnesses for the prosecution and 25 witnesses for the defence were examined. The proceedings commenced with the reading of the indictments against the Mahant, charging him with adultery, abetment of kidnapping and of entering a married woman with criminal intent. The Mahant pleaded not guilty on all counts, and the Court proceeded to the trial of the case. Two gentlemen were chosen Assessors. Mr. Narasimha Rao, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution and Mr. Sadagopachariar defended the accused.

The facts of the case as set out by the prosecution were that the Mahant had brought over a certain girl named Seenamma, on the 7th November last and kept her without the consent of her husband, the natural guardian, till the 10th of the same month. Seenamma was arrested on the latter date by the sub Magistrate on a search warrant which was issued by the Head Assistant Magistrate of North Arcot. She was taken to the Police Station the same night and produced before the Head Assistant Magistrate the next day. Warrants were also issued against the Mahant and one of his servants, the father and brothers of Seenammal, on several charges and enquiry was commenced on the same day. An application for a short adjournment was refused the defendant, who, on a petition to the District Magistrate for the transfer of the case to the file of some other Magistrate, got it transferred, but this order of transfer was set aside by the High Court on a counter petition by the complainant. The Head Assistant continued the enquiry into the case and in the end committed the accused to the Sessions of North Arcot on the said charges. Mr. Narasimha Rao, the Public Prosecutor of the place, accused the Assessors and pointed out that witnesses were indicted for the offences and evidence, that from the mass of evidence produced before the lower Court there could be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that the Mahant had taken the complainant's wife on the said date for immoral purposes. Sixteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution, some of whom deposed to the existence of criminal intimacy between the accused and the complainant's wife, even before the present illegal kidnapping, &c. Some of them deposed to the presence of the Mahant at or near the place where the girl was secreted.

Mr. Sadagopachariar next opened the case for the defence, and observed that the case was one in favor of a man brought for the purpose of ousting the Mahant from his high position. The complainant was only a tool in the hands of the designing enemies of the present Mahant. The case was got up as a counter blast to the case of nothing brought against the ex Mahant and his party. There was a strong faction at Tirupati who had been always giving trouble to the accused. The case was really brought by the enemies of the accused to deprive him of the office and restore the ex Mahant, who was very liberal in his donations to his own retainers. This opposition was met with even since accused's appointment in February, 1890. The complainant had no character to lose. The whole case was carefully planned out before hand. The Matt contained in itself a large number of enemies to the present Mahant who were ever willing to take a share in bringing about the downfall of the accused. Mr. Sadagopachariar further said that he would produce satisfactory evidence to show that several of the allegations by the prosecution were false, and that he would also rebut the evidence of many of their witnesses. He then examined twenty-three witnesses all whose evidence went to show that the allegations by the prosecution were not true.

Dr. H. D. Cook was one of the witnesses for the defence. He was called in as an expert for the determination of the age of the complainant's wife as he had much experience as an emigration doctor. He certified that the wife was over 16 years of age.

The wife of the complainant was examined as another witness and she deposed, as she did immediately after date of her arrest, that she had no intimacy with the accused, but that she was taken over to the house of the accused and left there. The defence address lasted over 6 hours.

Mr. Sewell, Sessions Judge, summed up the case to the Assessors at great length, the Assessors then considered their verdict, and finally stated that they were unanimously of opinion that the accused was not guilty of any of the charges brought against him.

The Judge said that he agreed with the Assessors and would deliver judgment as soon as it was written. At the same time he said that he acquitted the accused.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

22nd February 1893.

The 11th February 1893.—No. 13570—G. F. 285/92—D. A. S. Lourdes, Civil Surgeon, (*Sub protem*) at Chikmagalur, is confirmed as Civil Surgeon, Sub Grade, with effect from 19th December 1891.

No. 13582—G. 3131—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. C. Raghunachariar, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore City, Bangalore District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

The 13th February 1893.—No. 13583—G. F. 92/92—Mr. D. L. Cooke, L.M.&S., Acting Superintendent of the Central Jail is confirmed as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Bangalore.

No. 13586—G. F. 48/92—A third class combined Postal and Telegraph Office was opened at Chittadrug on the 3rd January 1893.

The 15th February 1893.—No. 13584—G. 2153—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. Subbaraya, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, was granted 10 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 10th January 1893.

No. 13682—G. F. 76/92—Mr. P. Puttachariar Rao, Second Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted leave on pay for five and a 3 months with effect from 1st January 1893.

2. Mr. P. Puttachariar Rao, delivered over and Mr. P. Venkatarama, charged of the Hassan District Second Assistant Commissioner's Court and Office, on the forenoon of the 1st February 1893.

No. 13694—G. 3157—Mr. Mir Shujat Ali Khan, Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was granted a casual leave of absence from the 4th to the 10th instant, 7 (seven) days inclusive.

2. Mr. G. Raghunatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Gubbi Sub-Division, was charged the Deputy Commissioner's Office on the said period in addition to his own duties.

The 16th February 1893.—No. 13810—G. 31-93—Chinnaiya, Amildar of the Bilur Taluk, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same within the next 25 days.

Venkataramaiya, Deputy Amildar of Gramies, is appointed to act as Amildar of the Bilur Taluk during the absence of Amildar Chinnaiya on leave or until further orders.

K. G. Shamanna, Acting Amildar of the Hassan Taluk will, in addition to his duties, be in charge of the Gubbi Sub Taluk, during the absence of Venkataramaiya or until further orders.

The 17th February 1893.—No. 13871—G. 1,572/2—Mr. Gopal Hanumappa, Sheristadar of the Tumkur Taluk is appointed to officiate as Tumkur Municipality in place of M. Subbanna, transferred to the Kolar Taluk.

No. 13777—G. 3190—The following transfers of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police are ordered:—

1. Mr. Balaraya Dewan Aya, Superintendent of Police, from Tumkur to the Bangalore District.

2. Mr. J. W. Knight, Superintendent of Police, from Hassan to the Tumkur District.

3. Mr. V. N. Gopalaraya, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shimoga District, to be in charge of the Hassan Police.

4. Mr. C. H. Hales, Assistant Superintendent of Police, from Bangalore to Shimoga District.

5. Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Superintendent of Police now in charge of Railway Police, will revert to the Head-Quarter Office.

No. 13899—G. F. 379/92—Mr. A. R. Narendra Iyer delivered over, and Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Chetty resumed, charge of the Chief Court and of the Office of Chief Judge and of the Inspector General of Prisons on the forenoon of the 30th January 1893.

No. 13895—G. F. 345/92—Surgeon Major P. H. Bowen, M.D., delivered over, and Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel F. J. McGann resumed, charge of the office of Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, on the forenoon of the 25th January 1893.

No. 13898—G. F. 379/92—Mr. C. Meenakshaiya resumed charge of the Offices of the Legislative Secretary, the Government Advocate, the Inspector General of Registration and the Registrar of Companies on the forenoon of the 30th January 1893.

No. 13396—G. 3227—Lazarus Domingo Amildar of Hunsur Taluk, had privilege leave of absence for 17 days from the 26th September to 12th October 1893.

No. 13916—G. F. 314/92—The Nagar Taluk Cutcherry with the Treasury and Police Head Station were transferred to Kukkatte on the 19th January 1893.

The 19th February 1893.—No. 13978—G. 3240—Mr. G. Dunning, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, is granted privilege leave of absence for six months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. D. A. Baliga, Special Inspector of Police Kolar, G. H. Fields, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, during the absence of Mr. Dunning, on leave or until further orders.

No. 14028—G. F. 12/92—Under article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Venkatachalaiya, Amildar of the Sira Taluk, was granted 4 days' casual leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd February 1893.

No. 13116—G. 3260—Mr. G. Raghunatha Rao Acting City Magistrate, Bangalore, has been appointed to officiate as Sub-Division Officer at Closepet, during the absence of Mr. Hafiz Syed Nasruddin on other duty or until further orders.

2. Mr. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, has been appointed to officiate as City Magistrate during the absence of Mr. G. Raghunatha Rao, on other duty or until further orders.

The 20th February 1893.—No. 14119—G. 3263—Under article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, D. Venkataramaiya, Amildar of the Holenarsipur Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 14063—G. F. 64/92—The following list of Municipal Commissioners appointed or elected for the several Divisions of the Bangalore City Municipality is published for the information of the public:—

Ex-Officio

1. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, President.
2. Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, Members.
3. Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, Member.
4. Amildar of the Bangalore Taluk, Member.
5. Principal of the Central College at Bangalore, Member.

Other Members.—Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao, Vice President.

Non Official

I Palace Division.

1. Mr. T. T. Leonard (Elected)
2. Vacant

II High Ground Division

3. Dr. F. F. L. Penny, (Elected).
4. Dr. H. Cook, (Nominated).

III. Halepete Division

5. Mr. B. Gangaiya, (Elected)
6. Mr. D. Venkataramaiah, (Elected)

IV Mamarapete

7. Mr. S. Sastha Rao, (Elected)
8. Mr. M. Rasaiya, (Elected)

V Akarapete

9. Mr. Annasappa Chetti, (Elected)
10. Mr. A. Sambasiva Iyer, (Elected)

VI Nagarapete

11. Mr. V. N. Narasimhaiyengar, (Elected)
12. Mr. Hafiz Abdullah, (Nominated)

VII. Lal Bagh

13. Mr. T. K. Venkataramaiah (Elected)
14. Mr. J. Cameron, (Nominated).

VIII Fort

15. Mr. A. J. Singaravelu Mudaliar, (Elected)
16. Mr. T. Abdul Karim, (Nominated)

General News.

THERE is in Connection an advertiser who has painted advertisements on the sides of his cows that feed near the railroads. He deserves infinite credit!

THE EX MAHANT OF TIRUPATI.—We (*Hindu*) learn that the ex-Mahant of Tirupati who was charged with rioting and housebreaking was convicted and sentenced by the Head Assistant Magistrate to six month's imprisonment, the latter fear being rigorous.

DR DUNCAN.—This gentleman has just been elected President of the Madras School Book and Vernacular Literary Society in the room of Mr. H. B. Grigg, and Rai Bahadur P. Ranganatha Moodelar Secretary *vice* Dr. Duncan, which latter post carries with it a salary of Rs 200.

DRYDEN read so much, that he neglected to talk to his wife, and irritated her so much, that she said one day, "I wish I could change into a book, and then, perhaps, you could pay me some attention." "If you do my dear," said Dryden. "do turn into an almanac, for then, I can change you every year."

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS.—Hitherto parties requiring copies of documents from Civil Courts could only secure them by applications made in person or through an Agent. As this was found inconvenient and expensive to suitors, the High Court have now ruled that such documents in the future might be applied for and obtained through the post.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.—An application was made by Mr. Short yesterday before Mr Justice Best for execution by transmitting a decree of the High Court to be concurrently executed at Cuddapah and Gooty against property belonging to defendant there. His Lordship Mr. Justice Best doubted whether he had power to grant concurrent execution and reserved judgment till this morning, when upon the authority of a case reported in 14 Moore's Indian Appeals and 8 Calcutta L.J.R. he directed the execution to go.

"A NATIVE Christian colporteur," writes a correspondent, "was the other day selling books and tracts on a railway station not far from Lahore, when one of the railway babus, who did not want to see the colporteur on the platform, asked the latter whether he was a strict believer in the Bible, and hearing an answer in the affirmative gave him a very severe blow on the face, saying 'Are you not told to turn the other cheek now?' The native Christian, who was well nigh stunned, answered 'yes' but the bystanders rebuked the Babu and sympathised with the colporteur, who quietly went away to foment his swollen jaw."

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.—We understand that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a temporary Sixth Judge of the High Court for another year. The announcement has come as a surprise, for it was generally understood that the establishment of the City Civil Court would be made the excuse for not continuing for another year the additional Judgeship in the High Court. Whether the appointment will be offered again to Mr Handley, and whether if offered he will cancel his intention to retire and accept it, we do not yet know. It is satisfactory, at all events that it will now be possible to watch the effect of the new City Civil Court in reducing (or increasing!) the work of the High Court, with comparative equanimity.—*Mail*

FOUR places in India are still held sacred by the Buddhists. They are Kapilavastu, Kusinara, Benares, and Buddh Gya. In addition to the restoration of the temple at Buddhaliya, the members of the Mahabodhi Society contemplate establishing monasteries in all the four cities. Sir Edwin Arnold being too much occupied with his new love Japanese literature and Japanese ladies, the task of recovering the temple of Buddhaliya from its present Hindu owners has devolved on Colonel H. S. Olcott, who has been advised by the Government of India to deal with the Bengal Government about the subject. The permission of the N. W. P. Government will also be sought to establish Buddhist monasteries in Benares, Kusinara and Kapilavastu.

IT is rumoured in Berlin that the Czar intends to make his oft-announced journey to Central Asia next summer. Professor Vambery, writing to the *Pesther Lloyd*, intimates that the visit of the Amir of Bokhara and the Ator promised visit of the Khan of Khiva at the Russian Court, are expected to prove only preliminary to the Czar assuming the title of "Emperor of Asia," as a set-off to the title of Empress of India assumed by Queen Victoria. A suitable coat of arms representing the Double Eagle flying over the sun's disk is said to have been already prepared in anticipation of the event. The title Empress of India will sink into insignificance beside that of Emperor of Asia.

AT weddings in England it is the custom to pepper the bride and bridegroom on their departure for their honeymoon trip with rice and old slippers. In China, or at all events in the Sam Ning District of Kwang Tung, another custom prevails. There, on the occasion of a marriage, the friends of the bridegroom usually play various pranks with the bride, such as pouring cold water on her, etc. A man named Cheung was married the other day, and one of his friends poured cold water on the bride's back, with the result that the bride caught cold and died. The bridegroom (?) says a Chinese paper, was then arraigned before the Court, which ordered the persons who occasioned the lady's death to pay $200 to her family as consolation money and to defray all the costs which would be incurred by the bridegroom when he married another girl.

AKSHAUHINIS: WHAT IT IS.—A correspondent writes—We often read in the Mahabharata and Ramayana, two great epic poems held in high honour by the sons of Bharatha Varsha, that the army of the Pandavas and the Kauravas, of Rama and Ravana, is composed of 18 and 20 Akshauhinis respectively. At the very first sight it will be very difficult for us to know what an Akshauhini is, but, on arithmetical calculation we come to know that in it we have 21,870 chariots, 21,870 elephants, 109,350 foot soldiers, and 65,610 horses. We should also note that one Akshauhini is composed of 10 Anikanis; 1 Anikani of 3 Chamus; 1 Chamus of 3 Pettanis; 1 Pettana of 3 Valinas; 1 Valina of Gunas, 1 Gana of 3 Gulmas, 1 Gulma of 3 Sennamukhas, 1 Sennamukha of 3 Patti, 1 Patti of 1 Chariot, 1 elephant, 5 footsoldiers and 3 horses. S. H.

The *Times of India* has discovered a remedy for the mosquito pest. Its simplicity is its best recommendation. It is nothing more than introducing the castor oil plant into the house in a tub in the evening and returning it to its place in the garden on going to bed. If a plant in a tub is not available a few leaves of the plant disposed of in various places in the room will drive the pest away. The explanation given is that a poison exists on the underside of the leaf and that this poison kills the mosquito, that is to say, it kills all the mosquitoes that are fools enough to rest on the underside of the leaf. Mosquitoes and castor-oil plants are indigenous to India. They have existed side by side in this country ever since the British occupation and for many centuries before. Yet it is only now discovered that the castor-oil plant is the foe of the mosquito. What a long period of time has lapsed in making this discovery! Better late than never.

Extracts.

THE CURRENCY COUNTER MEMORIAL

The following are the salient points in the Memorial of those who dissent from the recommendations of the Currency Association. The memorialists express utmost concern and regret at the recent interview accorded by the Viceroy to the deputation of the Currency Association, and they object to the deputation being considered representative of the banking, trading and industrial interests. The memorialists are surprised to hear the Viceroy telling that deputation that their views hold the field. They respectfully assure His Excellency that he is under a misapprehension, and submit that the measures urged by the Currency Association are unsound, mischievous, and fraught with financial danger to Government and to the commercial prosperity and development of the country. They do not favour a fluctuating or depreciating rupee, but they are more averse to a fictitious value being placed on the rupee, and they believe the remedy proposed by the Association worse than the disease. As practical business men they do not hold that a fall in exchange has restricted or embarrassed the trade of the country to the extent of creating unprecedented depression. The cause of this depression is to be found elsewhere. They are not reasonable to the embarrassment of Government as regards the present state of the finances, and they are not wanting in sympathy for Government employees, but they fail to see the necessity of resorting to a deep rate expedient such as tampering with the monetary basis on which the financial and commercial system of the country is founded.

The Memorial is signed by over 100 important firms and Banks and prominent of commercial and industrial concerns in Calcutta.

THE THAKUR OF RAMALA

The Rajah's case.—Our readers may remember that Mr Gordon, Police Superintendent in the Kashmir State, was killed some days ago in an encounter with some dacoits who had taken their abode in the country of the State. There was nothing strange in the story. As a natural consequence of course, when two parties began to fight one must be defeated. Accordingly Mr Gordon, ill-prepared as he might have been, was defeated and killed in the fight. Is any body to blame for this? Surely none. But, we are asked to doubt that the Chief of the State has now been suspended because Mr. Gordon was killed by the dacoits within the limits of his State. Yes, when one is unnatural another must be hanged, whether he is the murderer or not is one of the questions. So, if Mr Gordon was killed the murderer or some body else must be hanged, and as has unfortunately fallen to the lot of the Chief at last to suffer for the actions of the dacoits. Very nice indeed! We are really surprised at the wisdom of our Government in this affair. That there were dacoits within the limits of the State and that Mr Gordon's presence in his was taken away by them is all true. But what had the Chief to do with all this? Did he encourage the dacoits to kill Mr. Gordon or did he advise Mr Gordon to match against them ill-prepared as he might have done? We can safely reply these queries in the negative. And what was it then that connected the Chief and the doings of the dacoits which have ultimately caused an irreparable and unmerited loss to the State? This is certainly a Gordian knot which requires an Alexander to cut it.

Because a European officer was killed *by some dacoits* within the limits of a Native State that the Chief has been punished. This is all right. Supposing Mr Gordon to have been killed within the limits of the Punchkotta, who then would have been the victim? Surely himself. We are, therefore, unable to form any definite idea of the nature of the fault which the Chief might have committed in the affair. It is surprising, we think, most, therefore, be the result of something mysterious, and that mystery is indeed beyond our power to record.

The 19th century is not a favourable period to Native States. Of course, Native States have now days lost all their prestige and they exist on the mere mercy and pleasure of Government! A slight cause for complaint against the Chiefs of these States is quite sufficient to punish an Chief and annex the State to the British Rajah. This selfish policy of Government reminds us of the story of the "Cat and the Cock" which we will narrate here for the information of the reader. It runs thus. The cat having a mind to make a meal of the cock, accosted him one morning by surprised and asked him what he had to say for himself and why he should not be sentenced to slaughter? The cock replied that he was serving a duty to mankind, by crowing in the morning, and calling them up to their business. "That is true" says the cat "and is the very objection that I have against you, for you to make such a shrill impertinent noise that people cannot sleep for you. Besides, you are an incestuous rascal and make an example of lying with your mother and sisters." "Well" says the cock "this I do not deny; but I do it to procure urge and check such for my master." "Ah villain," says the cat, "I and your wicked tongue; such impostures as these declare that you are no longer fit to live."

We trust the incidental of the story is sufficient to indicate what we wish to say about the Chief's case. Has not the Raja just shared the fate of the cock in the story? Have not Native States any protection from such unmerited punishments? In the name of God, for the sake of justice, we emphatically declare that the conduct of Government towards the Chief will not be looked upon as just and deserving.

INDIA FOR THE INDIANS.

A LECTURE

Sir William Wedderburn lectured before the members of the Democratic Club the evening before last, on the subject of "India for the Indians," Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P. presiding. Sir William who was well received by the Democrats, said he was especially grateful for an opportunity of speaking to an audience such as that in touch with the masses of the country. He firmly believed that India would have justice if she could get a hearing from the Sovereign people. The difficulty was to get a hearing. Domus, he said, is king but it is not easy to reach his ear. The members of the Democratic Club were among his highpriests. He (Sir William), therefore appealed to them to get a hearing from "his sacred majesty" for the unrepresented millions of their fellow-citizens in India. He appealed to the north with more confidence, because all he asked was the application of good, sound, democratic principles. At present the Government in India was a government of the clerks, for the officials, and by the officials. He wanted, as far as might be, a Government of the people, and by the people. Political truth, like another truth, was not dependent on latitude and longitude. Even two wrongs four at the Equator as much as at the Pole and what in people is good doctrine as much in India as in England. He went on to say that the facts he said being before them were: The extreme poverty of India and this is a necessary consequence of the autocratic fiscal system under which the country is administered by "a civil and military clique" whose interest are antagonistic to those of the great body of the people. The Indian ryot was industrious, frugal, and skilful as a cultivator, and on his to be very prosperous, but he was crushed by rack-renting and bad administration. From ignorance and want of sympathy with the people, European officials made laws that were unsuited to the condition of the country. Even their settlement legislation did harm. As an example he cited the land revenue laws. Under the old Hindu system approved by Manu the ryot paid to the Government a share of the gross produce. This operation has a sliding scale. When there was a bad crop the Government got a large contribution, to make up for the smaller amount in a bad year. In place of the Hindu Government was a fixed cash payment, and this deprived the peasant of the elasticity on the respect before. Being told that the average demand was moderate, an old ryot said "that does not help us. It is like the story of the traveller who wished to cross a flooded river. He asked how deep it was, and told that it was on the average knee deep, but it was ten feet deep in the middle, and he was drowned. Sir Wm. are starved this year, how does it help us to say the demand will be moderate? We have had good Rajas who took a small share of our crop, and bad Rajas, who took a large share, but never before has there been such a Government which demands money from us which we have no food for ourselves and for children. Similarly by the establishment of civil courts on Western models the ryot had been ruined. There are central cases were sold, and they themselves made the burdens of the money lenders. The natural and simple remedy for the present state of things was to apply good democratic principles and to give the people of India a reasonable share in the management of their own affairs. The people of India had now found a voice, and through the Indian National Congress had, in a constitutional way made a statement of their needs. They did not ask any one to do what they said for granted. All they asked for was an impartial enquiry into their grievances by a Select Committee or a Royal Commission, in order that justice might be done. At the close of the lecture a number of questions were asked that appeared to show at all events some acquaintance with the published reports of the National Congress.

BANGALORE Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 10 HOSKOTAI ROAD CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893. [No. 9.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN

	Yearly	Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

[illegible]

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	3—0—0	4—8—0

N. B. [illegible] the publication is suspended until the arrears are paid. The Karnataka is published every Monday in Anglo Kanarese, and is the oldest and most widely circulated Native paper in the Kanarese country. Its columns are open to all classes of the community, and it is a valuable medium for advertisements of all kinds, both in English and Kanarese.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B. GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilitic Eruptions of Mercury, Specially for Ulcers, Weakness, Rheumatism, Coat Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs. 1 per phial. Packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and extremely Best remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the operation of a few days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs. 2 per phial. Packing Annas 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with the guilty of the bowels, Heartburn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs. 1 per phial—Packing As. 4.

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra, Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

price Rs. 19 8—for the complete cure—one month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine carefully [illegible] of Gonorrhœa of any description without any standing.

Price Rs. 1 8 for complete cure—One week. Packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen. Vitale.

Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, strengthens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4.

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 1 days.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

This new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine dangerous symptoms and cures the disease in 1 days.

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial—one week.

POST GRADUATE COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared by B. GHOSE & CO.

CHEMISTS

77 Cotton Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly with Presidency & Madras Circulation and is the best of all Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs. 5, Half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the Manager *The Andhra Prakasika, Madras.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col. H. S. OLCOTT

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Occultism, Philosophy, Art, Literature and Oriental Subjects. Subscription advance Rs. 5 per annum, including Postage. Apply to the Manager *The Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 28th Feb.—Mr. Johnston, the Conservative candidate, has been elected for Hexham, having defeated Mr. Wilson Fox, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 1,181 votes.

Allahabad, 7th Feb.—A Signature of the Chief Municipality has, it is alleged, been suspended for invoking Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code. Interviewed by a newspaper correspondent he declined to give particulars of his case as too indelicate for publication.

Allahabad, 20th Feb.—It is reported that the Amir's plan of operations is a land of cordon about New Cabul, the north round being Mughal, Sikh and Northward, and the southern ones placed to contribute switch along and from Gwaja Pass.

Jaipur, 4th Feb.—It is reported from Kajpur that the Amir's hostility has increased. Ghulam Haidar was sent to the Kurram Valley with the Amir's hostility to the Government. Amin Khan who rendered the Khyber Pass great trouble, is said to have received eight thousand men from the Amir. From the Kurram Valley come fresh rumours of the advance of Afghan troops in that direction. One Quetta newswriter says that agents of the Amir are busily endeavouring to incite the frontier tribes to mischief.

London, 28th Feb.—In the House of Commons last night Sir William Harcourt introduced a Bill dealing with the question of Local Option and Sunday closing. The Bill provides for local option by a two third majority of ratepayers in any given neighbourhood, and for the compulsory closing of public houses on Sundays on the decision of a three majority of ratepayers.

There is much discontent in the ranks of Conservatives and Unionists at the Parliamentary successes of the Government. They complain that want of energy in their leaders is demoralising the Party.

Allahabad, 27th Feb.—Two more Sepoys of the 39th Bhopal Regiment, at Cannanore, have escaped from the Fort with their rifles and accoutrements. The deserters scaled the walls by means of their turbans, one of which visited to the members of the mutiny. A party of Sowars was sent in pursuit, but failed to effect their capture as they had passed the Amir's outposts. They are now said to be in Kandahar. The Pathan sect also disembarked with Major Gross's Ambulance from Cannanore is also at Kandahar.

London, 28th Feb.—In the House of Commons Sir Henry Meysey Meysey Thompson moved to night a Resolution urging Government to use its influence with a view to procure the reassembly of the Brussels Conference and to impress upon the British delegates the immediate necessity for an effective remedy against the evils resulting from the growing divergence between gold and silver.

Sir John Lubbock moves the previous question.

Berlin, 28th Feb.—In the Reichstag to day Government on Caprivi stated that Germany was willing to submit special disputes to international arbitration for settlement, but that this would never apply to Alsace Lorraine, and that Germany would rather suffer the last drop of blood than restore those provinces to France.

Allahabad, 28th Feb.—It is now reported that the Amir's proposed communication to the Government of India by Mr. Pyne, the Inspector Superintendent of Weir's Sepoy Kabul.

Calcutta, 1st March.—Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E., has been appointed Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

London, 1st March.—In the House of Commons last night Sir Henry Meysey-Meysey Thompson, in moving his Resolution, said that it was in no wise a Party question and that he did not urge the adoption of the Resolution. All he asked for was a trial.

In the debate which followed Mr. Gladstone said that he was unable to have the matter from Americans that no plan could be devised for enabling Great Britain to change her standard of value. If the motion were carried, it would place Government in a ridiculous position, as the latter had no plan to submit, but that nevertheless Government was ready to sift the question. Mr. Gladstone then went on to say that wages had greatly increased in the past forty years under monometallism and that bimetallism would involve a serious loss of capital invested abroad. He therefore asked the House to give the matter careful consideration before forsaking the foundation whereon the commercial greatness of the Empire had been raised.

Mr. Goschen expressed his agreement with the orthodox arguments advanced by Mr. Gladstone, but regretted that the Government was unwilling to urge the reassembling of the Brussels Conference. He held it to be the duty of Great Britain to exhaust every effort to extend the use of silver throughout the world.

Mr. Pulsbrian Nolan said that the fact of there being separate currencies was of no account, and that the only remedy for India's misery lay in affording her relief from excessive and unfair foreign domination. He appealed to the House to take this point into consideration, as he said certain people in England were disposed to do justice to India.

Sir William Harcourt stated that if America again convened a Monetary Conference and submitted definite proposals, Her Majesty's Government would be happy to attend to them.

The motion was finally rejected by 229 votes against 148 votes.

Messrs. Balfour and Chaplin supported the measure.

Later.—Last night, after the division on Sir Meysey Thompson's Resolution, the House agreed without division to an amendment brought forward by Mr. Ernest W. M. Beckett to the effect that any meddling with a single standard was open to the gravest objections and that it was not expedient that Government should procure the reassembling of the Conference.

The papers agree in declaring that the result of the division on Sir Meysey Thompson's Resolution is a severe blow for the bimetallists, and generally endorses Mr. Gladstone's view of the subject.

London, 2nd March.—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji introduced into the House of Commons last night a Bill providing for the simultaneous examination in India and Great Britain of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

Allahabad, 1st March.—A report, based on very good authority, has reached this country unofficially that the Secretary of State contemplates granting the European servants of Government furlough pay at Rs. 27, and according the entire passage of sending one half of the pay Home at family remittance rates.

Allahabad, 1st March.—Sir John Hudson, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, is expected to arrive in India on the 26th instant.

The British Agent at Kabul confirms the report that Mr. Pyne, Superintendent of the Amir's Workshops, will be sent with a letter from the Amir to the Viceroy.

Lahore, 2nd March.—Great activity in recruiting is reported from Afghanistan. The Amir is said to be endeavouring to raise Hazara Regiments from among the tribes recently in revolt.

London, 2nd March.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. G W. Russell, Under Secretary of State for India, replying to a question put by Mr. Caine, said that Lord Kimberley proposes to request the Viceroy to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report upon the culture of hemp and the preparations of hemp drugs in Bengal and the effect of their consumption on the social and moral condition of the people, and also as to the desirability of forbidding the sale of the drug on the part of Government. Lord Kimberley, he added, would be glad if the result of the proposed step showed possible a further restriction of the sale of the drug. Mr. Russell said that the Commission would be composed partly of non-official natives, and the enquiry would be as thorough as possible.

Mr. Russell, replying to Mr. Paul, said that the Bengal Jury Commission was empowered to deal with the whole question, including the power to report that the Notification of Sir Charles Elliot be rescinded, but he (Mr. Russell) was unable to say what action would be taken on the Report.

Allahabad, 2nd March.—A report has reached Peshawar that the Amir has again ordered the collection of supplies on a large scale at Jellalabad.

Calcutta, 3rd March.—A fracas took place between the Police and the Bannias on the 1st instant at Ramgarh, near the Maharajah's Fort, Benares. One Banuia was killed and a Policeman seriously hurt.

London, 23rd March.—A monster Orange Meeting was held at Belfast yesterday when those present swore with uplifted hands to defend the Union.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893.

THE STATE OF HYDERABAD.

The interest a short time back that was attached to the Nizam's Dominions has not yet died out. The administration of the country has undergone a change, and for such a State as Hyderabad rather an important one. A cabinet has been formed of all the principal Ministers, and the work of each has been defined. It is not quite clear whether this will produce any permanent good, but those who live in Hyderabad hope for the best. But it is thought by many that the disease of the body political of the Nizam's Dominions cannot be cured so easily; they are of opinion that something more drastic will be required, and unless this is applied matters will rather grow worse than better. The finances—the most important item in the administration of the country—are on a bad way. We are told that only about one third of the money collected from the people reaches the coffers of the State. The rest is robbed by those who are charged with the duty of collection. This fact shows what an amount of waste there is in this country and not only waste, but oppression also, for if the Nizam has no control over the money after it has been collected he can have little or none over its collection. The officials must be able to take pretty much what they like, and so the ryots are impoverished without the treasury being benefitted. Such a fiscal system is sufficient to keep any country poor, and it is not to be wondered at that the Government of the State can only just get along. A better system must be introduced before any great improvement can be expected; the money collected must be brought into the treasury with as little wastage as possible, but to this end a new set of men will be required to work the machine of the State. A Necker, a Pitt or a Peel would be unable to accomplish much with the present system and the present men, and hence a radical change is urgently required. It is an anomaly in the present day that such a state of things as is to be seen in the Nizam's Dominions should exist and a change ought to be taken in hand. In the next place there is a heavy debt, but nobody seems to know how much this is. It has been variously estimated from four to forty millions of pounds, and this fact shows in what a cloud all the financial affairs of the State are wrapped. A great effort should be made to discover what the debt really amounts to, and when this has been done a greater effort should be made to pay it off. It is said that a good deal of this debt was contracted during the *regime* of Salar Jung I; that the money was taken from the nobles in order to lessen their power to do harm. It was borrowed from a matter of policy, and not that it was actually required. But no regular account was kept of the amount taken, and the lenders are able to demand as much as they think proper, and thus the State is defrauded. This matter will have to be thoroughly looked into if any good is to be accomplished; the authorities must know how much they owe, and then they must make an effort to pay it off. In no other civilised country, we fancy, does such a state of things exist as in Hyderabad. Other governments know exactly what they owe, and what the rate of interest is they have to give the lenders; but Hyderabad is, in this respect, different from all other States. It must bring itself into line before anything good can be done, and this should be undertaken at once. Then again, as we have already pointed out, the power of the nobles must be broken. It is a great anomaly that the same laws should not have effect in the whole of a country; that the writs of the sovereign should not be served in every part of his dominions; but such is the case in Hyderabad, and a stop will have to be put to this before any great amount of good can be brought about. Such a system did not work well in Europe eight hundred years ago, and it is very strange it should be found to flourish at the end of the nineteenth century; it is an anachronism, and should be relegated to oblivion. The nobles should hold just the same power as they do in other parts of the country, and nothing more. Hyderabad may be contrasted with other States, Mysore and Baroda, for instance, and the difference can be seen at once. In the two States the finances are in good order; the exact amount of the debt is known, and the Government is carried on systematically. There is progress everywhere; public works are constructed; schools are on the increase, and provision is made against contingencies that may suddenly arise. The same law is administered throughout the whole of these two countries; the nobles do not interfere with the orders of the sovereign, and matters go on smoothly. Something must be done to bring Hyderabad up to the same standard.

MYSORE OR BANGALORE.

There is a rumour going about—perhaps it is more than a rumour—that the offices of the Mysore Government are shortly to be removed to the capital. We are given to understand that the Inspector-General of Police has issued orders to those in office that they must be prepared to move by the end of this month, and other offices may have to do the same. It is natural perhaps, that the Maharajah should wish to have all his establishments in his chief town; that his officials should reside in the place where he remains for the greater part of the year, so that he may be all the better able to see what is going on. In most States the principal offices are in the capital, in the place where the ruler lives. But the most curious part of the business in Mysore is that the capital is not the principal town of the Province. Bangalore is the most important place, and Mysore stands a long way behind it. The population is much smaller; the trade is less, and in every way it fails to come up to this place. The capital, instead of occupying a central position is placed in a corner of the province, and is a place of no importance except that the Maharajah resides there. It cannot be turned into anything of importance however much money might be spent, while Bangalore is a place well known in every part of India. Such being the case, we cannot help thinking it would be better to leave the offices here, and practically allow the place to be the capital of the Province. Of course, there must be a few officials at the town of Mysore, but the number should be kept down as low as possible, and the bulk of those who serve the State should remain at Bangalore. Part of the offices must in any case remain in this place, and thus there would be the necessity of sending papers backwards and forwards, and this would cause great inconvenience and loss of time. The people of the Province could suffer, for the work would be carried on very slowly. There would be a constant flying about of Government documents, and but little work might be done. A capital must grow; it cannot be made. Frederick the Great of Prussia tried to make Berlin a trading centre, but he failed though he wielded all the power of the State. It is not likely the Maharajah could succeed when this monarch failed.

Occasional Notes

The biggest hotel in the World is in course of being finished in the neighbourhood of Jackson Park, Chicago. It is to have 6,100 rooms, and it covers ten acres or only three less than the Great Pyramid.

The small section of railway from Hindaun Road towards running into the Mysore Frontier to a place called Dil Bahar, which has been constructed by the Southern Mahratta Railway, will be opened for traffic on the 1st June next.

Apparently no orders have yet been passed in the case of Mr. Ramchandra Row, Sub Collector of Madura. The findings of the Commissioners were embodied in a Report and submitted to Government during the Christmas holidays.

A daring robbery has been reported to have taken place on the East India Railway, some twenty two cases of cartridges, sent from Calcutta to Ferozepore, having been removed whilst the train was near Allahabad. There is no trace of the stolen ammunition.

More desertions of Pathan Sepoys! This time, it will be seen from the telegram, the object of the deserters was to reach Afghan territory. There is little wonder that they and their fellow deserters have been influenced by the Amir's *Mullahs* and by the rumours of the Amir's advance towards Now Chaman.

It is said that there are such extenuating circumstances in the marriage, at her eighth year, of the daughter of Mr. Justice Talang as, if their nature be known, would exonerate him of the blame that attaches to him for having sanctioned an early marriage in his family, in spite of his professions for reform.

A Calcutta paper says that H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin, just before he left Howrah Station, decorated Babu Manmatha Nath Dutt, M.A., with *Bira Srinkala*, a golden bangle, which is the highest honour in the Cochin State, and expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements made by him for His Highness' reception in Calcutta.

The *Sanjibani* announces that Srimati Kadambini Ganguly, B.A., left, on Sunday last, for Chicago, in company with Miss Pash, B.A., who will escort her up to England. Thence she will proceed to America with another European lady. Babu Protap Chunder Mozumdar, Dr. Protap Chunder Mozumdar, and Dr. Brojendra Nath Banerji will proceed thither in March next. And Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., will start in July next.

The raid by the Cavalry stationed at Allahabad is under enquiry before Captain Crawley, Cantonment Magistrate. It is quite true that the charge was led by the European officers of the Cavalry who allege that they recaptured a number of stolen blankets in loot, while the villagers contend that the Cavalry brought blankets on horses and removed them during the loot to make them believe that they were the stolen articles. The matter is being looked upon in a serious light by the Military Department.

A Calcutta paper states that it is whispered that the Secretary of State for India is not pleased with the way many matters have been managed, or mismanaged, by the Government of India. Manipur affairs, the Kashmir business, and even the Afghan trouble, it is said, might have been less troublesome things if more tact had been shown in relation to them. Then the Native press somehow has not got on well under the present administration, and now the jury question vexes the Right Hon'ble Secretary. Our contemporary remarks that it is believed that some changes in high offices are among the things of the near future.

A Joint Stock Company has just been formed in Calcutta for the manufacture of hosiery by machinery. The undertaking has been registered under the name of the Oriental Hosiery Manufacturing Co., and invites capital to the amount of two lakhs of rupees, divided into twenty thousand shares of Rs. 10 each. Experiments made with hand machines by the projector, Anboo Pranada Brasad Mookerjee, are said to have proved that stockings, socks, and similar articles of wear of superior quality can be made in India at less cost than they can be imported from Europe. It is estimated that the outturn will be 4,000 dozen pairs of hose and 1,200 dozen vests every month, at a monthly profit of Rs. 3,000. More than one fourth of the money required by the Company has, it is stated, already been subscribed.

A Brahmin of Vurdwan, Bidhu Bhusan Mukerji, had two comely daughters, for whose hands there were several suitors. The father opened negotiations with the more pressing lovers for the disposal of the maidens. The elder daughter was practically disposed of to no fewer than three men, and the younger to two, the father taking money from all the suitors, who were of course ignorant of the real state of affairs. Eventually, however, they discovered how they had been duped; a fight ensued between the adherents of the rival lovers and those of the prospective father-in-law, and in the end the old man was placed before the Magistrate and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 475. The Bengal High Court has upheld the conviction and rejected the mercenary parent's appeal.

Sir Richard Temple was one of the victims on the opening day of Parliament. Writing to a Kingston paper, he said:—"Having various engagements—School Board and others—in the forenoon, I could not afford to come to the House several hours beforehand, so I had been unable to secure a seat on the green benches. Consequently, I had to sit on the hard steps of the gangway in a cramped position and this for nearly three hours, truly a canine existence for the time. At some moments I said to myself, 'Who would fardels bear, to grunt,' &c. But then I thought of the interest I had in charge with my Bill and Resolution—the superannuation of some fifty thousand teachers in England and Wales, and the regulation which is needed for the improvement of secondary education. Thinking this, I felt cheerful with my temporary tools."

WHAT WOMAN describes as a case of considerable importance in India is likely to occupy the attention of Indian politicians during the present Session of Parliament. The Indian Government will be asked to reconsider an appointment made to the throne of Ali Rajpur in Central India. The two last Sovereigns died without leaving direct heirs, and great dissatisfaction is said to have been expressed in India over the appointments made by the Government. One of the chief questions which will have to be decided will be the right of the ladies of a Royal family to choose a successor to a deceased Prince. It is said by the applicants that the Indian Government has disregarded the rights and wishes of the senior Ranee and her friends in such a way as to arouse the serious discontent of the people, who are passionately attached to such national privileges as are left to them.

A MOVEMENT has been started in Alsace Lorraine in favour of the incorporation of those provinces in the German Empire as regular States, and the removal of the disabilities now attaching to them as conquered provinces. Delegates from Alsace Lorraine are imploring the Emperor to accede to the popular wish. The protests of the provinces against annexation, they assert, are at an end, the population generally have no desire to be reclaimed by France, with whose aspirations they have ceased to be identified, and their one longing is for peace, and for permission to contribute to the greatness of the Fatherland and participate in its glory. The request may be granted, for at all events Germany will not part with the provinces. As General Von Caprivi said the other day, she will shed her last drop of blood before doing so.

SIR RICHARD GARTH, late Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, has very strongly emphasised the evil wrought by the concentration in the same hands of executive and judicial functions in an article, "The Manbhoomsingh Scandal," which appears in the issue of *India* received this morning. Sir Richard says Mr. Philips, the District Magistrate, "cruelly and unjustly persecuted and insulted" the Rajah Manbhoomsingh, a "large hearted, public spirited man," and he considers the proceedings in this case show that the subordinate Magistrate who tried the case is virtually the same person who directed the prosecution. "I say this is a disgrace, not so much to the Magistrates concerned, who are the mere creatures of this system but to the Government of India, who cling to that system, to give what they call prestige to the District Magistrate, but which means, in fact, nothing less than a power which he ought never to possess." Finally—"If this engine of oppression can be brought to bear thus cruelly upon a powerful nobleman, who can send hundreds of miles, and pay thousands of rupees, for Counsel to defend his rights, what shall we say of the many thousands of poor ryots, who are the victims, day by day, of this terrible scourge?"

Local and Provincial.

INFLUENZA.—This complaint is prevalent now in Bangalore, and several deaths have taken place, in the Civil and Military Station.

CHOLERA.—It is reported that during the week there were two cases of cholera at Mysore both of which proved fatal, one of this is said to be at the Jail.

THE HOLI FEAST.—All the Courts and Offices in the Civil and Military Station, as well as in the City, were closed on Thursday last being the Holi Feast.

THE RESIDENT.—The British Resident returned to Bangalore from Coorg last Friday afternoon by the ordinary train, accompanied by Miss Henderson. The arrival was private.

LATE MR. HAJEE SYED NASIRUDEEN.—We are sorry to hear the death on Friday last of Mr. Hajee Syed Nasirudeen, Closepet Sub-Division Officer, at his residence in Bangalore, from dropsy with which he had been ailing for the last 2months.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE is sending a very handsome present in sandal wood to His Holiness the Pope. This will probably be presented to His Holiness in the Maharajah's name, by the Reverend Mother Provincial of the Order of the Good Shepherd in Mysore.

THE S. M. RAILWAY.—We are given to understand that the Mysore Government has sanctioned that all notifications relating to Mysore that may be sent by the South-in Mahratta Railway Company for publication, through the Joint Secretary for Railways, shall be published in the *Government Gazette* free of cost, and a copy sent free to the Traffic Manager.

THE WEATHER.—This is very trying, and no more rain has fallen, nor is it likely to do for some time to come. Although very little rain fell in this place a good deal came down all around. For instance at Whitefield there was a nice shower, and a shower fell not far from the Artillery Barracks. It is strange that it did not come to this place. On the Neighbourhood there has been a tremendous downpour.

OPENING OF RAILWAYS.—It is quite settled that the Dharmavaram Hindupur Railway is to be opened for traffic on the 1st proximo. It is now under the management of the South Indian Railway Company for construction purposes. After opening, it will be made over to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company to be worked, according to the contract between the Secretary of State for India and this Company.

A CONTEMPLATED CHANGE.—We are given to understand that after the reversion of Mr. Shujyet Ali Khan Bahadur to the Imperial service, the Durbar intends to fill up the vacancy of Deputy Commissionership by transferring Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Chitaldroog and the Special Sessions Judge appointed for the Neemun murder case.

A NEW CONCESSION.—The Durbar has been pleased to show a concession to the gazetted officers of the State to allow the ponies to be used from the transport on a monthly rent or hire of Rs 3. The Military Secretary has been requested to supply ponies to the State officers at their request. This will certainly be a saving to the handsomely paid State officials and will relieve them of the trouble of purchasing ponies and horses at an exorbitant price of Rs 300 or 400.

THE sleepers for the extension of metre gauge railway from Birur to Shimoga will be supplied from the Mysore forests. The preliminary survey of the other extension from Arsikere, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, through Hassan to Mangalore on the West Coast, is in active progress under Mr H. Graves, Joint Secretary and Engineer-in-Chief for Railways to the Mysore Government, and is expected to be completed early next month.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

The following gentlemen have passed the M. A. & M. L. Degree Examinations held in January, 1893.

	Class.
Mathematics	
Ramaswamy Iyer, V.	II
Srinivasa Iyengar, R.	III
Physics	
Rangaswamy Aiyangar, T.	III
Rajagopala Aiyr, P.	III
Sivaiama Aiyar, K. V. ..	II
Philosophy	
Balasubrahmanya Mudali, N.	III
Narayana Aiyer, T. S.	II
Ravi Varma Raja, M., .	I
Sanskrit.	
Gangadhara Somayajulu, G.	III
Kanarese and Tamil.	
Narasimhachari, R. A. .	III
M. L. EXAMINATION.	
Joseph Sathia Nadar,	III
Nanjundiah, H. V.	III

CONTEMPLATION OF A NEW APPOINTMENT.—A correspondent writes:—I am given to understand that it is now under contemplation by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, to provide a new post of Naib or assistant Dewan on a salary of 2,500 from the end of next official year. A strong rumour is current in high official circles of the State, that negotiations are now being carried on with the Government of India through the British Resident, to record sanction for this new post considering the bulk of the work which the Dewan can hardly get through, without a competent assistant. It is believed that Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, the present Inspector General of Mysore Police will be appointed as Naib Dewan.—*Daily Post.*

ATTENDANT AT BOARD MEETINGS.—Recent Government Proceedings have authoritatively ruled that the absence of a member of a Municipal or Local Fund Board from three consecutive Meetings thereof, renders him liable to the loss of his seat on the Board. It has further been ruled that every President of the Municipal or Local Fund Board should maintain a Register of attendance, regularly note attendance therein, and refer to it at every Meeting to see in what case, if any, absence is for the third time consecutively. When such absence accrues at any meeting, the President has been requested, while submitting the Proceedings of that Meeting to Government, point out the default, with an intimation that the necessary explanation will be called for and submitted. Further the President has been also requested to call for the explanation *suomotu* in every case, and with his own views submit the same to Government for orders, without, as at present, waiting to do so only on requisitions from the Dewan's office.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEETING.—There was a meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the School on the morning of Tuesday last. All the members with the exception of Messrs P. Chenchal Rao Pantulu and H. J. Bhabha, were present. The meeting resolved, we hear, to send for a lady graduate from Bengal in the place of Mr. G. Krishna Rao. It was necessary to fill up a vacancy caused by Mr. Lakshminarappa, the Canarese teacher of the school, having gone on leave for two years. Some internal arrangements were made by which Jayachar, a Canarese Pundit of the School, was given an increase of two rupees and Ralja Rao, the Science Assistant, was given a similar increase of 10 rupees, the work being distributed between them. Mr. A. Narasimhangar had proposed that Kittamma, should be re-admitted to the school. The meeting referred the question to a Sub Committee consisting of Messrs V. P. Madhava Rao, B. Mallappa, Kasi Puriasastri, Pandit Sankarasastri and Kutti Narasimhasastri, requesting them to submit a report as to whether there was any reason against the re-admission of Kittamma to the school. With this the meeting seems to have come to a close.—M. H.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

2nd March 1893

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rules relating to Advocates and Pleaders.

The following Rules in supersession of all previous Rules on the subject, framed under Section 10 of the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884, having been approved by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, are published for general information:—

Clause (c) of Rules II and III shall not come into operation before 1st August 1893.

I. The following persons are qualified for admission as Advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore:—

(a) Any person who has been enrolled as an Advocate under the Advocates and Pleaders' Rules, dated 18th February 1879 and 12th December 1884.

(b) An Barrister of any of the Inns of Court in England or Ireland, or a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

(c) An Advocate, Vakil or Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in British India. Any person who has obtained the degree of M. L. in any British Indian University, and who produces a certificate of respectability and of good moral conduct.

(d) *Any 1st Grade Pleader, who has satisfactorily and intelligently practised for not less than 5 years, provided he has passed the B. A. Examination in any of the Indian Universities.*

(e) *Any retired officer of the Mysore Government who has held, with good reputation, the office of Munsiff, Sub Judge or District Judge, or who has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, for a period of not less than 5 years.*

II. The following persons are qualified for admission as Pleaders of the 1st Grade:—

(a) Any person who has been enrolled or promoted as a Pleader, 1st Grade, under the Advocates and Pleaders' Rules, dated 18th February 1879 and 12th December 1884.

(b) Any person who has passed the examination prescribed by the Chief Court for the Pleaders of the 1st Grade, under the Rules published in Government Notification No. 187, dated 12th December 1884.

(c) Any person who may pass in the 1st Class, the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Examinations under Rules published in Government Notification No. 9699—G. F. 349-92 of 11th December 1892, who produces—

(1) a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts or other Higher Examination in Arts in any Indian University and

(2) a certificate of respectability of character and good moral conduct.

(d) Any person who has passed the Tests prescribed for Pleaders of the 1st Grade by any of the High Courts of Judicature in British India.

(e) Any 2nd Grade Pleader who has satisfactorily and intelligently practised in any of the Courts in Mysore for not less than 5 years, provided he has also passed the First Examination in Arts in any of the Indian Universities.

III. The following persons are qualified for admission as Pleaders of the 2nd Grade:—

(a) All persons enrolled under the Advocates and Pleaders' Rules, dated 18th February 1879 and 12th December 1884, as Pleaders of the 2nd Grade.

(b) Any person who has passed the examination prescribed by the Chief Court for Pleaders of the 2nd Grade, under the Rules published in Government Notification No. 187, dated 12th December 1884.

(c) Any person who may pass in the 2nd Class, the Revenue, Civil and Criminal Examinations, under Rules published in Government Notification No. 9699—G. F. 349-92 of 11th December 1892, and who produces—

(1) a certificate of having passed the Matriculation or other higher Examination in Arts in any Indian University and

(2) a certificate of respectability of character and good moral conduct.

The provisions of Clause (a) of Rule II and of Clause (a) of Rule III do not apply to any person who has been enrolled conditionally on passing any examination.

IV. Application for admission as a Pleader of the 1st or 2nd Grade shall be accompanied by certificates of qualifications prescribed by Rule II or III.

V. All certificates granted under Sections 11 or 12 of the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884, shall be engrossed on Mysore Court Fee Stamp papers of the values hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—

	Rs.
(1) For an Advocate	300
(2) For a Pleader of the 1st Grade	15
(3) For a Pleader of the 2nd Grade	10

Provided that no stamp fee shall be required for a certificate granted to persons qualified under Clause (a) of Rule I.

T. R. A. THUMBOO CHETTY,
Chief Judge

A. RAMACHANDRA IYER, P. N. KRI SHNASWAMI, } *Judges.*

The 25th February 1893.—No. 2512-86.—Under orders of Government, it is hereby notified that the Office and Stores of the Inspector General of Police will be removed from the Bangalore Head Quarters to Mysore on the 1st April 1893.

MYSORE LOCAL SERVICE AND PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The 23rd February 1893.

It is hereby notified for general information that the next Mysore Local Service and Pleaders Examinations under the rules published with Government Notification No. 9699—G. F. 349-92, dated 11th December 1892, at page 67 of the Mysore Gazette, Part I, will be held on the 7th day of August 1893 and following days at the places noted on the margin and at such hours as will be notified hereafter.

Bangalore. Kolar. Tumkur. Mysore. Hassan. Saligrama. Chitaldroog. Chikmagalur.

2 Candidates must send in their applications prepared in the Canarese language on printed forms which may be obtained from the undersigned, so as to reach him on or before the 31st May 1893, after which date no application will be received.

3. The following is the sanctioned scale of fees :—

	Rs
I. Revenue Examination	7
II. Civil Examination	12
III. Criminal Examination	7
IV. Excise Examination	5
V. Accounts Examination	5
VI. Registration Examination	5
VII. Forest Examination	5
VIII. Pleaders' Examinations	25

4 The prescribed fee for the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations must be paid into the District or Taluk Treasury. The Treasury Officer's Receipt for the fee should be attached to the application

The 25th February 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The following statement showing the maximum number of marks and time allowed for each subject prescribed for the Mysore Local Service, Revenue, Civil, Criminal, Excise, Accounts, Registration, and Forests Examinations, as well as for the Pleaders' Examination, is published for general information The several examinations are denoted by letters as follows :—

Revenue Examination	A
Civil Examination	B
Criminal Examination	C
Excise Examination	D
Accounts Examination	E
Registration Examination	F
Forests Examination	G
Pleaders' Examination	H

Monday, 7th August 1893, *1st day*

11 to 2 The Mysore Local Revenue Law	150
2½ to 5 Mysore Revenue Rules	100

Tuesday, 8th August 1893, *2nd day*

11 to 1 Evidence	80
1½ to 5 Contracts, Transfer of Property and Specific Relief Acts	200

Wednesday, 9th August 1893, *3rd day.*

11 to 2 Hindu and Muhammadan Law	150
2½ to 5½ Torts and Easements	100

Thursday, 10th August 1893, *4th day*

11 to 2 Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	150
2½ to 5½ Indian Penal Code	100

Friday, 11th August 1893, *5th day.*

11 to 2 Criminal Procedure Code and Police Rules	100
2½ to 4½ Excise Act and Opium Act	100

Saturday, 12th August 1893, *6th day*

11 to 12½ Civil Account Code and Mysore Service Regulations	100
1 to 2½ Registration Act Stamp and Court Fees Acts	100
2½ to 4½ Forests	100

The 18th February 1893—No 14134—G F. 246 92—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. Chongaiya Chetti, Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police, was granted 3 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 16th January 1893.

The 19th February 1893—No 14129—G F 235-92—Mr V. N. Gopalaiengar, Assistant Superintendent of Police, having availed himself of only 2 months and 23 days out of the 3 months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 4179—G 1049-92, dated 15th September 1892, the unexpired portion of the leave, *viz*, 7 days, is hereby cancelled

No. 14131—G. F 313 92 —Krishna Ara, Acting Amildar of Nelamangala Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the charge of that Taluk

The 22nd February 1893—No 14162 G F 372 92 —Mr Jaddar Sushachar is appointed a member of the Municipal Board of Hosadurga in the Chitaldroog District in room of Mr. Melkote Sushachar removed for absence from three consecutive Meetings of the Board.

No 14212—G 3301 —Mr. Y. Shamanaiya, B A, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Mysore District, who was granted 10 days' casual leave in Notification No. 13584—G 3133, dated 15th February 1893, having availed himself of only six days from the 9th to the 14th January 1893, the unexpired portion of the leave, *viz*, 4 days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 14216—G. F 361 92 —Notification No. 11817—G. 2478 92 of the 16th January granting one month's privilege leave to Mr. D. Devaraj Ars, Superintendent of Police, Tumkur District, is cancelled at his own request.

No 14225—G F 361 92 —Mr D Devaraj Ars, delivered over, one Mr. Abdul Aziz Extra Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Police office at Tumkur on the afternoon of the 15th February 1893

No. 14355—G 3326—R Raghavendra Rao Amildar, Pavagada Taluk was granted 15 days' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 2nd February 1893

The 25th February 1893—Camp No 254—Mr G Raghunatha Rao, Acting Sub Division Officer, Closepet, is granted privilege leave for 20 days from the 1st March 1893, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same

Camp No 257 —Mr Mir Kamaluddin Ali Khan, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District Treasury, Chitaldroog, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 27th February 1893—Camp No 261—Under Section 202 (a) of the Mysore Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. P. N Krishna Murti, Judge of the Chief Court, with effect from the 26th instant.

Mr. C Moonseshiyn, Bar-at-Law, Legislative Secretary, Government Advocate and Inspector General of Registration, is appointed to act as Judge of the Chief Court, during the absence of Mr P N. Krishna Murti, or until further orders.

Mr R Vijayaraba Rao is appointed Inspector General of Registration and Ex-Officio Registrar of Companies, in addition to his special duties during the absence of Mr Moonseshiya on other duty or until further orders

The 28th February 1893—Camp No 266—Mr T R Subaraya, Public Controller, is appointed Controller, to the Government of Mysore

Mr D Sitaram Rao Executive Engineer French Rocks Division, is appointed Public Controller

No 14134—G 3353—Under Article 128 of the Mysore Service Regulations, C. Krishna Rao Amildar of the Kappa Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 weeks with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it

2 Alasingaiengar, Deputy Amildar of Yediballi, is appointed to act as Amildar of Kappa Taluk in addition to his own duties during the absence of Amildar Krishna Rao, or until further orders.

The 27th January 1893—No 14141—G. F 217-92—Mr C. Handa, Assistant Superintendent of Police, delivered over, and Mr D Devaraj Ars, Superintendent of Police, received, charge of the Bangalore District Police on the forenoon of the 17th January 1893

The 23rd February 1893—E No 47—The 5 days' casual leave granted to Mr K Ranganappa, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chitaldroog, is modified to E No 44, dated the 30th January 1893, is commuted into privilege leave and extended by four days.

General News.

THE HIGHER CIVILIZATION.—A Hindu woman, Papamma, charged for an Kupodoo, before Mr O K Jones, at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, on Friday last, with abusing her most unnaturally, and without the least regard that she was his mother. Last Saturday, pulling her by the hair, and striking her The erring son was fined one Rupee.

ANOTHER BARRISTER.—On Wednesday, upon the motion of the Hon'ble the Advocate General before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Shephard, Mr P Srinivasa was enrolled as an Advocate of the High Court Mr. Srinivasa left India in 1889 when a student of the Christian College, and after pursuing its full 12 terms at Grey's Inn was called to the Bar in January last Mr Srinivasa is a son of Mr. P Gollappa Naidu, late District Munsiff of Poonamallee

INTERESTING TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—In a suit which is now pending in the Madras City Civil Court, the plaintiff sued to obtain possession of a piece of land worth Rs 100 the monthly rent of same being annas 15, and to recover the sum of Rs. 29 odd for balance of rent It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the City Civil Court was no jurisdiction inasmuch as the suit could be filed in the Small Cause Court under Section 41 of the Presidency Small Cause Court Act. The plaintiff, in answer to this contention, urged that the suit was maintainable in the City Court only inasmuch as the suit was for ejectment and for recovery of rent, two causes of action which the plaintiff is entitled to join in one and the same suit, but which suit is not triable by the Small Cause Court The Judge took time to consider and delivered judgement on Monday, holding that the suit as filed could not be filed in the Small Cause Court, and the only Court in which the suit could be filed was the City Civil Court, and that the Plaintiff, was at liberty to join the two causes of action in the same suit, and bring it within the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, and that such a procedure was intended by the wording of Section 15 of the Civil Procedure Code So what a landlord now has to do to evade going before Mr. Shaw is to add a claim for rent to his suit in ejectment and file his suit in the City Civil Court.

Cullets.

A WILD BOY.

A correspondent writing from Moradabad sends the following to the *Mirror* —Perhaps the following will be interesting to your readers. Babon Bhagwan Singh, a zamindar of the Bijnor District lately came out for hunting game in a bamboo cane village called Bazpur a few miles from Dhampur Station on the Indian and B N W Railway While he was hunting, he was astonished to find some one like a human being at a distance entering the jungle and through fear. The unknown human being, and he ordered his followers to search for the object After diligent search, they found a boy about four years old, who was stark naked He has been brought from the jungle and kept in the Government of *having* the mondial Babon at Bajpur He can speak but can laugh and make an inarticulate sound. He does not eat any cooked things, but eats anything raw such as raw fish, fowls, &c. When catching frogs and such other living creatures, he walks on all fours, and grunts upon his prey like a cat In the jungle he secured, he at once put it into his mouth and devoured it Daily a large number of people resort to the place to have a look at him. If money or any other metallic things are given to him, the throws them away He is now being taught to eat cooked food, and has learnt to sit down. So the wears no clothes and never enters a place of shelter save that of a tree Lately he was attacked with diarrhoea and the remedies Babon having attempted to administer some medicines, he died from his *rude* ing to swallow hook and thus drank water to his content, and thus escaped out of the clutches of the Babon In all respects he is nothing a man the only difference is that he cannot speak He is not yet known how he got into the jungle Some say that either he was lost during his infancy or that was away by his parents owing to their extreme poverty, while others say that he was carried away from his cradle by a wild animal, such as jackal, and was left out in the jungle where he grew up under providential care. But the popular belief is that he is a *Yogi* In case any of your readers be inclined to satisfy his curiosity, he may find the boy at village Bazpur, near Dhampur Railway Station on the Pilibhit and B N W Railway

THE JURY QUESTION

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION

The following Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 23rd February, is published "In a letter No. 55 J, dated the 24 January, 1893, addressed by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to the Government of India, His Honour, with reference to the notification issued by him on the 20 October, 1892, withdrawing certain offences from trial by jury in eight Districts of Bengal, wrote that he desired—

"as far as possible, to consider the question from the new light thrown on it by the fact that the distress and dissatisfaction caused by the partial removal of what is called an important privilege had been great and so much beyond his expectation ;"

and, after making various suggestions for the modification of the procedure Code, His Honour concluded his letter in the words quoted below—"A suggestion has been made to the Lieutenant Governor that a Commission might be appointed with instructions to consider such questions as those indicated above, and to report to the Government on the feasibility of any scheme which would be generally acceptable, and yet would safeguard the Government from a recurrence of the scandalous verdicts and grievous failures of justice to which attention has been drawn in the published correspondence There are obvious difficulties attending the appointment of such a Commission, but it seems not impossible that it might result in the formulation of an authoritative Report which Government could accept, and if such a result could be obtained, it would be more satisfactory, and would tend more to re-assure the public mind than a decision arrived at by Government alone The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, thinks it his duty to submit this suggestion for the consideration of the Government of India, and to say that, should they accept it nothing will be wanting on his part to afford the Commission such assistance as is in the power of the Bengal Government"

The suggestion thus made seemed to the Government of India well worthy of consideration, not only for the reason which had been stated by His Honour, but also because the Government-General in Council was aware that the residents of the Jury Districts had made it a special ground of complaint that the notification of the 20th October had been issued without their having been allowed an opportunity of showing cause against it The following paragraphs were [illegible] to the Despatch of the 5th January, transmitting to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Memorial adopted by a public meeting held at the Town Hall of Calcutta on the 20th December in which the memorialists protested against the notification of the 20 October, 1892 —

Since the above paragraphs were written, we have received from His Honour an express intimation that the inquiry is to be made into these points it might be conveniently entrusted to a Special Commission Sir Charles Elliott's proposal, provided the scope of the inquiry is carefully defined, seems to us well worthy of consideration We shall however, take no further steps until we have heard from your lordship in reply to this and our former Despatch"

The Government-General in Council has now received from the Secretary of State an intimation that the course above proposed approves itself to Her Majesty's Government and is in a position to issue orders on the subject His Excellency in Council has decided to appoint a Commission, consisting of the following gentlemen —

The Honourable Mr Justice Prinsep, *President*, Maharajah Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, Bahadur K C S I

The Honourable Sir Griffith Evans K C I E Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt,

Mr C A W Wilkes, Indian Civil Service, Deputy and Sessions Judge

The secretaries Mr H C Stracey field, of the Indian Civil Service will be placed at the disposal of the Commission as Secretary The Commission will be instructed—(1) to consider the classes of offences triable by jury in the several Districts of Bengal in which the system of trial by jury has been introduced, and to report whether any and, if so, what changes in the classes of cases which now obtains are desirable, (2) to consider and report whether any and, if so, what modifications of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code relating to the trial of offences triable by jury but in Courts of Session are desirable for the purpose of promoting the ends of justice

The whole of the correspondence which has recently passed on the subject of the working of the Jury system in Bengal, and which is contained in the preamble to this Resolution, as well as reports satisfactorily received from the Madras and Bombay Governments on the subject, will be placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government of India, and the Government of Bengal and the High Court of Calcutta will be requested to afford the Commissioners all the assistance in their power in the prosecution of their inquiries

It will be left to the Commission to decide whether or not they should take oral evidence

The Governor General in Council desires that the Commission's Report should be submitted with as little delay as possible, and therefore considers it desirable that their sittings should commence at once, and be as continuous as they can arrange without inconvenience

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal, to the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court at Fort William, and the Members of the Commission, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*

BANGALORE Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 49 HOSPITAL ROAD CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893. [No. 10.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	1—0—0	1—1—0
Kannadiga	0—0—0	1—12—0
Native Christian Kannadiga	6—0—0	8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including postage)

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kannadiga	1—0—0	2—8—0
Native Christian Kannadiga	8—0—0	4—0—0

N B—If any subscriber to the Karnataka Prakasika expects the receipt of his paper to be delayed beyond the usual time, he should write to the Publisher, Mr Nadu Cheriyan, Bangalore, and the missing number will be sent free of charge. Kannada Kannada Journals should always be requested to state in their notices the number of copies in which their notices should appear, as the receipt of a paper in which the notice is inserted in both the editions is charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion [illegible] for three lines and [illegible] for every subsequent insertion [illegible] should be [illegible]

Particulars [illegible] Contract [illegible]

Letters addressed to the Editor should be addressed to the Publisher, Bangalore.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSES

SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilitic Eruptions of [illegible] Syphilitic Sores, Ulcers [illegible] Sore Eyes, and all other diseases [illegible] to impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, including Ans 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Ans 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Ans 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c, price Rs 10 to 3—for the complete cure—one month

CONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of this medicine cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing Ans 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Tonic and Nutrition of Semen Vitale

Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions restores the senses and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing Ans 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 1 month

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

Has been recently for painful Menstruation Only 7 days use of this medicine during menses gradually cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5 Half yearly Rs 3 and postage payable in advance Apply with certificate to the Manager *Andhra Office, Triplicane Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription Rs 6 a year Specimen copy free Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office, Adyar Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 6th March—A serious outbreak of the Indian Army is feared It is rumoured that Sir Charles Stevens, Sir Dinshaw Mancherji, Sir Pestonji Cotton and Mr Justice [illegible] were present at the latter giving a decision on the question of trial by jury and explained the objections raised against the jury system in India but he will believe that a change in the law was now unavoidable In Justice St Stephens argument were in favour of jurors being especially applicable to India

London, 6th March—A serious subsidence of wind took place at Swansea on Saturday last Eighty houses were wrecked and are in a totally ruined condition The damage is estimated

Wednesday 6th March—Mr J S Pyne, the Amir's Engineer and Agent, left Peshawar on Friday night for Calcutta Mr Pyne will probably take leave to England before returning to Afghanistan He speaks most favourably of the Amir's treatment of his European employees in Kabul, and reports that His Highness is making proper health and is now in a fair way towards complete recovery

London, 7th March—The Opposition will move the second reading of the Home Rule Bill with a direct negative The Government is determined to secure the second reading before Easter, but a resumption of the debate on the 13th instant is doubtful owing to financial business before the House The severity between the Irish and the Loyalist Members of the Commons is daily increasing A scrimmage of sorts took place in the Lobby last night between Colonel Saunderson and Mr Redmond

Allahabad, 7th March—Negotiations on the Burma Chinese Frontier Question which had been suspended for some little time were resumed the day the last Mail left Home It is reported that the British authorities have shown a sudden and some what unexpected firmness

London, 9th March—An enthusiastic meeting of the Opposition Party was held last evening at the Grafton Gallery at which Lord Salisbury presided His Lordship, in his speech, said that no stone would be left unturned to defeat the Home Rule Bill, notwithstanding the charge of obstruction

Lord Randolph Churchill said he should always loyally support Mr Balfour's leadership

London 8th March—At to day's sitting of the Lords on the Bill for six new warships, asked for by the Government, Lord Ashbourne said the statement made by the Secretary of the Navy that its rejection would be a death blow to the German Navy

New York, 8th March—In consequence of the continuous depletion of the gold reserve in the American Treasury, it is rumoured that a 4 per cent gold loan of $50,000,000 is impending

Allahabad, 8th March—The Jury in the mission case of Lotter again on Saturday afternoon, and after nearly 3 hours deliberation returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner Lotter and the other two were acquitted The Jury recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground that he was a mere tool in the hands of others

London, 8th March—The rulers of Khost have sent a Force on the borders of the Kurram Valley All stores in Khost are being forcibly seized from the villagers to supply the needs of the Afghan troops, and many people have been forced to leave the country Three Mullas of Khost have been imprisoned for communicating with Mr Merk at the Kurram Valley

Mr Pyne the Amir's Agent, has passed through Lahore on his way down country. The Amir, according to Mr Pyne, has had a very sharp attack of gout, which caused him great suffering and confined his hands He only has a little swelling and is practically convalescent, resuming European drugs and being too stiff to rely on the Court doctors

Bombay, 9th March—At to day's Viceregal Legislative Council, three interpellations are to be put, the first by the Hon Mr Rattigan as, whether Government's attention is drawn to the conflicting rulings of the Calcutta High Court and the Punjab Chief Court regarding the amenability of Military officers to be sued for debts under certain amount, and whether steps will be taken to remove this conflict of opinion The second question is to be put by the Hon Mr Cheetal Rao Pantulu, whether Government will furnish a statement showing the number of Europeans employed in each Province and each department, together with their salaries The third question by the same member is to ask Government to furnish a statement showing the extent to which cultivators avail themselves of the Land Improvement Act during the past five years and in what manner surpluses, if any, during the last two years have been spent

London, 9th March—The *Daily News* has received a special telegram from Washington which says that President Cleveland has decided to abandon the idea of holding a Special Session of Congress for the repeal of the Silver Purchase Act

The *Daily News* to day, in a financial article, says that it is currently rumoured that Lord Herschell's Committee will make a combined Report as the members' views differ so much, and that the situation will be left unchanged It is therefore understood that a new Indian sterling loan will be issued pending the settlement of the currency difficulty in America

London, 10th March—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone announced that the second reading of his Home Rule Bill would be deferred until the 16th instant

Paris, 9th March—A sensation was caused at the Panama trial to day, when M. Baihaut fully admitted his guilt and asked his country's pardon

Washington 9th March—President Cleveland has withdrawn the Bill for the annexation of Hawaii

Secunderabad, 9th March—At Hyderabad a serious fire occurred last night in which a large quantity of property was lost or destroyed and the roofs were made saddles

Calcutta, 9th March—At the Supreme Viceregal Council to day, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans read the following question to the Hon'ble Mr Rattigan—"Whether the attention of Government has been directed to the conflicting Full bench rulings of the Calcutta High Court on the subject of the amenability of Military Officers to be sued for debts under Rs 400, and whether, in view of this serious conflict of opinion in regard to the true interpretation of existing law and of the extreme hardship to Punjab merchants of the construction adopted by the Chief Court of the Punjab according to which a Military Officer who is stationed in a place where Small Cause Courts do not exist cannot be sued for a debt under Rs 500, is minded, the Government proposes to take measures to remove this conflict of opinion and remedy the hardship referred to"

General Brackenbury, replying, said that until this question was asked the Government of India had not heard of the decision of the Punjab Chief Court referred to by the Honorable Member, but it had reason to believe that the same view as that taken by the Punjab Chief Court was acted on at Bombay, and it was aware of the Full Bench Ruling referred to The question was one of the construction of the Army Act It was a matter entirely for the Courts, and it was hoped that a future Act would place the intention of Parliament beyond doubt The Government of India had already called the attention of the Secretary of State to the doubtful meaning of the Act, and would now forward him the decision of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Hon'ble Mr Rattigan's question, and this reply

In reply to the Hon'ble Mr Chentsal Rao's question as to how the net surplus of the last 12 years had been spent, Sir David Barbour said it had been used in the diminution of borrowing by the Government of India, as the surplus each year was absorbed in the cash balances, from which funds were drawn as required It was impossible to say what portion of the net surplus of the last 12 years would remain in the cash balance at the end of 1892 93, but if the net surplus had not accrued, Government must either have borrowed more money or accepted a corresponding reduction in the cash balance

In reply to Mr Chentsal Rao's request for a statement showing the number of Europeans employed in each province and the aggregate amount of salaries drawn in 1891 92, Sir David Barbour laid on the table the statements asked for

Mr Chentsal Rao's third question called for a statement showing the extent to which the Land Improvement Act had been availed of during the last five years The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, in replying, gave a statement showing the loans granted in the several Provinces under the Act, and also the extent to which overdue instalments had been remitted The total advances had risen during 5 years to Rs 8,56,000 or by 80 percent The average remissions amounted to Rs 117 per annum, but he could not say in the absence of precise information what proportion of the debts could be regarded as irrecoverable

Bombay, 10th March—The *Englishman* publishes, on the authority of the London correspondent, that Lord Kimberley's despatch on the constitution of new Legislative Councils deals with the legal points raised some time ago These points referred to adoption by the Indian Government of certain restrictions in regard to persons who, under the new regulations will be added to the Legislative Councils The legal validity of these restrictions, as also their political expediency, was raised on both points The State Secretary's despatch overrules the Indian Government Lord Kimberley has written to say that restrictions are inexpedient The despatch is framed in harmony with this opinion The despatch has been received by the Viceroy and most likely he will make a declaration of its contents at the next meeting of the Council The question has been raised whether in cases of Chambers of Commerce and Universities nominating Officials, these officials would be accepted or whether nominees by such bodies must be non officials It is probable that officials will be accepted unless their acceptance disturbs the statutory proportion of non officials, in which case the only course would be their rejection.

London, 10th March—Mr Gladstone in the House of Commons last night, said he was unable to promise a Bill on the Opium question during the present Session.

London, 11th March—Yesterday Lord Salisbury, Mr Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill received a deputation on behalf of the Commercial interests of Ireland, including representatives from the Bank of Ireland, the Irish Railways, Messrs Guinness and Co., Messrs. Jameson and Co and the Chambers of Commerce, to protest against Home Rule

Lord Salisbury, in reply to their Address, said he deeply sympathised with them and urged the agitation to expose the true character of the measure, which, he said, if passed would ruin Ireland

London, 10th March—The Government will shortly introduce a Bill in the House of Lords to abolish the Presidency Commands in India which are maintained to the prejudice of the Indian Army

THE Karnataka Prakasha.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893

ASSENTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

It cannot with truth be said that Municipal institutions have proved a great success in this land It may be said that they are now they have not been in existence long enough for us to know what they can do We must wait somewhat longer than they will be first, and it may be, plenty of it On the other hand, it may be said that they have now been established long enough to show that they had done something to better the condition of the places where they were brought into being, they ought to show signs of progress In some places, no doubt, this is the case. Municipalities have done good—not so much as might have been expected, perhaps, but real good They have taken the sanitation of the towns in hand, they have given a better supply of water, they have encouraged primary education They may have accomplished more than this in some places But we must not look at the exceptions, but at the majority of cases What do we generally find? That they have not come up to the expectations formed of them If Lord Ripon were to visit India we feel sure he would not be satisfied with the progress made in this respect, he would express his disappointment at the slowness of the pace at which the Municipal coach had travelled, and he would require to know the reason why His Lordship would enquire into matters, and might not refrain till he had thoroughly satisfied himself We think an order lately promulgated by the Mysore Durbar throws much light on the subject, in fact explains it altogether It has been ruled by the Government of His Highness that if a Municipal Commissioner or member of a Local Fund Board absents himself three times consecutively from a meeting he is to be reported to Government, and his name struck off the list unless he can give a sufficient reason for his abstention This is a very wise order, and the Government of the Maharajah is to be commended for the step taken It is sure to be productive of good, and, it may be much good It is no use in a professing to be members of a Board when they do not attend its meetings, or attend them only now and then when it suits their convenience to do so In going over the reports of the different Municipalities in the Province the Dewan has seen that many members do not regularly attend the prescribed meetings, and this he views—and rightly—as an evil In order to improve matters he has published the order to which we have referred There is no reason to believe that the province of Mysore is peculiar in this respect, that in other parts of the country the same thing is not found. The same complaint has been made in Madras, in Bombay, in Bengal The members of a Municipal body or a Local Fund Board do not attend as they ought to do do not take that interest in their work they ought to take, and the different Governments have more than once had to point this out Men will offer themselves as candidates either for election or nomination, but when it comes to attending meetings regularly they fail, they come now and then when it suits them, or when some great man presides, but they do not attend as often as they might This irregularity, we hold, is one great cause of the want of success of Municipal institutions The members do not show a sufficient amount of interest in their work, they allow matters to take their own course, and then wonder why every thing does not turn out well. It would be a wonder if they did When a large number of members absent themselves from the meetings the work is carried on by a few, and they are able to carry out what plans they like, to serve their own interests if they think proper, instead of serving the public It is thus that a bad name is given to Municipal institutions, and the blame does not rest with the institutions themselves, but with those who ought to manage matters better Then again, some members are of opinion that they ought to look after their own interest when on a Board rather than those of the public, they have some scheme in hand, which if carried out, would benefit them personally They do not think for a moment whether it would benefit others that is not their business they fancy, and they try to push the matter through as fast as they can In the next place, some of those connected with the Boards no of opinion that the post on them occupy gives them some influence in the eyes of the people They can march about with a pon after things to show what they are, and they trust that the amount of their influence can be measured by the importance they attach to themselves This may be excused if they do good work, but if they seek for effect simply on account of the influence it gives them, they will not be much commended of

OUR TANKS AND FEEDERS

Although rain has fallen outside Bangalore yet it has fell in the place and, of course, we are in great want of water The wells are almost dry, and the water obtained is generally bad, and hardly fit to be used Still, however, better cannot be procured, so we are compelled to be satisfied with it If the rains do not come down early this year the condition of the place will be something fearful, and the suffering will be unprecedented But one thing ought to be done All the empty reservoirs in the place should be thoroughly cleaned out, so that when the rain does come they may be filled to their fullest capacity They should be deepened as much as possible, and the work should be taken in hand at once for the rain may come down early this year When it does arrive everything should be ready for it, the tanks should not be filled with silt, and the wells should be deepened We have not heard whether any new ones have been sunk in different places, but this work ought to have been taken in hand More important still, the feeders of the tanks should be looked to, for if these are not in order very little water will come into the reservoirs These have been for fully neglected for years past, and hence the usual quantity of water has not come into the tanks. More especially has this been the case in the Civil and Military Station The water has not been allowed to run into the Ulsur tank, and it is now perfectly dry Most of the water that ought to have come into this reservoir ran into the country and was lost A little attention to the feeders would have put matters right, but this was not given, and hence the present dryness of the bed of the tank The feeders of the Sheshy tank have not been attended to as they ought to be, and much water has been lost in consequence In the next place the feeders of Sankey's tank, we are told, are choked up, so that the full quantity of water does not get into it This tank should be well looked after, for it has lately been found very useful, and will be equally useful in future years We are glad to find that the Vice President of the City Municipality did his best when the late shower fell to clear the feeders of the tank near the Fort We are given to understand that water enough fell into this tank to supply the people of the Fort for three months. They are happy in being thus provided for and ought to be very thankful But the same attention ought to be paid to every feeder as has been done to those to which we have referred

Occasional Notes

The Bengal Jury Commission held a preliminary meeting on the 6th and settled its programme The proceedings are strictly private, reporters being excluded

It is said that Hyderabad is not to have the English Controller, the prospect of whose existence has created not a little bad blood in certain circles, after all

The Rajah of Bobbili, with one of his brothers, intends to leave Bombay on the 13th May next, by the s s Assam, for Europe He lands at Marseilles, and goes through the Continent to England

The *Morning Post* is responsible for the following:—There recently to be some princesses of the late Manipur royal family among the members of an Indian Opera Company now performing at Calcutta

At a certain court, a few days ago, a Calcutta paper says, a judge delivered a judgment in a civil suit which took three days in delivery The clerk who recorded it was given two weeks to write it out

Sir Asman Jah, the Minister of Hyderabad, was so pleased with the performance of Mrs Shaw at his "At Home" the other day that he presented the famous lady whistler with a handsome diamond necklace valued at a lakh of rupees.

The *Indian Mirror* says that the Government of Bengal sent a telegram to the Mohunt of Bindhachal requesting him to go over to Calcutta The Mohunt has accordingly arrived there, and is putting up somewhere in Pow Bazar Street.

The Lahore paper says that the Muhammadan Moulvi who was baptized in Delhi early last year has again reverted to his old faith and made formal profession of Muhammadanism in the Jama Masjid at Delhi after the midday prayers last Friday He was immediately afterwards sent off in charge of a well known Delhi Moulvi to Bhopal

The Amir of Bokhara is said to have taken with him on his return home a score of Russian officials to assist in the administration of his country, and left both his sons at St Petersburg preparing to enter the Russian service It may consequently be taken for granted that his dynasty will expire with him On his death Bokhara will quietly pass into the Government of the Province of Turkestan

At a meeting held at Gayaghat on Tuesday before last of all the leading pandits of Benares, invited by Chunni Lal Pande and Makundshastri of Bundelkhand, the question of inter marriage amongst the different Rajput sects of Bundelkhand, Rajputana, and Kathawar was discussed and unanimously sanctioned The assembled pandits, in affixing their signatures to the resolution declared that the Shastras authorized this course

The traffic on the newly opened Bezwada-Godavery section of the East Coast Railway is turning out to be more than was anticipated by the authorities. The rolling stock provided is not equal to the demand. The Engineer in Chief of the railway has accordingly telegraphed to the Government of India that thirty sets of iron work complete for 3rd class carriages are immediately required, also twenty sets of covered goods wagons The Government of India has forwarded an urgent indent for the same on the Secretary of State

It would be interesting to know what special business takes Colonel Marshall

again to Hyderabad His previous exploits there were not the greatest success, and though there has been some changes in the state of affairs since his retirement, there does not appear to be any call for his services at present His influence before is understood not to have been exactly what was hoped, and it is not likely that Mr Plowden is in need of the "advice" which it is supposed he is prepared to tender

According to a report furnished in the *Western Star*, the Dewan of Travancore has declined to hand over the Anchi of that State to the Paramount Power The report says that the Anchi is one of the royal prerogatives of Travancore, and the deprivation of it would necessarily lower the sovereignty in the estimation of the Travancore public The Dewan is praised for his "manly stand" We heard something like the above in Mysore when the negotiations were going on for the introduction of the Imperial Postal system

The *General Darpan* says that His Highness Baroda will not have conferred a greater boon on the people than the order that he has made to keep a separate tank, when he is on tour, for enabling complainants and petitioners to see him for the purpose of redress of their grievances It shows the solicitude of His Highness to purify his administration and make his reign ever memorable in the annals of the Baroda State Blackmailers will have now, under the beneficent order of His Highness, to be the room for the humblest in the State if he has a complaint against any oppressor

Sir Arthur Collins, the Chief Justice of Madras, has replied to the Benchers of the Inns of Court in London on the subject of Indian Barristers, who have joined the Madras Bar within the last few years His Lordship is believed to have said that some of these men have not only proved failures as lawyers, but they are men who have by their conduct lowered the dignity of the profession Remissions of terms have been granted on trivial excuses, and this has Sir Arthur says, enabled many men to come back to India as Barrister, without having received any legal education, worth the name

There will, says the *Allahabad Morning Post*, be great and lamentation among shareholders in the Burma Ruby Mines Co, which have sold out at enormous sacrifice, if it be true that two gems of the estimated value of lakhs of rupees have been discovered in the new workings at Kyatpyin From a report which has been published, it appears that during November, December and January the washings made by the Company amounted to 6,193 loads, producing 11 105 carats of rubies, worth Rs 11,710 The statement that the question of the rent payable by the Company has been settled, is believed to be incorrect

The *Sanjivani* reports that a certain Bangalore Deputy Magistrate made the following confession in reply to the charge made against him in a friendly spirit in course of private conversation by a pleader of his court, that he had been playing too much reliance on the police — "You see when I first came here I did not hesitate to acquit those whom I thought innocent, but the District Superintendent of Police was soon at me, and now I am compelled to act against my conscience" The pleader having afterwards mildly accused the Magistrate of passing unduly severe sentences, the latter blandly replied — "I am not to blame for that That is the *hukum* of His Honour the *Lat Sahib*

The Government of India has made a request to the Madras Government that when any ruling chief or any Indian gentleman of rank from Madras travels in India by rail under circumstances involving an official reception on his arrival at any station, a person of proper rank on the visitor's staff may be instructed to alight and meet the officer deputed for the visitor's reception, conduct him to the carriage occupied by the visitor, and introduce him. In order to insure that the above arrangement may be carried out, intimation is to be given to the visitor or the Political officer in charge, that an official reception will be accorded

In continuation of the Pamphlet Case Syed Ali Belgrami was put in the witness box again on the 3rd instant, and in cross examination by Mr Lindley Norton created considerable sensation in court by swearing that Mr Rudra, counsel for prosecution, had admitted to witness that he had himself been on terms of undue intimacy with Mrs Mehdi Hassan

Mr Norton stated the object of his question was to show that Mr Rudra had immoral relations with Mrs Mehdi Hassan, and on going to Kishnan he followed her and compelled her under a threat to expose an undressed photograph of herself to use her influence with Mehdi Hassan to get Mr Rudra's certificate to appear in the Nizam's Courts which had been withdrawn, restored to him

A correspondent telegraphs from Peshawar on the 6th instant — "Mr Pyne leaves Peshawar this evening for Calcutta. He takes with him heavy despatches from the Amir to the Viceroy Whether these contain such matter as will effect a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue is of course doubtful, but Mr Pyne is evidently a strong adherent of the Amir and personally convinced of his desire to act in a fair and square way towards the Government of India Mr Pyne has brought with him samples of the new coinage, which are certainly remarkable for their excellence and would be creditable to any European Mint I have also had an opportunity of inspecting and proving the Martini Henry Rifle and bayonet as issued out to the Kabul armoury But for the Afghan numbers on the sight, the rifle would not be distinguishable from our own manufacture As to Mr Pyne's proceeding to England, nothing definite can be known until he has interviewed the Viceroy and the Foreign Secretary in Calcutta, as he disposes of the Amir's business before going on leave."

Social Paragraphs

Hyderabad Railway — It is now said, will not be opened right through till the first of June

The Resident — It is said that the British Resident will not leave for Ootacamund till about the middle of next month.

The Maharani — We are told that Her Highness and family will remain at Nandidrug during the time the Maharajah is in Ootacamund The arrangement is a very good one

The Controller — We are informed that the Chief Engineer of Mysore has asked the Durbar to allow Mr Subraya Iyer, the Controller, to remain in the Palace to complete the urgent work which he has taken in hand

Colonel H M S Macrae — This gentleman, who has taken three months' leave, delivered over charge of his office on Saturday last to Mr E Hewetson, who will act for him during his absence Colonel Magrath intends spending part of his leave in Ceylon

The Weather — Still dry, and though there are heavy clouds some times passing over the sky the rain does not come down When the clouds are at their blackest the wind comes and drives them away There has been rain in other places, and on the Neilgiries there has been too much It does not seem likely that we shall have any rain for sometime to come

Prevention is better than cure — Consequent on the sad accident which lately occurred at Somenathalli, not far from the Artillery camp at Visvanathpur, when a Magadi picked up a shell and in endeavouring to get at the contents by striking the cap with a stone, the shell exploded and killed one boy, the Magadi himself losing one arm, a leg and one eye, the Inspector General of the Mysore Police has warned the villagers residing near an Artillery practice range not to meddle with shells and combustibles left on the practice ground and not picked up by the Military authorities —*Daily Post*

Lieutenant Colonel D McNeil Campbell, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 5th April 1893 or date of departure

Mr. W McHutchin is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (General Branch) during the absence of Colonel Campbell on leave.

It is notified in the Gazette that the next Competitive Examination for admission into the Mysore Civil Service will be held in 1894 on a date to be fixed hereafter

The Mysore Government Riding School — Sir K Seshadri Iyer, K C S I, Dewan of Mysore, has, we hear, acceded to the request of many people, to establish a riding school here for Government officials Mr J Dean Rig Urs, late of Madras Cavalry, was consulted on the subject, and the Minister found that such an establishment would prove of material benefit to the station His Highness also we are told, evinces a deep interest in this scheme. One Assistant Commissioner, one Munsiff and a number of Advocates of the City Court of Mysore, with two officials of the Station Police, have already joined the school With the patronage of H H the Maharajah there is no doubt that this institution will eventually prove a decided success

The Mysore Police — Candidates for the posts of Jamadars and Inspectors of Mysore Police Force, who are now attending the Police School, Fort, will be examined in the prescribed subjects on Monday, the 3rd April and following days The following is the time table — Monday 3rd April, Indian Penal Code, morning, Criminal Procedure Code, evening Tuesday 4th, Indian Evidence Act, morning, Police Rules, evening Wednesday 5th, Duties of Station House Officer (Practical) morning, Medical Jurisprudence, evening Thursday, Holiday and Saturday, Drill and Musketry at the Bare Supply Batta Ground Sixty candidates appear for this examination out of which twenty are Europeans The School after this examination will be transferred to Mysore We believe that there are 19 Inspectorships and 120 Jamadarships vacant The successful candidates will be appointed in order of merit

General News.

A New Building Material — A hotel at Hamburg is built entirely of compressed wood, which is as hard as iron, and by chemical treatment has been made proof against fire and insects

There is a new danger in dancing A young lady, whose leg was broken while waltzing at Newark, has commenced an action for damages against her partner, whose clumsiness she avers, was the cause of the accident

Dismissed from Public Service — D Appachu, 1st grade Lowers Assistant Inspector in Coorg, has been dismissed from the Government service in Coorg with effect from the 1st January last, for having made false entries in his work reports

A custom prevails in Turkey, whereby a Moslem is exempted from military service if he elopes with a Christian girl and keeps her till she is three for a time long enough to warrant the presumption that she embraced Mohammedanism

The Mohammed's Clock — An extension of the old Mahomedan hoax has been sought by a St Petersburg inventor He has fitted a human face, whose mouth, by a phonograph attachment, is made to call out not only the hours, but any direction that may be left with the apparatus

Sir W Harcourt, who has, it is stated, declined to make provision in the forthcoming Budget for the payment of members of the House of Commons is understood to be strongly in favour of such payment. The *Daily Chronicle* asserts "on unquestionable authority" that whatever may be the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to methods of procedure may be, his determination is to carry the measure if possible in the present Parliament This innovation—or, to speak by the card—this return to the old constitutional practice of paying members of Parliament, which was discontinued in the reign of the second Charles, will probably meet with strenuous resistance. In the opinion of the late Lord Chancellor the payment of members, wages is to this day a statutory obligation resting on the constituencies, which could be compelled by mandamus to raise a rate to provide the necessary funds The wages for the three centuries during which they were punctually paid amounted to two and sixpence or four shillings a day—a fair day's wage when a labourer received only a sixpence a week Members are paid for their services in every country except the United Kingdom and Spain. In the Colonial Assemblies members have always been paid The extension of the system to England will undoubtedly facilitate the creation of a strong labour party in the House of Commons.—*Bombay Gazette*

Extracts.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS TO THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY

The following order has been published by the Madras Government regarding the election of Fellows to the University.

From correspondence communicated to this Government by the Government of India, in 1891, it appears that in 1890 an experiment was made in Lower Bengal in the way of conferring upon Masters of Arts of the Calcutta University who were residing in or in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, the privilege of electing Fellows of the Calcutta University The experiment having proved a success, it was extended in the following year and arrangements were made for electors resident in the mofussil recording their votes before Magistrates The body of electors has also been enlarged and from the latest correspondence on the subject communicated by the Government of India, it seems that in 1892 it was decided to permit the election by vote of three Fellows of the Calcutta University and to allow the privilege of voting to all Masters or holders of a higher degree in some Faculty of the Calcutta University and to all Bachelors of Arts of that University who took their degree before the year 1867

2 The example set by the Government of India has been followed by the Government of Bombay, which has issued orders empowering all persons holding the degree of Masters of Arts or some equivalent or higher degree of the Bombay University to vote for the election of fellows

3 The Governor in Council has considered the question whether the plan adopted in Lower Bengal and Bombay should not also be tried in this Presidency, and has come to the conclusion that the introduction of a system of election by vote is likely to have a beneficial effect in materially strengthening the bond of union between the University and the holders of its degrees

4 The papers before Government which relate to the method of carrying out the system of election in Lower Bengal and Bombay are not very definite in certain points; it does not for instance appear how the names of candidates for election are brought before the electors On the whole it appears to His Excellency in Council that the best course will be for the University to lay before electing body a list containing the names of those gentlemen who have been proposed and seconded in the manner described in paragraph 5 *infra* Votes will then be taken and the names of the candidates and the number of votes recorded for each candidate, respectively reported by the University to Government by March 1st in each year, His Excellency in Council will then, if he sees fit, exercise the powers conferred upon him by section 3 of Act XXVII of 1857 and appoint the candidates who have secured the largest number of votes.

5 With regard to the qualifications of candidates for appointment as Fellows and of electors, the Government is disposed to think that the field from which candidates may be

sixths of Irish members That majority had since been reduced under peculiar circumstance, but there were now 80 Nationalists or four-fifths of the representation Alluding to the common assertion that a minority in the North was arrayed in an unalterable opposition to the demand for Home Rule, he pointed out that the Irish Protestants during the period of the independent Parliament were enthusiastic supporters of Irish nationality, and hinted that the Protestants of the present day might revert to the sentiments of their ancestors

After referring to the results of the late general election as showing that even in England there was a steady growth of public opinion in favour of Home Rule, the right hon gentleman proceeded to explain the principles and salient points of the Bill He had endeavoured to adhere closely to the five cardinal principles of the Bill of 1886 The object of that measure was to establish a legislative body, sitting in Dublin, for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from Imperial affairs, secondly, the equality of all the kingdoms was to be borne in mind, thirdly, there was to be an equal repartition of Imperial charges, fourthly there were to be practicable provisions for the protection of minorities, and fifthly, the plan to be proposed was to bear the character of a real and a continued, if not a final, settlement On that basis they continued to stand, and the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament would be expressly acknowledged in the preamble of the Bill Dealing with the executive power, Mr. Gladstone said the Viceroyalty would be divested of its party character, and the appointment would be for the term of six years, subject to the revoking power of the Crown, and would be free from religious disabilities. There there came an important provision for the appointment of an executive committee of the Privy Council, which might be called the Cabinet of Viceroy On the advice of the Executive Committee the Viceroy would give or withhold his assent to Bills, subject, however to the instructions of the Sovereign in respect to any given measure

As to the question of a Legislative Council the Government had decided that there ought to be such a body, and that should be elective, and not nominated Then came the question how they were to differentiate the Council from the popular Assembly In the first place they would take the number of Councillors it was proposed to appoint—namely 48, and in the second place they would take the term of the Council, which it was proposed to fix at eight years, the term of the Assembly being a lower one The constituency of the new Council would be associated with a value above £20 rent, and that figure would secure an aggregate constituency approaching 170 000 persons With regard to the popular Assembly the Bill left the number of members at 103 and fixed the term at five years In order to meet what was called the deadlock, the Bill provided that where a Bill had been adopted by the Assembly more than once and where there had been an interval between the two adoptions of either two years, or else marked by a dissolution of Parliament then upon the second adoption the two Assemblies might be required to meet, and the fate of the Bill would be decided in the General Assembly All appeals were to be to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and not to the Privy Council and the House of Lords, and must be on the initiative of either the Viceroy or the Secretary of State Two Exchequer Judges would be appointed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom for the purpose mainly to financial business and such business as was Imperial, and it was provided that for six years all Judges should be appointed as they were now

The right hon, gentleman next stated, amid cheers from his supporters and from ironical laughter from the Opposition, that the first Tuesday in September had been selected as the most convenient day for the meeting of the new Legislature in Ireland With regard to the Constabulary, it was proposed to abolish the force gradually During the period of transition it would be under the control of the Viceroy as the representative of the Crown, and it would be eventually replaced by a force owing its existence to the Irish authority. Adverting next to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, he said he had never regarded it as vital to the Bill, though it was undoubtedly a very weighty detail, and he still adhered to the opinion that it would pass

selected should be as wide as possible; His Excellency in Council will not, therefore, prescribe any qualifications for candidates except that, if they happen to be members of the Madras or any other Indian University, they must be Masters of Arts or Laws or Doctors of Medicine, or else Bachelors of Arts, Laws, Medicine or Engineering of not less than twenty years' standing, and that all candidates must be proposed and seconded by existing Fellows of the University. On the other hand, the following classes of persons only will be permitted to vote —

(i) Masters of Arts of the Madras University,

(ii) Masters of Laws " "

(iii) Doctors of Medicine " "

(iv) Bachelors of Arts " "

(v) " of Laws " "

(vi) " of Medicine and Masters in Surgery of the Madras University,

(vii) " of Medicine and Masters in Surgery of the Madras University,

provided also that no person belonging to the last four classes will be permitted to vote unless he took his degree not least twenty years before the date of the election

6 The number of Fellows to be appointed in the manner above described should, the Government considers, be for the present fixed at ten per annum, the power of appointing any additional Fellows, if necessary, in the customary manner will, of course, be retained by Government

7 The Senate of the University will now be requested if it has no objection, to arrange for the holding of an election as soon as may be, in accordance with the conditions set out above

8 Voters residing in Madras should, Government considers, record their votes at the Senate House, but those residing elsewhere will be permitted to fill up the voting paper in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a Village Magistrate), who will authenticate it with his signature The necessary instructions will be issued in the Judicial Department

THE HOME RULE BILL

MR GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT

Mr Gladstone, on rising at a quarter to four o'clock on the 13th February, in a very crowded and deeply interested House to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the provision for the government of Ireland, was greeted with prolonged cheers, his supporters, including the occupants of the Treasury Bench and the Nationalist members, standing up in their places. He began by reminding the House that the voices which usually pleaded the cause of Irish self government in Irish affairs with a those walls had during the last seven years been almost entirely mute, and he returned, therefore, to the period when, in 1886 a proposition of this kind was submitted on the part of the Government of the day It was then contended that we must choose between Irish autonomy and a policy of coercion That contention was steadily denied at the time but it has been completely justified by subsequent events The schemes propounded by the dissentient Liberals and others for giving to Ireland government on the provinces and even a central establishment in Dublin, with limited powers had vanished into thin air, while the choice between autonomy and coercion remained Since 1886 coercion had been recognised as the normal condition of Ireland, and had for the first time been embodied in a permanent statute, but his contention was that a permanent system of repressive laws was fatal to the first conditions of harmony and good government His next contention was such repressive laws were a distinct and violent breach of the promises on the faith of which the Union was obtained, inasmuch as the granting of equal laws obtained, inasmuch as the granting of equal laws was the great compensation which Ireland was to receive for the removal of her Parliament That pledge had not been fulfilled, and the broken promise was indelibly written in the history of the country For a long time, from the beginning of this century, Ireland, as a political entity, was little less than a carcass robbed of life It was surprising that so little weight was attached to the fact that, whereas before 1885 Irish wishes for self-government were represented only by a rather small minority of their representatives, since 1885, and the wide extension of the franchise and its protection by the secret vote, there had been 85 Nationalists out of 101 members, or five-

the wit of man to devise a plan which should be free from practical objections After reviewing at considerable length the arguments for and against the retention, the right hon gentleman said it was proposed that Ireland should be represented in the House of Commons by 80 members with limited powers of voting First of all, they would be excluded from voting upon any motion or bill expressly confined to Great Britain, secondly, they were not to vote for any tax not levied in Ireland nor for any appropriation of money otherwise than for Imperial Services—the schedule to the Bill naming the services—nor on motion or resolution exclusively affecting Great Britain, or things or persons therein With reference, however, to the first restriction, it seemed to the Government that there should be some way of raising the question whether or not the Bill or motion ought to be extended to Ireland and therefore, Irish members would not be excluded from voting for a motion "incidental to" such Bill or motion

As to the question of finance, the keynote was to be found in the provision that there was to be one system of legislation for all the kingdoms in regard to it This might be considered as taxing legislation or regulative legislation Under the former head might be included Customs duties, Excise duties, the Post Office and Telegraphs By adopting this scheme they were likely to avoid any clashing or friction between the agents of the Imperial and Irish Governments, and a larger and more liberal transfer would be made to Ireland for the management of her own affairs than could be otherwise effected The principle to which they were bound to give effect was that Ireland should bear her fair share of Imperial expenditure. The plan of a lump sum or "tribute" adopted in 1886 has disappeared in consequence of the retention of the Irish members, and the method of "quota" had not been now adopted It was proposed to appropriate a particular fund and to say that that fund should be taken by us and should stand in fulfilment of all the obligations of Ireland for Imperial purposes The amount might be represented at £2 130,000 gross a year, and subtracting from that sum £700,000 a year for collecting, £2,700 000 was the sum to be contributed which was between the two points of 1 per cent and a charge of 5 per cent The Irish balance sheet stood in this position On the credit side there would be a total of £2,660 000 and on the other side the Irish Government would take over the whole of the civil services *minus* charges of the country except the constabulary charges These civil Government charges amounted to £1 210 000 Therefore there would be the collection of the revenue and the postal charges and two-thirds of the charge for the Constabulary which Ireland would be required to bear These things would bring the Irish charge up to £5,160 000, and thus Ireland would have a clear surplus of £500,000 with which to start on her own way By bringing this settlement about we did away with the impending and constantly increasing movement of Irish claims, I conceive that it was with no small pride two hours and a quarter ago I felt, the right hon, could express I hope upon occasion that the present proposal, if finally resembling it, for the creation of a Legislative Chamber in Ireland would shortly become law

I hope I may now leave this House from the purely dispassionate and reasonable point of view with entire patience—(Cheers)—and which I have presented to them this imperfect manner, but with very great effort on my part to keep before them those points which seem to me most important, most vital, and most calculated to give a clear and correct idea of the spirit of the scheme (Cheers) On all I say is a very imperfect one, it may claim from amendment to be received from the impartial and intent of the House and from the sense of fairness and possibly even if unfriendly criticism (Hear, hear) I wish it were more worthy of its object, for its object as conceived by me is certainly a very lofty one. It is no less in my view than to reclaim the fame and the care of this country and its political genius from an old and inveterate dishonour, and to increase, enhance, and magnify the strength, greatness, glory, and union of the empire (Cheers) Sir, I hope I have not neglected in a word I have spoken any kind (Cheers) I hope I shall not give offence when I express in a few words my deep conviction that either the plan or some plan closely resembling it and illustrating principle will shortly become law (Loud cheers) I know there is one risk, and that risk in my mind is this—that if the controversy upon this question be unduly and unwarrantably prolonged, that which is now merely a demand for the establishment of Irish self government in Irish affairs will become a demand, perhaps under circumstances less favourable than these, for the repeal of the Union and the re-establishment of a dual Sovereignty within these islands (cheers)—an alternative which I regard as wholly shut out at least from my personal purview, even if I had a prospect of long years of life to come I view that as a possible danger forming in the future, and I wish to steer the ship from that rock (Hear, hear) I hope we shall consider the state of things that is before us and weigh well the actual attitude and position of Ireland and the contrast between that attitude as it is now and as it was when Dean Swift said that as for the people of Ireland they amounted to a cipher and could not be taken into the reckoning upon the one side or the other, as it was when the Assembly of Parliament of Ireland begged and cringed to be admitted into the British Parliament and was refused, or as it was at the beginning of this century, after the Union, when the whole Union movement had been forcibly put down and when the Irish voters flocked to the poll for the simple purpose of returning by open votes their landlords to Parliament We have now before us a very different state of things Ireland has on her side the memory of past victories earned with sweat and labour, but really earned in Ireland on her behalf Ireland has the mighty symbolisms which she has acquired in this larger and stronger island She has obtained suffrage of Scotland she has obtained the suffrage of Wales She has in the short space of seven years changed a majority of over 200 against her in England into a majority of one-third of that number (Cheers) She was granted under franchise at the hands of representation She now possesses the most extended franchise with the most perfect protection, and the main object which she has not yet obtained she looks to obtain with increased means in her hand in opportunities at her command (Cheers) One other source of strength she has and that is the sentiment of her demand (Loud cheers) She has ever since 1886 if not before, to an unequivocal and national sense absorbed the whole of the argument which perhaps she is entitled to make upon the subject of the Act of Union, and she has asked in vain for yet another every important power She has consented to accept the common and supremacy of the Empire and she has asked only for the management of her own local concerns and has since combined with the sense of the people and with the sense of Ireland soon be of the proof this kingdom, (Hear, hear) I then contrary is treated in the manner I cannot but put it to all dispassionate men that if so it is it only the better (cheers)—the sooner we stamp and send the deep which it is all common sense and open and fair, as we believe of people and it will, the sooner, I say, it is to be the fate (Cheers) These are matters which I must leave—at least my humble opinion—a little bit to posterity, but the *I must say, in my opinion*, I have will and I never can say to the I pledging to my conscience the outcome of this long line of history which has been handed down from generation to generation with a fervent of interruption through seven centuries, and with all the evils that follow in its train (Cheers) Sir, I wish to have no part or share in that process It would be a misery to me if I had forgotten or omitted in these my closing years any measure possible for me to take towards upholding and promoting the cause not of one party or another, of one nation or another, but of all parties and all nations inhabiting these islands and to these nations I say, viewing them as I do, with all their vast opportunities under a living union for power and for happiness as I do entreat you—if it were with my latest breath I would entreat you—to let the dead bury the dead (cheers), and to cast behind you every recollection of bygone evils and to cherish and love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come

The right hon gentleman sat down, after having spoken for two hours and a quarter, amid loud and prolonged applause, the whole of the Ministerialists and Home Rulers again rising up and cheering with much enthusiasm.

BANGALORE Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1893. [No. 11.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half-yearly
English ...	3—0—0 ..	1—12—0
Kanarese ...	3—0—0 .	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0 ...	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage.)

	Yearly	Half-yearly
English ...	4—0—0 .	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0 .	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to receive the above rates are requested to send their subscription either a month, from the date of their application, as subscription will not be accepted for less than 3 Months. Subscribers can also enter the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or for "The Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear. In the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion per line ... 0 2 0
For the second and each subsequent insertion 1 0
All cash with for the first insertion. Cash sales should be sent to the Office of the Paper or Subscription to Mr. Moses Lewis.
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly.
Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms.
Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid.
Remittances may be made by Money Order, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value. Letter accounts may be discounted at one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not to be sent.)

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B GHOSE'S SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gonorrhœa, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 Days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs. 10-8—for the complete cure—one month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 days use of this medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As. 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Restitution of Sexual Virility. Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA.

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND 1 COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE, & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta

Bangalore City Municipality.

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bangalore City Municipal Commissioners will be held on Thursday, the 23rd March 1893, at 8 A M, in the Municipal Office, Fort.

The following propositions will be laid before the Meeting —

I Cash account current, Mortuary return, demand, collection and balance statement, Itinerant Medical Officer's return, Progress report of the works for the month of February 1893 and memo of visitors to the Sriniwas Mandiram Library during the month of February 1893.

II. Application, dated 16th January 1893, from the lighting contractor claiming extra charges for lighting the Lamps in the Cubbon Park, Mutton Market, and the Parivaya Chattram and at the main trap bridge

III. Letter, dated 1st March 1893, from the proprietor of Kasim al Akhar in re publication of Municipal advertisements

IV. Extract from the Audit Committee's report, dated 25th February 1893, regarding the permanent entertainment of a watchman for the Cattle-pound

V. City Auditor's report No. 239, dated 6th March 1893, recent the grant of remission of arrears of Rs 125 due from Papanna, late hulgavai contractor in the Fort

VI Estimate from the Municipal Executive Engineer for Rs. 534 for excavating a gantu in the bed of the Karanji Tank

VII. Papers on the question of fees required to be levied from Messrs. Best and Co, for the Petroleum tanks to be built by them.

K SRINIVASA RAO,
Vice President

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5; half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL H. S. OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance) Rs. 6 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

WANTED

A clerk with a fair knowledge of English and Kanarese, well able to keep correspondence and to translate English into Kanarese and vice versa Salary (starting) Rs 15, rising to Rs 50 by annual increments of Rs 5. The applicant must have physical fitness for Malnad climate.

Apply at once, with copies of testimonials, to

A. RANGAYYA HEGDE,
Coffee Planter,
Mallarasana Estate,
Balur Post Office.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 13th March.—The second reading of the Home Rule Bill has again been postponed, until the 20th instant.

Boston, 11th March.—An immense fire has taken place here in the business part of the city, the damage being estimated at four million dollars. Several people were killed by jumping from the eighth storey of some of the buildings.

London, 11th March.—Mr Gladstone is suffering from an attack of incipient influenza.

In the House of Commons last night Sir William Harcourt announced that, owing to the delay in voting Supply, the second reading of the Home Rule Bill would now be deferred until after the Easter Vacation.

The Conservative and Unionist Associations throughout the country are issuing Manifestoes urging their respective parties to resist Home Rule to the uttermost.

Paris, 13th March.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day after an excited debate on the Cotta incident passed a vote of confidence in the Government by a majority of 66 votes, M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, on behalf of the Government, positively denying that it had connived with M. Sonnoury, and hinting that the whole affair was the outcome of a plot hatched by the Right to discredit the present Government.

New York, 13th March.—There has been a large influx of gold from the provincial cities of the United States which has greatly improved the position of the Treasury at Washington.

Lahore, 13th March.—An Afghan Correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* to say that the letter from the Amir to the Government brought by Mr. Pyne does not contain anything about a Mission, but is merely an ordinary letter in which the Amir asks the Viceroy to sanction the conveyance without detention to Afghanistan of the arms purchased by Mr. Pyne. The Amir is again said to be suffering from gout. The report concerning Afghan Cavalry at Bolandkhel and the imprisonment of the Wazirs Maliks who were attempting to communicate with Mr. Merk is denied.

Allahabad, 13th March.—Mr. Pyne, Superintendent of the Amir's Workshops in Kabul, arrived at Calcutta on Sunday and will deliver the letter from the Amir in due course.

Calcutta, 14th March.—The Rules for making appointments under the India Councils Act will probably be published in next Saturday's *Gazette*

London, 14th March.—News from Tashkend states that owing to the bellicose attitude of the Chinese, Russia will send reinforcements to the Pamirs at the earliest possible date.

Allahabad, 14th March.—There is every prospect that the Bill which will shortly be introduced into the House of Lords for the abolition of the Indian Presidency Commands will be passed, as the Duke of Cambridge has notified that the Horse Guards no longer object to the reform

Calcutta, 15th March.—The British agent at Gilgit wires news of severe fighting at Chilas. An attack was made on the fort and was repulsed. The enemy's loss is estimated at over 150. Our loss also was severe, including Major Daniell, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, shot through the heart while attacking an entrenched village, 3 Native Officers and 23 men seriously wounded, Lieutenant Moberley and 5 men slightly wounded. The enemy fled. The British Agent considers that there is no cause for anxiety. Major Twigg has taken command. Lieutenant Harman and 200 men left Bunji on the 7th, and 50 Sikhs have left Gilgit to reinforce Colias.

London, 16th March.—An imposing Unionist demonstration was held yesterday in Dublin, which was attended by Catholics and Protestants of all ranks and classes. A Resolution was passed condemning Home Rule and favouring the maintenance of the Union.

The official rated exchange between India and England for 1893-94 has been fixed at 1s. 2¾d, but pending further instructions absentee pay will be issued at 1s 4½d. to Indian Civil and Military officials.

Calcutta, 16th March.—Mr. Pyne, the Amir's Agent, has delivered the letters he brought down to the Viceroy yesterday. They are being translated.

London, 17th March.—In the House of Commons last night Mr Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question put by Sir Seymour King, said he hoped that the Report of Lord Herschell's Com-

mittee would soon be ready. It was no time, he said, that the Government intended to levy an Indian Income tax on pensions payable in England

In reply to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr Russell said that the Government would bear in mind the taxpayers in India in any measures regarding the position in India of the Services consequent on the fall in rupee

Lord Salisbury is suffering from a severe attack of influenza

---

Allahabad, 16th March—It is understood that the Amir makes no mention in his communication to the Government of India regarding his desire to visit England, though he is believed still to entertain the idea of making the journey if permission were accorded

---

Calcutta, 17th March—It said that there is nothing in either of the letters delivered by Mr. Pyne to the Viceroy which could alter the present position The Amir agrees with the Government of India that the matter of Bulund Khel is one for friendly settlement, and the Governor of Khost has received orders to take no further steps The Amir neither accepts nor declines the Mission, but the climatic condition precludes the possibility of a meeting for the next few months

---

Allahabad, 16th March—From 1st July next the new Rules under the Opium Act will be enforced in Burma In future, habitual consumers in that Province must register their names, and the Treasury officers can issue only to people registered

---

London, 18th March—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that Government was willing to promote the measure for the payment of Members of Parliament, but that the movement of the Bill was impossible this Session.

Allahabad, 17th March—A stone was discovered at the Burma Ruby Mines last week which has been valued at Rs 17,000 This is the most valuable ruby that has come to light for some considerable time past. The story that two rubies but been found in the mines worth 11 lakhs of rupees was evidently a mere fairy tale

---

Calcutta, 18th March—The Draft Report of the Jury Question is already printed The Report is likely to be unanimous

---

Calcutta, 17th March—The proclamation regarding the extension of the India Councils Act is published in to day's *Gazette of India*.

Calcutta, 18th March—At a meeting of the Vakils of the High Court held yesterday, it was resolved to memorialise the Government to extend the privilege of electing one of their number to represent them in the enlarged Councils

---

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1893.

ENGLISH INJUSTICE

It is a common complaint that the British Government is frequently unjust to India This has been the case in the past, and it is the case in the present It is to be feared that the same thing may happen in the future We could give many instances of this injustice, but these will occur to our readers. Whenever the Home Government can put a charge down to India it does so When the Egyptian war took place this country had to bear a good portion of the cost, although the colonies did not contribute a farthing These were interested in keeping the Suez Canal open as well as India. But a recent case of injustice has occurred, and we will state what it is When the present ministry was formed Lord Kimberley was appointed Secretary of State for India In addition he was made President of the Council. The pay of the former post is £5000 per annum, and this amount is drawn from India This country has to pay the whole salary attached to the post although the Secretary of State does not devote the whole of his time to the duties connected with this land The pay attached to the post of President of the Council is £2000 so that by the present arrangement this sum is saved to the British Government Thus India is taxed country has to pay the whole amount though it only gets three fifths of the time of the Secretary Well might Lord Stanley of Alderley declare in the House of Lords that the double appointment of Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India and Lord President of the Council, and the arrangement by which the last named salary was charged to the Indian ratepayers, was discreditable to a country and to the Prime Minister who made it To this attack Lord Kimberley had only a very miserable reply to try to g[redacted] fact it was nothing more than a quibble He thought there had been "agreeable and amicable consultation" in deciding the matter and that there was no any call for interference What has happened in consequence of this double appointment is that the English Government and the English taxpayer make a clear gain of £2000 a year "If the noble Lord," said the Earl of Northbrook, "can discharge the duties of the two offices equally then that the Indian Government should not pay the salary usually attached to the office of Secretary of State" It is true the sum involved is not a large one, but as involves, as Lord Northbrook said, the principle of dealing with the Indian revenues in a just and equitable spirit—a matter in which Lord Kimberley seems to fail to see anything important Neither does there appear to be anything strange in his system the fact that while the British Government pays the whole cost of the Colonial offices the Indian India pay has to bear the whole cost of the India office, and is now asked—for that is what it really amounts to—to pay the salary of the Lord President as well Lord Salisbury spoke well when he observed that the financial enquiry must not be measured by the amount of money involved It is the injustice of the thing that people feel most keenly His Lordship was so far to question the right to make use of money paid by the Indian Treasury to the English work As matters now stand India pays the Secretary of State all his salary, but only gets three fifths of his time as Minister Surely this is not right although Lord Kimberley can see anything amiss about the arrangement It has not an objected one, and the double function readily be performed by one Minister without detriment to the interests of either, why not, when the Indian Estimates are produced in Parliament, move to permanently reduce the salary of the Secretary of State for India to £2000 a year with the understanding that another paid office is to be combined with it? We have often been told that the Liberal Ministry is far more favourably to India than the Conservative, and if this is the case, the boon asked ought to be granted, for it is a very small one, and it might prove the way to a substantial reduction of the Indian charges in a number of other ways It is not the amount, although this is no trifling matter now at stand, as the injustice involved in the whole transaction It does not appear to signify which party is in power, for it is pretty certain to do injustice to India Lord Ripon, who has always been looked upon as a true friend of this country defended the action taken by the present Government, while the opposition condemned it In but the men now in office appear to have completely gone round since they changed places. They defend jobs, when those jobs are at the expense of India, and they try to get as much as possible out of this country. There must be a good deal of agitation carried on before justice and right can be done to this land.

A RULE NOT OBSERVED.

A good deal of discussion has taken place at different times about the fifty five years' rule When a servant of Government reaches this age he is supposed to be no longer able to serve the State, and he is told that he may go He does not not him to do this he asks the authorities to allow him to remain on some time longer, and if they think proper they can allow him to serve till he is sixty, then he must retire for good The reason help for it for most other things this rule has sides to this question If a man allowed to remain on as long as they liked the young friends would have no chance of getting on They would remain by down on the official ladder for many years, and become disgusted There would be little chance of promotion, and they would not work with a hearty will They would be rendered of their rights, as they would think, and they would not be for the good of the service. Such men must have encouragement, so matters would proceed smoothly On the other hand it is a loss to Government when a servant who is able to work is pensioned for not only has he to be paid, but another has also to receive a salary to perform his duty The question to be decided is whether a servant is, or is not, able to perform his duty It seems strange that a man of the age of eighty two should be Prime Minister of England while a man more than fifty two is considered too old to be an Amildar in this province, or a Tahsildar in the British possessions But such is the rule, and it must be obeyed, or ought to be But it often happens in Mysore that some servants of Government remain on after they have attained the age of sixty, the utmost limit assigned by the State, while others have to leave as soon as they reach fifty two This most certainly is not right, and must cause a good deal of heart burning among the servants of the Government If one man is allowed to serve till he is far more than sixty others will think they have an equal right to be treated in the same way They will consider it a great hardship if they are told to go before they reach sixty, and there will be a very different tone, from which nothing worse could be heard All should be treated alike, and it would be better that the rule should be abolished than that it should be enforced in some cases, and not in others If a rule is good it should be carried out in every case, if it is not good, let it not be heard of any more

Occasional Notes

Over an inch and a half of rain fell in Madras on the 14th instant the greater portion within about half an hour.

It is now learnt that H H the Nawab of Janjira will visit England shortly to be present at the opening of the Imperial Institute.

Dwarka is reported, from small pox, of the Pottanthar Rajah in Malabar, who was a minor under the Court of Wards, being only six or seven years old

---

The M'Carthyite section of the Irish Party has sent a cablegram message to Australia appealing for money to assist in carrying on the agitation in favour of Home Rule

---

We are informed that the Honble the Maharajah of Vizianagram has given the very handsome sum of Rs 25,000 towards the funds for the purchase of an equestrian statue of Lord Roberts

---

Mr Ravi Varma, the well known portrait painter of Travancore, has prepared ten oil paintings, representing Indian life in some of its most interesting phases to be sent to the "World's Fair" at Chicago

---

We learn that the minor Nawab of Rampur, accompanied by his guardian Captain Colvin, and a European tutor and party, left Bareilly on Monday morning for Bombay whence the Nawab shortly sails for a tour round the world

---

It is said that the Government is against pensioned officers holding any appointment under Government. Agreeably to this resolution the office of Malayalam translator to the Government, which is now held by Mr L Garthwaite, is likely to fall vacant.

The Secretary of State for India, on the recommendation of the Viceroy, has decided to offer ten appointments as Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation in various Provinces of India for open competition in an examination to be held in London in June next Candidates must be above nineteen and under twenty one years of age on the first of that month

---

It is now been definitely decided to commemorate the services of Lord Roberts to India by the erection of an equestrian statue on the Calcutta Maidan, and subscriptions to the proposed picture are now to be asked to permit than subscriptions to be devoted to a statue. The subscriptions already guaranteed amount to between forty and fifty thousand rupees.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Horse Guards having at last consented to the abolition of the Presidency Commands in India, the passing of the Bill through the House of Lords may be looked upon as a certainty What His Royal Highness' reasons for the change of front it is impossible to say, but doubtless the Bill is less ridiculous in some than it was at first supposed it would be

---

The Allahabad *Morning Post* learns that Mr Pyne's mission at Cabul is ended and he handed the Amir's letter to H E the Viceroy, with whom he had a long interview The explanations Abdul Rahman's Agent furnished are believed to be most satisfactory, and the same paper adds that a conference will be held at Jellalabad or Kunhabar between the Afghan ruler and probably General Sir William Lockhart, and that the Amir will subsequently proceed on a visit to England at the invitation of the Queen-Empress.

The *Standard* publishes a statement with regard to Mr Gladstone's scheme for payment of Members of the House of Commons It says that Mr Gladstone intends to propose that all Members who are not in possession of incomes of £400 a year shall be entitled, on making a special application from fixed salary of £300 a year The *Standard* further states that the Radical Members are opposed to any partial scheme, and that there is little prospect of anything being done in this Session at the [illegible]

The Government of India has allotted a further sum of Rs 2,57,000 to be expended in India on the East Coast Railway construction works during the present official year 1892-93, but this sum is to come out of the amount set aside to meet expenditure in England during the same period on account of stores for the railway The great for outlay on the railway during the current official year will stand thus—Provision for expenditure in England, Rs. 11,95,000, provision for outlay in India including exchange Rs 83,76,000. Total Rs 1,23,81,000

Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwar, brother of the ruler of Baroda, has been appointed a member of the Committee of the Northbrook Indian Society, now established at the Imperial Institute. The Committee is composed partly of gentlemen associated with the old Northbrook Club, and partly of representatives of the Imperial Institute. Shrimant Sampatrao, who has been frequently spoken of as a model student, is about to describe in the pages of the *Indian Magazine and Review* his impression of the University of Oxford, where he spent two years or more.

A RECENT addition to the ranks of lady lawyers in England is Miss Cornelia Sorabji, a young Parsee lady who has been a student at Somerville College, Oxford. Miss Sorabji, having completed her legal studies at the ancient University, is now obtaining practical instruction in the routine of her profession at a well known solicitor's office in the city. She evidently means to make literature the handmaid to law, for an article from her pen appears in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. Miss Sorabji intends to practise eventually in India.

IT is a generally accepted opinion that ghee is a more palatable and nutritious culinary article than ganjelly oil. By handing over charge of the Government Lunatic Asylum, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Dobie went to the Madras Government Conference of ganjelly oil, instead of ghee, in the preparation of the food of the civil and criminal lunatics, and asked that ghee might be substituted, for which sanction was given. Mr. Cordeiro, Inspector General of Jails, however, insists on continuing ganjelly oil on the ground of the economy and healthiness, which have hitherto been accounted to ghee. Who shall decide when a Doctor and a Good Servant disagree?

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER's review of his *Indian Empire* was completed a few weeks ago and Messrs Allen and Co. had fixed the 28th February for its publication. For the purpose of review, Sir William Hunter had much new material placed at his disposal by the India Office. Unfortunately, he has let access to the Indian Census Return of 1891 although these have not yet been given to the public. The abstracts and reports of the twelve Provinces of British India for 1891 have also furnished much valuable information. Upward, India and its enormous population, from the points of view of administration, economics, commerce and history, are brought up to date at this work.

A serious case of poisoning by opium has occurred in Bangalore. A parcel addressed to a coolie by post from Bangalore, with a letter purporting to be from a native to the address of a Mysore Brahmin gentleman by name Abdul Latif Mirah, living in the Bhuta Sub Division of Palnad. The gentleman distributed the sweets amongst his relatives, friends and children, and was about to eat some himself, when he saw who had partaken of the sweets fell down very ill and died shortly after. A Native and a medical assistant were with much difficulty persuaded to eat all present and have evidently been by no means under a false sense. The Police have taken up the enquiry and are now following the clue all over Kerala and Cochin but hitherto without success.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says that on December—Mr. W. C. Bonerji, who is to preside at the Indian National Congress in Allahabad next week, is a Bengali, a leading Barrister in Calcutta, and a man much respected by Europeans as well as Natives. His children are being educated in England, and during the long vacation he regularly visits this country. It is his intention eventually to settle down altogether in the neighbourhood of London; and if the idea, one varied most, of a forming the Secretary of State's Council by the addition of one or two leading Natives is ever carried out, Mr. Bonerji would be eminently suitable for the position. Many people think it a pity, to say the least, that the huge staff of the India Office does not include a single Native of India.

REFERRING to the recent paper by Sir W. Hunter on Indian progress, the *Daily Chronicle* says—Our fear of Russia is exaggerated. The native rulers do not want to exchange the Empress for the Czar, and our real defence in India is the confidence and loyalty of the people. Of course if we had not got at them we should never have been the worst all, for it is a great, though popular, delusion that Mr. T. Atkins won India. Our Indian Empire was won and is held for us by the Indian Sepoy, and if the people chose to use against us in real earnest, as we do when they are cruelly oppressed, they could hunt every white man in the country into the sea in the space of a month. That is the reason why our high officials in India are so prudent and conservative in their dealings with the natives, and why, before they venture to make any changes, they spend about five years or months trying to find out quietly how far native opinion would stand them.

Local & Domestic.

THE MAHARAJAH.—We hear that preparations are being made for the departure of His Highness to Ootacamund.

MYSORE WATER SUPPLY.—As the Kukkerahalli tank is short of water, we learn that steps have been taken by the Dalvai to bring in water by pipes from the Cauvery channels to the tank beyond the Capital. *S.*

THE RIFLE EXTENSION.—The surveys for this line have been completed and the work is to be taken up at once. We are told that the construction of the line will be given out on contract, and not done departmentally.

THE WEATHER.—We had a change in the weather on Thursday morning when a good shower of rain came down one inch and fifty one cubic gauge at the Moyo Hall. Several of the tanks have received supply, and the water they may obtain will help the place on for some time to come.

THE SENIOR SELECTION.—We have a very reliable authority to say that the report which the *Daily Post* published that Doctor McGann is proceeding to Burma is absolutely without foundation. We understand that Dr. McGann will continue in Mysore as Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore for a period of four years.—*S.*

THE HUZUR TREASURY AND STAMP DEPARTMENT.—The Mysore Government have sanctioned the following increase of the Huzur Treasury and Stamp Department, and to wit, an allotment of an allowance of Rs. 100 and Rs. 100 respectively in the two Departments respectively, with effect from the 1st of the current month, and the Huzur Treasury and Stamp Department are progressing with as satisfactory progress.—*S.*

THE WHITE-COLLAR SNAKE.—Mr. R. Rae, Mr. Brook, Period Assistant to the Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway, can claim to have found an investigation among the mysterious theft of currency notes which were despatched from the City Railway Station to Dharwar. Suspicion rests on another, but it is said, and the authorities are endeavouring the last to find out the real culprit.

THE RAJAH OF WADIYAR.—His Highness the Raja Sahib of Wadiyar, accompanied by Mrs Brown and Mr. Shivaskandra Pertamal Mutha, Agent to the Raja Sahib, with a number of other Gentlemen, left this morning in a special Indian. The crowds though Gajapathy there waited for Rajah to see at the station and convey the to the temporary residence of his father on the Permanadlee Road.—*Hindu.*

OFFICIALS OF THE DIWAN'S OFFICE.—A month's special leave, for this with a month's duty in Mysore, then a month's leave and double railway fare has been sanctioned by Government to those officials of the Diwan's Office who were deputed for duty at the Kakanakote Keddah Camp, during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in India to the Mysore Province, and who contributed and aided in favour, to enable them to proceed to Madras for the benefit of their health.—*S. P.*

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

10th March 1893.

The 7th March 1893.—No. 1200—a 1511—Mr. B. A. Behad delivered over, and Mr. C. Hayes, Assistant Superintendent of Police, assumed, charge of the Shimoga District Police Office, on the afternoon of the 18th February 1893.

The 8th March 1893.—No. 1215—a 1556—Mr. D. A. Bahadur, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, received charge of the Kolar District Police on the afternoon of the 23rd February 1893.

The 9th March 1893.—No. 1110—a 1692—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. K. S. Durgaiyan, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, was granted casual leave of absence for 5 days, with effect from the 21st February 1893.

The 10th March 1893.—No. 1527—a 3155—Mr. Abdul Rahman Meker, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was granted leave on Medical certificate by notification No. 8051 G. P. 2—92, dated 14th December 1892, having availed himself of the same, on the forenoon of the 5th August 1892, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 23rd January 1893, the unexpired portion of the leave, viz., 12 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 13th March 1893.—No. 1059—a 3157—Under Section 181 of the Mysore Service Regulations, privilege leave for 20 days has been sanctioned to Mr. N. Venkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Chikkaballapur District, with effect from the 14th instant.

Mr. B. J. Kumaraswamy Naik (Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police), is, as a temporary measure, appointed Acting Assistant Commissioner and 2nd Class Magistrate, Chikkaballapur District, during the absence of Mr. N. Venkata Rao on leave on medical certificate, to join at or before noon on the 18th instant.

General News.

THE RESIDENT UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANITY.—The mission is now at Pierson of a Native Christianity has resolved in the Nairs in that locality determining to withdraw the children from the Mission schools there, and to establish a school for themselves.

LOCAL.—A Native named Chittappa Shah Cama, arrested on a charge of Rs. 100 on Pyrabdeen, Tuesday, on the morning of Saturday before last, and bailed to the Inspector of that Division, who was at the Egmore Police by Magistrate Court.

THE LAW OF MATRIMONY.—A Lecture by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mayne of Madras, recently passed in a suit for maintenance, in which a Nair woman sued her Brahmin husband, who had abandoned her after she had borne a child for him, granting a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 to be paid by the Brahmin opens up a very important question of Marriage Law as to whether the Nair women is a Marriage Kattam family, or a concubine from their husbands when they have abandoned them.

A DESPERATE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, a native Tandia was taking pigeon in a cart of a dilapidated house, in Sooji Nickal, Back Town and, at the same time, was engaged talking to another woman who had gone there to buy pigeon, when all of a sudden the roof of the house came down with a crash, burying the two women and injuring a native boy, aged about 7 years. The Police were soon on the spot and they had to dig the remained, well took charge of the bodies of the two women and conveyed them to the Morgan Choultry, where an inquest was held the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of death from shock the result of injuries caused accidentally by the falling of a house upon the deceased.

A LEGAL DIFFICULTY.—A suit over which the High Court and the Small Cause Court had concurrent jurisdiction, was filed in the former court, and transferred by it to the City Court, under the City Civil Courts Act. When the case came on for hearing before the City Civil Court it was found that under Section 3 clause 6, of the City Court Act, it had no jurisdiction, the suit being cognizable by the Small Cause Court. Accordingly, an application was to day made before Mr. Justice Handley, by Mr. Jagga Row Pillay on behalf of the plaintiff, for a re-transfer of the case to the High Court, under the provisions of Section 15 of the Letters Patent, and Section 25 of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Venkataramiah Chetty opposed the application on behalf of the defendant, with the result that the Judge dismissed the application, holding that under neither of the Sections had he power to order a transfer unless the Court from which transfer was sought had itself jurisdiction in the case.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY AWARDS.

The Arm Gold Medal in Hindu Law has been awarded to M. C. S. Anantapadmanabha Rao, a student of the S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, who obtained the highest marks in that branch at the recent B. A. Degree Examination and the Arm Gold Medal in Logic, has been awarded to T. K. Subbaraya Sastri, a student of the Presidency College, who obtained the highest marks in that branch at the same examination. The Rama Row Gold Medal has been awarded to R. Krishnaswami, a student of the Ashburgh's College, Triplicane, who obtained the highest marks among the candidates who passed the recent B. A. Degree Examination from the Combaconum College and the Ashburgh's College. The Moler Gold Medal has been awarded to V. Nagarajan, a student of the Madras Christian College, who obtained the highest marks in Branch IV at the recent B. A. Degree Examination. The Petit Mudaliar Gold Medal has been awarded to M. A. Pirthivirajan, a student of the Presidency College, who obtained the highest marks in the English Division of the recent B. A. Degree Examination. The Rajamanyam Medal has been awarded to K. K. Chandy, a student of the Madras Christian College, who obtained the highest marks in Political Economy at the recent B. A. Degree Examination.

A DISTRIBUTION BY GOVERNMENT QUASHED.—Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker yesterday delivered an reserved judgment in a Criminal revision case, referred to them by the Sessions Judge of Madura against the committal to the Sessions of the Deputy Tahsildar of Tirupattur, Madura District, M. Samaraiah, on charges of bribery, &c., for which he was prosecuted under the sanction of the Board of Revenue. Mr. P. A. Sivaswami Aiyar, Barrister-at-law, assisted by Mr. Sundaram Iyer, appeared for the accused. Their Lordships held—"It is not now contended that the Board of Revenue is the authority that has been empowered by the Legislature to grant the requisite sanction under Section 197 of Criminal Procedure Code of the Act, read with the Sessions Judge. But the Resolution of the Board, dated 24th August 1892, is not a legal sanction, nor can it be taken Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code must be granted with reference to a specific act with which the accused is charged in his capacity as a Public Servant, and the intention of the Legislature clearly was that the authority empowered to grant the sanction should take the responsibility of deciding whether there were reasonable grounds for prosecuting such Public Servant for such offence. In the Resolution of the 24th August, 1892, the Board does not entertain the prosecution of the accused for any offence design to fly itself, but merely delegates to the Collector the power of selecting out a certain of such charges as he thinks fit by to stand investigation. The Board has no legal power to delegate its discretion. A sanction granted under Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code is not covered by the provision of Section 537. The omission to recite in Section 197 the particular section in Section 197 is a sanction in general terms, as also the existence of a sanction irregularly granted under Section 197 from the operation of Section 537, point to a deliberate intention on the part of the Legislature to throw upon the authority empowered to grant the sanction the duty of investigating the offence for which leave to prosecute is given and too duty cannot be delegated. On the ground that no legal sanction has been given, we must quash the commitment under Section 215 of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

SATHAVADANAM OR FEATS OF WONDERFUL MEMORY.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the 5th March, at the Palghat Victoria College Hall, M R Ry Conjeeveram Sathavadanam M Ranganatha Thathachariar gave a performance under the kind patronage of Mr P I. Chinnaswamy Pillai, the Municipal Chairman of Palghat There were present Messrs. C M Barrow, M. A, Principal of the Victoria College, C H Payne, B A, Vice Principal of the Victoria College, P Rajagopala Chariar M A, B L, Head Assistant Collector, Kolu Erah, District Munsiff, C S Swaminatha Pattar, Karinkar, L Minakshi Sundaram Aiyar, K S Ramanatha Aiyar M A, B. T, 1st Assistant, T S Kalyanarama Aiyar, B A, 2nd Assistant, N Venkatapathy Naidu Garu, Tahsildar, Nanu Menon, Stationary Magistrate, Vengu Aiyar, 1st grade pleader, Veeraraghava aiyar, Municipal Councillor, and some other gentlemen of the station Mr Barrow, M A, presided on the occasion. The performance commenced at 7 P M and the meeting terminated at 9 P M with thanks expressed to the Avadhanee for his wonderful feats of memory, by Mr Chinnaswamy Pillay, on behalf of the audience It was real intellectual treat which satisfied every one beyond all expectations The programme of the evening consisted of efforts of memory in several directions simultaneously Mr Barrow was much struck by the Pundita powers of memory. Most difficult problems were given in rhythmic in addition to the ringing of bells, giving the day of the week on which any past date has fallen Besides this he was tried by Mr Barrow with lines in French German, and Latin, giving him one word at a time, simply telling him the order of the word in each line At the end of the performance, the languages quite unknown to the Avadhanee were repeated regularly in their proper order, though they were given at random With marvellous ease the Avadhanee repeated all difficult Sanskrit and Malayalam slokams and answered other questions with marked ability and in a non-chalant fashion to the complete satisfaction of his audience On the whole, it was a grand success, and the performance was the first of its kind in Palghat Mr. Ganapathy Sateriyar, a Sanskrit scholar of Palghat, expressed the appreciation of all by composing on the spot an excellent Sanskrit slokam in praise of the avadhanee which he richly deserved. As a substantial recognition of their esteem, the gentlemen assembled subscribed and paid a very handsome sum on the spot The extraordinary development of his memory deserves all praise, and we are sure he will meet with the patronage of the educated public wherever he goes —*Hindu*

Extracts.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

The following is the draft Bill which was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P, on the Indian Civil Service :—

"Whereas it is just and expedient that all competitive examinations for Civil appointments in India, hitherto held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland only, should for the future be held simultaneously in India also,

Be it and it is hereby enacted that all examinations heretofore held in England for the selection of candidates for any branch of the Civil Service in India shall henceforth be held also simultaneously in both countries, such examinations being identical in their nature, at one or more appropriate centres in India, and all who competed being finally classified in one list according to merit, by the Civil Service Commissioners

Provided that nothing in this Act shall preclude H M's Secretary of State for India in Council from framing from time to time and enforcing such rules as to the subsequent training of the successful candidates, whether in England or India, prior to their actual admission to the service as may to him seem necessary."

DR. OPPERT'S SUCCESSOR.

We hope though somewhat against hope, that it is not true that Dr Oppert is to be succeeded as Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College by Dr Hultzsch No greater stimulus to the growth and cultivation in our Indian Empire of an intelligent patriotism can be given than the sedulous display of that virtue by the Government itself It will, therefore, be a grave mistake if the Secretary of State allows an alien to obtain an appointment for which a well qualified British subject is an applicant The academical career of Mr Seshagiri Sastri has been one which may fairly be said to be a full realisation of the ideal put before the youth of British India by the Government when it inaugurated and has it developed its educational policy He has taken the Master's Degree of Arts as well as in Science, and has published philological works of recognised value It may be that Dr Hultzsch is capable of doing the same, but the fact remains that he cannot point to these proofs of capacity, nor have we heard of his having made any attempt to win distinction by submitting to the ordeals of the severe University Examination and of publishing works to pass through the fire of the criticism of the leading savants of the day. Again, if there is any virtue in the Academic Associations of an Indian University, and surely the Government should be the first to insist upon there being much virtue in them, the fact that for twenty years Mr Seshagiri Sastri has worked and lived in the society of the men of light and leading in that University, ought to weigh heavily in his favour, since for very short time has Dr Oppert had been in Government employ he has been on special duty quite outside the influences of University tradition. If Dr Hultzsch wishes to win this coveted prize of a Department to which he does not belong, at least let him be bidden to qualify himself as the equal of Mr Seshagiri Sastri in two respects,—let him apply to be naturalised as a subject of the Queen Empress of India, and let him go up for examination for the Degrees of the Madras University which are already to the Sastrin's credit —*Eastern Guardian*

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH BY H E THE VICEROY

The rules under the Indian Councils Act will be published forthwith In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces the Councils will be raised to the maximum strength, and one-half of the additional members will be non officials The Government of India have forwarded separate despatches to the Governments of Madras and Bombay on the subject With reference to the manner in which the members are to be nominated, H E the Viceroy at the council meeting said that at present the responsibility for these nominations rests with the Governor General, and the heads of the Local Governments concerned; and the Secretary of State, in forwarding the Act pointed out that the ultimate nominating authority rested with those to whom it was entrusted by the Statute of 1861. He further observed that it would be altogether hopeless to attempt the introduction of a representative system, in the sense in which the words are understood in Western communities. It would be impossible in Bengal, to allot the handful of seats in such a manner as to distribute the representation to make it really effectual Even those, His Excellency said, who are credited with opinions of the most advanced type upon Indian political questions, have carefully guarded themselves against being supposed to claim for the people of India any system of representation closely imitating the Parliamentary systems of Western Europe His Excellency said that it is not expected of them to create in India a complete system of representation On the other hand the Home authorities expect them to make a *bona fide* endeavour to render the Legislative Councils more representative of the different sections of the Indian community than they are at present For this purpose, His Excellency has resolved to make use of the machinery of election wherever there is a fair prospect that it will produce satisfactory results At the same time it is to be clearly understood that the ultimate selection of all additional members rests with the Government, and not with the electors. The function of the latter will be that of recommendation only.

With regard to the Supreme Council, the Viceroy said that the maximum number of additional members who can be nominated to the Governor General's Council is sixteen Of these at least eight must, under the Act, be non officials But the Government have recommended that there shall be ten non-officials. And that four of these would be selected and recommended by the local Legislatures of the four Provinces having local Councils, and that one at least would be required to represent the interests of commerce, and that one might perhaps be chosen from the Calcutta Bar And the sources from which the remaining four might be obtained should be interfered with as little as possible In conclusion H E the Viceroy said that it is not unlikely that these proposals will disappoint the expectations of those who would travel further and faster along the path of reform. The changes beyond all question greatly increase the usefulness and the authority of these legislative bodies The number of additional members has been materially increased, the functions of the Councils have been burdened by the admission of the right of interpellation and the discussion of the financial statement, and finally, that the selection of additional members will no longer be nomination pure and simple. These really substantial steps in advance The Government of India will have the assistance of all concerned in carrying out the Rules in such a way as to secure in the most effectual manner the objects with which they have been framed The Viceroy said that he shall welcome any suggestions which may be offered for the purpose of making them work as satisfactorily as possible, as the rules now made are only tentative and experimental.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY

A meeting of the Senate will be held on Wednesday, the 29th March, 1893, at 6 P M

The Syndicate makes the following recommendations —

(3) that the proposed bylaws and portions of by laws in the following draft be substituted for the existing bylaws and portions of by laws relating to the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws —

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must have taken the degree of B A in this or some other University in the British Empire, and shall be required to pass two examinations in law

First Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws

The first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in May

Applications for admission to this examination in the form hereinafter prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 15 March preceding Each candidate must forward with his application his B A diploma (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that degree, and at least seven days before the first day of the examination a certificate from the head of a College of Law authorised in that behalf by the Government of Fort St George in Council, to the effect that the candidate has subsequently to qualifying for the degree of Bachelor of Arts attended the course of lectures and classes in the subjects prescribed for the examination for not less than two consecutive terms

No candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of thirty rupees Candidates failing to pass any examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion

The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers

Candidates for the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects —I Jurisprudence II. Roman law III The Law of Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments IV. The Law of Torts V Criminal Law

N B The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects will be included

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time set forth in the following table and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified —

Days.	Hours	Subjects	Marks.
Monday ...	10—1	Jurisprudence	100
	2—5	Roman Law	100
Tuesday .	10—1	Contracts, including Negotiable Instruments	120
	2—5	Torts	80
Wednesday,	10—	Criminal	100
		Total ...	500

The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes —The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty-six per cent of the aggregate number of marks. The second of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent of the aggregate number of marks. The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks Candidates failing to obtain one third of the marks assigned to each subject, or forty per cent on the whole, shall not pass The examiners shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws

The second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in May Applications for admission to the examination in the form hereinafter prescribed must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st March preceding Each candidate must forward with his application certificate showing passed the first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at least seven days before the first day of the examination a certificate from the head of a College of Law authorised in that behalf by the Government of Fort St George in Council, to the effect that the candidate has attended the course of lectures and classes in the subjects prescribed for the examination for not less than two terms, provided that the Syndicate may, on the recommendation of the head of such College, permit a candidate to appear who has attended a course of classes and lectures for four terms though not consecutively

No candidate shall be registered unless he shall have previously paid a fee of thirty rupees Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examination on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion

The examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers

Candidates for the second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be examined in the following subjects — The Theory and Law of Property, including (a) The Law of Trusts and Trustees (b) Transfer of Property. II Hindu and Muhammadan Law III Indian Constitutional Law IV The Law of Evidence V. Civil and Criminal Procedure, including the Law of Limitation

N B—The principles of Equity, in so far as they relate to the above-mentioned subjects, will be included

The examination shall be conducted in the order of time set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each paper shall be as therein specified,—

Days.	Hours	Subjects	Marks
Monday	10—1	Theory and Law of Property, including Law of Trusts & Trustees	100
	2—5	Do, including Transfer of Property	100
Tuesday...	10—1	Hindu & Muhammadan Law ..	100
	2—5	Evidence . .	100
Wed ...	10—1	Indian Constitutional Law and Procedure	100
		Total,	500

The candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes —The first, consisting of those who have obtained not less than sixty six per cent of the aggregate number of marks. The second, of those who have obtained not less than fifty per cent of the aggregate number of marks The third, of those who have obtained not less than forty per cent of the aggregate number of marks Candidates failing to obtain one third of the marks assigned to each subject, or forty per cent on the whole, shall not pass The examiner shall be at liberty to bracket candidates when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

BANGALORE Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1893. [No. 12.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	YEARLY	HALF YEARLY
ENGLISH	—0—0	1—1—0
KANNADA	5—0—0	1—12—0
ENGLISH & KANNADA	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

[illegible]

ENGLISH	—0	2—8—0
KANNADA	1—0—0	2—8—0
ENGLISH & KANNADA	8—0—0	4—8—0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A powerfully Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Scurvy Pimples, Weakness, Rheumatism, Foul Sores, Boils, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An unrivalled and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effects a cure at the expiration of 7 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 2 per phial Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heartburn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure totally Leprosy Leprous Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs. 10 8—for the complete cure—one month.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 Days use of this medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SILVER FOR DIABETES

A Medicine for Nutrition of Secretion

Only 7 days use brings the secretion to its natural condition It stops unnatural emissions and gives the semen and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 14 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

This medicine is for painful Menstruation Only 7 days use of this medicine brings regularity in the discharge and brings on conception

Price Rs 1 per phial for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND AT COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the very efficiently conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is edited for the benefit of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5 Ordinarily Rs with postage, payable in advance Apply with certificate to the Manager *Andhra Prakasika Office, Ongole, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription payable in advance Rs 5 per annum single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 20th March—Mr William O'Brien, speaking at Stockton, said Irelaud was prepared to accept Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill as a final settlement, though the financial clauses of the measure, he said, needed amendment

London, 21st March—During the debate on Uganda last night, Mr Balfour accused Mr Gladstone of minimising the assurances given by him during the debate on the Address

Mr *Chamberlain said he believed the* Government had been unable to relinquish the advantages secured by the surrender of Heligoland and Foreign Powers

Both Mr Balfour and Mr Chamberlain said England's honour was pledged to the retention of Uganda

London, 22nd March—The debate on Supply was continued in the House of Commons last night Sir H Fowler, in reply to several questions put, said the Government was determined to discharge their obligations in respect to Uganda and would not incur the responsibility of withdrawing without being informed as to what would be the effect of such a step

Calcutta, 22nd March—Lieutenant Colonel Yorke, who accompanied Sir W Ridgeway, has been selected to meet a Russian Commissioner and settle on the spot certain vexed questions regarding the use by Afghans and Russians of the water of the Kushk stream He goes to Herat frontier and Kandahar at once

Calcutta, 23rd March—The principal features of the Financial Statement presented to Council this day at noon are that the accounts for 1891 92 closed with a surplus of Rx 467 535 and that the revised estimate for 1892 93 show a deficit of Rx 1,031 000 against a surplus of Rx 116,000 shown in the Budget Estimates of the year

The sterling expenditure has considerably exceeded the Budget Estimates The expenditure in India has, on the whole, been less than the estimates, a considerable saving in military expenditure having been counterbalanced by a large saving in opium expenditure in consequence of the failure of the crops

The revenue has shown a satisfactory progress The fall in rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimate, namely 1s 4d per rupee, had led to the hope that there would have been a surplus somewhat higher than that shown in the Budget Estimates But the fall to 1s 3d has caused an increased expenditure of Rx 1,600,000 thus converting a surplus into a heavy deficit

The Budget Estimates for 1893 94 show a deficit of Rx 1,509,400 The main cause of the deficit is the fall in the rate of exchange The Currency Question is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State till he has decided what action, if any, should be taken in regard to Currency it is impossible for Government to say whether the deficit in the coming year will be the amount shown in the Budget Estimate or whether it will be largely increased or will disappear and become a surplus The decision of the Secretary of State is expected to be not much longer delayed and in the circumstances just stated the Government of India has proposed for the present that determination of the measures to be taken to place the finances in an equilibrium The rate of exchange is taken at 1s 2½d and at that *rate the direct attention to expenditure* caused by the fall from 1s 4d is estimated at Rx 1,089,400

The sterling expenditure will be somewhat less than in the Budget Estimate of 1892 93 The expenditure in India will, on the other hand, become largely higher

The estimate of the net revenue from opium taken at Rx 1,061,200, being less by three lakhs than that taken for any of the last 22 years A substantial improvement in Railway revenue will in the meantime gradually be expected The capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged against revenue is estimated at Rx 1,555,700 in 1892 93 and at Rx 3,550,000 in 1893 94 These sums are in addition to Rx 1,265 400 charged against revenue and the Famine Grant in 1892 93 and Rx 119,300 charged against the Famine Grant in 1893 94

It is expected that the Secretary of State will in 1893 94 sell Council Bills to the amount of £18,700,000 and will raise a loan of £1,300,000 for the discharge of Railway Debentures These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by Bills or raised by loans as he may find necessary The estimate provides for the issue of an Indian loan in India of three crores Full liberty, however, is reserved to the Government of India to raise a smaller or larger loan or not to raise loan at all if none be required

The dominant factor influencing the financial position in India at present is the rate of exchange If that rate rises as high as 1s 4d the deficit shown in the Budget Estimates will disappear If it falls still further the deficit will be still further increased It is impossible for the Government to decide what measure should be taken for the restoration of the financial equilibrium until the home authorities have given their decision on the Currency question

London, 24th March—An excited debate took place in the House of Commons last night on the motion brought forward by Mr. Barton, Member for Mid Armagh censuring Mr Morely for remitting the five years sentence passed upon Foley, the Lipperary dynamiter.

Mr Morley justified his action on the ground of humanity

The motion, on being put to the vote, was rejected by a majority of 40

Mr Gladstone replying to a question said he agreed to facilitate the discussion on the vote of censure Thereupon Mr Balfour gave notice of a motion that the *action of Ministers sent in condoning some* offences and its failure to enforce the law were calculated to revive terrorism in Ireland and bring the law into contempt.

St Petersburg, 23rd March—The Russian Government has suspended the coinage of silver roubles on private account

London 23rd March—In the House of Commons last night a motion was brought forward by Mr William Allen in favour of the payment of Members of Parliament, which was carried by 276 against 229 votes.

Sir William Harcourt warmly concurred in the motion, and promised that Government would introduce a Bill dealing with the matter at the earliest possible date

Mr Balfour's motion of censure in regard to the policy of the Government in Ireland will be discussed on Monday.

Paris, 24th March—A German journalist has been expelled from Paris for alleging that President Carnot's son had received some of the Panama Canal Company's money

Allahabad, 24th March—The Report of the Jury Commission was sent in to the Government of India to day and will, presumably, be communicated by telegraph to the Secretary of State so as to enable the question to be disposed of forthwith

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1893

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL

This Bill was passed in Parliament last year, and it has now become law in India. The measure was the outcome of a Bill brought into the House of Commons by the late Mr Bradlaugh, which was withdrawn in its favour. The Bill this gentleman introduced was far more elaborate than the one of which the Secretary of State is the author, and it contained what the latter does not contain directly—the elective principle. The measure now introduced into the Councils of India was agreed to by both parties in the House, Mr Gladstone speaking strongly in its favour. Mr Schwann proposed an amendment to the effect that no Act of the Indian Councils would be complete that did not embody the elective principle, that without this it would not prove satisfactory to the people of this land or be compatible with the good Government of India. In the speech of the Under Secretary of State for India, Mr Gladstone saw a grounded but frank recognition of the elective system, and consequently thought the members could do well to allow the Bill to pass the whole House. Mr Schwann then withdrew his amendment and the measure was passed. The Bill though it doesn't go far enough is in the right direction as far as it goes. It does not allow election directly but this it does indirectly. The Universities, Chambers of Commerce and Municipal Boards of the Presidency towns may elect members to sit in the Councils, then these must afterwards be nominated by the Viceroy. We feel sure these bodies will elect good men, and that the head of the State will not refuse those who may be sent up. Good men will be elected, the best that can be found. It will thus be seen that the thin end of the wedge has been inserted into the block, and at the proper time this may be driven home. Of course, this may take time, but there is no need for impatience, for election will be granted in due time. Till then the people of India must make the best of the present measure, they must prove to the Government that they are capable of higher power being granted. The men nominated must show that they have the good of the community at heart, and must do all they can for the people at large. Upon the independent the success or otherwise of the present measure, and they will be watched very narrowly in order to see how they will conduct themselves. The country has got a start in the right direction, and it is only to make all the progress it can in order to gain something more. As we have said, a beginning has been made with regard to the elective principle, but it must only be looked upon as a beginning. It must not be looked upon having to chief finality. It has indeed the last step, nothing more. Of course, some may say that the Bill is disappointing inasmuch as it does not grant what the people have asked for—the elective principle. But this is a wrong view to take of the matter. It is besides rather childish, it is some thing like a child crying for the moon. People rarely get all they desire in this world, they get a portion and they rest satisfied. So it must be with regard to matters political; a nation cannot be granted all it asks for but only a portion, and India is not an exception to the rule. The people must look upon what has been granted as the foundation on which to build something more till the whole edifice has been crowned. This may take years, perhaps many years, but it will be accomplished at last, if the people are in real earnest. There cannot be anything gained by fretting and crying. It is only by steady work that the regeneration of the country can be brought about. But the measure we are speaking about grants more than we have mentioned. It gives privileges the Councils have not hitherto had. Of course these institutions will be greatly enlarged, but besides this there will be, (1) concession of the privilege of financial criticism, both in the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils, (2) a concession of the privilege of interpellation or the right to ask questions, and (3) addition to the number of members in both classes of Councils. These are merely legislative having, for by the first the annual financial statement of the Government can be discussed, and any extravagance pointed out. The people of India up to this time have had no control whatever over the expenditure of the Government, this has been entirely left in the hands of the officials, and no question could be asked, however wastefully the money might be spent. A better state of things has now commenced, and it will be for the people themselves to see that the best is made of the concession. In the Councils will be allowed the right of asking questions, and thus anything wrong may be brought to the notice of the Government, and a change may be made. Such a change is calculated to do much good, and if it does not it will be the fault of the members of the Councils. Taking the Indian Councils Bill as a whole it is most decidedly a step in the right direction, and is calculated to do much good to the country at large.

THE PLEADERS' TEST

We understand a memorial is being prepared to be sent to the Dewan by some young men of Bangalore with regard to a change that has been made in the examination for pleaders. Up to this time a youth passed the Matriculation examination he might present himself for the Pleaders' test and, if successful might be enrolled. This is one of the practitioners. But a short time ago an order was sent forth to the effect that the Entrance examination would be required instead of the Matriculation, hence the reason of the memorial being presented. The young men in question do not so much complain of the change as the suddenness of it. The order takes effect from the first of August next, and the examination for pleaders commences on the seventh of the same month, so that those who have only passed the lower test will be unable to appear. Some of them have given up their general studies in order to devote themselves to law, and now it would be very hard for them to go back and pass the required examination. Others we are told, have given up Government employment so that they employ all their time in getting up the rudiments of law. These men had themselves in a very poor way indeed. They have lost their posts under Government, and now they cannot become lawyers. The memorialists say that a fair amount of time should be given before the rule is brought into operation, so that they might try and pass under the present regulations. This is only fair, and we can hardly imagine that the Dewan will refuse the request made. Should their prayer be listened to they will have a grievance, and not a small one. When a similar change was recommended by the High Court of Madras the candidates were allowed four years in which to prepare to meet it, and this was considered reasonable. Should the young men who have been preparing not be allowed to go up to the next examination some of them will be literally deprived of my means of livelihood. We feel certain the Mysore authorities do not desire this, and therefore trust they will listen to the prayer of the memorialists and grant a fair amount of time so that those who have been preparing for the Pleaders' test may get through before the contemplated change takes place.

Occasional Notes

THE *Statesman* mentions a rumour that the Viceroy has received an extra enclosure from the Amir containing matters of political importance not touched on by the messages brought by Mr Pyne.

DURGA SINGH, the Marwari banker, was finally declared an insolvent at Calcutta on Monday by the Hon Mr Justice Beverley. The liabilities amount to 24 lakhs of rupees.

AN Indore correspondent writes:—"His Highness Maharajah Holkar, after having reorganised the Revenue Department and granting concessions to the ryots, has commenced overhauling the Public Works Department of his State."

MR V SUBRAMANYA PILLAY has commenced his *rejoice* well by having in preparation a new Civil Procedure for the Native State of Cochin. The local papers have long urged the drawing up of a good code, and we congratulate the new Dewan on taking this most necessary step. Mr Narayana Menon, the newly made 3rd Judge of the Appeal Court has not entrusted with the task, and no better man could have been selected.

PRINCE CONSTANTINE WALLACE, a Russian who has travelled China and Tonquin, and is now in Calcutta, recently asked the Foreign Office in Calcutta for a pass through Afghanistan by way of Peshawar. This was refused for the ostensible reason that the country is dangerous. "Never mind, I will risk that," said the Prince, but the Foreign Office was firm and so the Russian intends turning his face into Kashmir.

It has been definitely said that Government shall assume charge of the State from the Dewan Regent in November, 1894, at the close of the nineteenth year. The latest returns to Trichinopoly from Kodaikanal at the end of the hot weather and early [illegible] Northern India subsequently proceeding to England Mr Crosby the Inspector, will accompany him.

THE Secretary of State for India recently informed the Government of India that the promoters of the Pennerly Valley Railway were prepared to pay guaranteed interest at the rate of Rs 22 per rupee, and asked for an expression of the Government. The Madras Government, upon enquiry, has replied that the Dewan and Durbar agree with the Secretary of State in considering this a fair rate for both parties.

A CORRESPONDENT from Pithuru states that H. H. Maharajah Thakore Saheb Mansinghji of Pithuru announced to the Durbar on Wednesday the appointment of Mr Dinshaw Pleader of the Kathiawar Agency, as Dewan of the State, and presented him with a copy of *Pioneer*. His Highness in his address said that he had a high opinion of Mr Dinshaw and that he had confidence in Mr Dinshaw's practical capacity. The Chiefs of Kathiawar may well be proud at one of them having succeeded in obtaining such a distinction.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Calcutta by the University graduates to present an address to Lord Lansdowne on the occasion of his vacating the Chancellorship office. His Lordship has taken great interest in their University than any other Viceroy. He for the first time, appointed an Indian graduate as his Vice-Chancellor. He also allowed the graduates to elect a number of fellows, and he gave them the privilege of electing one member for the Bengal Legislative Council. The graduates are therefore well advised in this matter.

MR GROVES, Joint Secretary to the Government of Mysore for Railways, is now on a visit to Mulbagal in connection with the scheme which the Government of Mysore has under consideration for connecting that province by rail with the western coast. Mr Groves is charged with the duty of carrying out reconnaissances of the country with a view to determine the alignment of the proposed railway. He will also confer with the leading officials and merchants of the District as to how far the contemplated extension will be remunerative.

GREAT confidence says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is expressed by the Native Calcutta community in Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, and had it not been for his appointment on the Jury Commission, the latter would be totally discredited in the bazaars. The other "Native" member, Sir Maharajah Jotindra Mohun Tagore, belongs to the aristocracy of Bengal, and the 'Native' Press have not yet been able to shake off their suspicions, which were raised by his previous association with the Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's Vernacular Press Act.

THE late Rajah Ruddhi Singh of Kapurthala, was a Christian, and he died a Christian religion, but a chief of his authority in consideration of the event. It is said that the Rajah was a life the principal which it was entitled, but from the Rajah received to his unfortunately and left unoccupied. During the time the Superintendent was with the Rajah's furniture, the dome of the church has now been demolished, and, with some faith, will come and the [illegible] building has been converted into the church, which was opened some days ago by the Rajah.

A Calcutta High Court Judge has before the Criminal Appellate Bench, passed [illegible] by the Hon'ble Justice Trevelyan and Pampin, the reference on the sentence of the Lower Court on [illegible] for [illegible] the accused had been convicted by a Bench of Honorary magistrates of Howrah of grievous hurt to a cattle, and had been sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50. The contention of appellant that sentence was too severe, Prince [illegible] to the High Court. As the Judges differed in opinion, the matter has been referred to the Chief Justice for orders.

REFERRING to the report of the interview with Mr Pyne the Chief Engineer of the Amir, Calcutta correspondent asks why the interviewer did not ask Mr Pyne (1) how it was that, the Amir's Bay, half a lakh of Russian roubles were paid into the Mint at Kabul, melted down, and issued as Afghan coin and (2) whether it is not a fact that the Amir frequently told his European employees that they have to remain three months and see to them to the frontier in case of [illegible] the Indian Government, is it not the duty to keep in check the ruffianly propensities of his subjects?

THE St Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"A [illegible] with whom [illegible] Prince [illegible] that [illegible] questions that particularly [illegible] England and Russia in the [illegible] Afghanistan. It would be a proof of political wisdom to add of impending negotiations about the Pamirs Land would be as to particulars Afghanistan, to come into force immediately on the present Amir's demise. An independent Afghanistan, he said, was a thing much which Russia could not tolerate for a long."

FROM the practice in the Judicial Department to employ good conduct convicts as Overseers, Munshis, &c, in the jails where they are in charge, and for such work these men get certain remissions of sentences and other indulgences. Up to the present time even habitual offenders were so employed in reap of the benefits of their good conduct premium. The Government of India, however, ruled that the employment of "habitual" as convict officers should be entirely prohibited except under the special written orders of the Inspector General of Jails. The Madras Government held a contrary view, and did not see why old offenders should not be encouraged to be-

have well during incarceration by being eligible for promotion to the duties and privileges of convict-officers. But the Government of India was quite averse to any leniency being extended to "old jail birds" and for the future these will be employed in no other than penal work.

BROKE the Secretary of State has sold his nineteen millions sterling by March, 1893, we shall in all likelihood, the *English*man thinks, see the rupee worth something less than a shilling if nothing has been done in the interval to change the standard. "It is not too much to say that the belief of exportation which has prevailed all closely during the past twelve months owing to the inaction of Government is daily becoming more inconsiderable and the prospect, commercially and financially in India, is bright in consequence. It is too much to ask that mother public demonstration should be made demanding the closure of the Mints to the free coinage of silver. Government seem insensible to the Secretary of State and distinctly ignoring the decision of Lord Hersch'll Committee, yet the people must know the worst.

Local and Miscellaneous.

MR. MIRZA SHEFAYAT ALI KHAN.—It is said that this gentleman will shortly resume the Mudhol Jagir, which he forfeited to the State of Mysore.

THE RAJA OF KOLAR.—We hear on reliable authority that a grand sum is not likely to be given to leave for Calcutta shortly as was first intended.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The Hon'ble Sir, it is said, has got a scheme of going to Government the Vice-Chancellorship of the Madras University. He will remain in Mysore.

CAPTAIN P. M. S. MYERS.—gave over charge of his special duties on Wednesday to Mr. Lawson preparatory to going on leave for three months. He leaves soon for Ceylon.

POST.—We hear that each subordinate of the Bangalore Department who was on the establishment on the 31st March 1892, has been granted a bonus of 3 months' pay, for faithful and efficient services.

THE FAMINE COMMITTEE.—Mr. Sub Inspector, the Police Complaint, assumed charge of the new post in Campbell's to the Government of Mysore, from Mr. Eagles, on Friday to-morrow.

AN ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on the S. M. Railway on Monday last. A number of carriages were standing at the Bangalore Station when a block wind blew them down to the gate. The Station master of Bangalore received a sprain, which he had by forcing a tube to the block by the tyre which was shaken.

THE WEATHER.—Persons in every hot for the last few days, and the rain we had a short time ago is sure to have cleared the air. Persons in the shade, and in a short time we may expect it to be more than this. Personally our shower we had on the 20th has given us a small supply of water, but it has not done good in any other way.

NEW CIVIL HOSPITAL FOR THE PETTAH.—The Darbar has recently issued orders for the construction of new buildings for a Civil Hospital for the Pettah of Bangalore, this step has been taken owing to the new arrangements in connection with St. Martin's Hospital, whereby this institution no longer remains as a Government Hospital. The new Hospital site is located on the Fort glacis to the south of the City market, which, taken with the new scheme of the western extension of the City and the main *Pangapeth* which is being built, will make the Hospital as central as possible. The site was selected by the Senior Surgeon and unanimously adopted by the City Board. The D. P. W. are now preparing plans and estimates, and it is possible the work will be put in hands at an early date.—*S*

COL. A. H. MACINTIRE, Military Secretary to His Highness, leaves for Mysore to-morrow. Many, no doubt, will be glad to hear that the order for transfer of certain public departments and offices to Mysore, has been held in abeyance, and probably will not be carried out. The question therefore of making some room for departments which are now inconvenienced by limited accommodation is being considered by the authorities. We believe that the educational office will be removed from the Public Offices Buildings to some buildings in the Cort, as also the office established in connection with the Inspector General of Police, while provision is to be made for the stationery department at the Press Buildings by the erection of some new rooms. The Government Press buildings have been recently enlarged to provide accommodation for the increasing work. We understand that the military stores buildings are also to be largely extended.—*S.*

PERSONAL INTIMATE LIGHT.

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar on January 20 *Inner Temple*: Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Ashoba Deshpandey Pensioner, Bombay, Mr. Abdul Hussain *Middle Temple*: Dorab Pestonjee Dastoor, Gonda Rao Sadhoji, W. A. N. Rattenbury, Madras Civil Service, Sadik Nadir Sahib Parvin and Mahdi Ali Bhaiji, B. A. C. I. P. I. Inst., Edwin Asirvadam David, Madras University, *Lincoln's Inn*. Tirupa Iyer Sreenivasa, M. A. University, Madras Kosha.

Nanoji Bangalore Dadabath, M.A., Mathematical Medical College, Bombay, and Alexander University has been admitted a member of Royal College of Surgeons of England in Primary College, Dublin, on February 11th, the degrees of B. A. and LL. B. were conferred on Prabhu Bala, M.A., Cantab. He also passed the LL. D. (Doctor of Laws) Examination with distinction standing second in the list. The latter degree will be conferred in his absence.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the same occasion on Nalini Ali.

Miss Nora H. Bonnerjee, Bedford College, London, has passed in the Second Division of the Preliminary Science (M. B.) Examination of the University of London.

Mr. Lalit Nath Ray has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Calcutta in the First Division, Mr. Lyncoln Mohan, in the Second Division.—*Indian Mirror and Bazar.*

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE FROM THE MARCH ISSUE.

23rd March 1893.

The 11th March 1893.—No. 15082—a 3582.—Mr. B. Krishnangar, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the District Treasury, Mysore, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 15th instant, or such early date as he may be directed.

2. Mr. J. W. Knight, Superintendent of Police, is appointed Director as Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Mysore District, and will be in charge of the District Treasury, during the absence of Mr. Krishnangar on leave.

The 16th March 1893.—No. 15197—a. 3617.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. P. Rayappa Chetty, Presecutor of the State Hazur Treasury, is granted casual leave of absence for 5 days, with effect from the 14th March 1893.

The 17th March 1893.—No. 15213—a 3623.—Mr. Ramaswamy Rao, Amildar, having reported himself at Bangalore for duty on the afternoon of the 14th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough sanctioned in Notification No. 52, dated 4th May 1891, is hereby cancelled and he is posted to the Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District, *vice* Syed Ahmad deceased.

Mr. Chengappa Chetty, Assistant Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the Hassan District Police Office on the forenoon of the 20th January 1893.

The 18th March 1893.—No. 15258—a 3630.—V. Parthasarathaiengar, Amildar of Chintamani Taluk, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 20 March 1893, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same within the next 35 days.

Y. Narasimmaiya, now acting at Malur, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Chintamani Taluk, during the absence of Parthasarathaiengar on leave or until further orders.

No. 1526—a. 178 92.—Mr. Srinivasa Gopalachariar appointed a Member of the Devanahalli Municipal Board in place of Mr. Sukatayya, who has expressed his unwillingness to serve on the Board.

The 19th March 1893.—No. 15342—a 3661.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Assistant Surgeon G. G. Nonnahi of the Kolar District is granted 3 days' casual leave of absence, with effect from the 15th instant, or such other date from which he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 15344—a 185 92.—The casual leave of absence granted to Mr. B. K. Venkataramaiengar, Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District, in Notification No. 13604—G. P. 185 92 of the 1st March 1893, is hereby extended by one day.

No. 15348—a. 3687.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Krishnappa, Amildar of the Arkalgud Taluk, was granted casual leave of absence for one day on the 31st January 1893.

No. 15351—a. 3660.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. Nizamuddin Abdullah, Amildar of Channarayapatna Taluk, was granted 5 days, casual leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd February 1893.

No. 15353—a. 3371.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kolar District, was granted 3 days' casual leave of absence, with effect from the 9th February 1893.

No. 15355—a. 3673.—Assistant Surgeon P. S. Nanjappa, M. B. & C. M., has been transferred from St. Martin's Hospital, Bangalore, to the General Hospital, Mysore, with effect from the 19th December 1892.

No. 15357—a. 367.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulation, Mr. B. H. Spinker, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, was granted casual leave of absence for 3 days, with effect from the 8th instant or such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

The 20th March 1893.—No. 15446—a. 3665.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, S. Venkataramaiya, Deputy Amildar of Gubbi Sub Taluk, was granted casual leave of absence for 5 days, with effect from the 3rd January 1893.

No. 15515—a. 3710.—A third class combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Hardi on the 2nd March 1893.

No. 15518—a. 3713.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. B. Ramaswamy Iyer, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kolar District, was granted casual leave of absence for 15 days from the 7th to 21st February 1893, both days inclusive.

No. 15520—a. 407 92.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. P. Venkata Rao, Officiating General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, is granted casual leave of absence for 3 days, with effect from the 20th instant.

No. 15522—a. 3717.—Under the terms of Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. B. Ramaswamy Iyer, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kolar District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2½ months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. During the absence of Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer on leave, Mr. B. Rira Singh, Forest Probationer, Shikarpur Sub Division, is appointed to act for Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer in the Kolar District, and Mr. M. G. Rama Rao, Forest Probationer, Shimoga District, is to act for Mr. Hira Singh in the Shikarpur Sub Division.

The 21st March 1893.—No. 15513 a. 3708.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. K. R. Srinivasaiengar, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is granted 3 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 27th March 1893.

The 15th March 1893.—No. 1103—172.—With reference to Notification No. 5611—952 of the 20th December 1892, M. V. Annachelam Mudaliar, Officiating Executive Engineer, assumed charge of the French Rocks Division from Mr. D. Sriniva Rao on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

General News.

THE Buddhist shrine of Sarnath in Benares is under the direct control of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces, and it is expected that the power of the Buddhists to restore it to their possession will be accorded to.

A CUSTOM prevails in Turkey, whereby a Moslem is exempted from military service if he elopes with a Christian girl and keeps her in his harem for a time long enough to warrant the presumption that she embraced Mahommedanism.

A POINT OF LAW.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Shepherd, the other day, in disposing of a civil suit for partition of ancestral property, held that the plaintiff (son) could not, during the lifetime of the father, bring a suit for the division of ancestral property against the defendants (father and grand uncle).

A FRENCH journal announces that during Queen Victoria's stay in Florence, a fancy dress ball in which Indian costumes will be worn, will be given at the Neothis Theatre in Her Majesty's honour. A Committee of ladies, presided over by the Marchesa Torrigiani, is being formed to carry out the project.

MR. BROADHURST, a former residing near Macclesfield, has the longest beard in England. It measures 6ft 4in., is of a dark sandy colour, and is kept carefully coiled up in its own silken bag. Broadhurst has recently exhibited his wonderful beard at Glasgow and Liverpool, and proceeds to the World's Fair at Chicago in April.

THREE girls are exchanging confidences, and telling each other what sort of men they like best. First Girl: "I like a man with a past. A man with a past is always interesting." Second Girl: "That's true, but I don't think he is nearly so interesting as the man with a future." Third Girl: "The man who interests me is the man with a present."

BURMA seems at last to have awakened to the fact that it contains many ancient buildings and monuments that are second to none in India, in archæological interest, and it is proposed that a thorough and regular survey of the whole country should be undertaken during the ensuing winter. The Officer chosen for the duty are Mr. F. O. Oertel, B. W. D. who has already been specially in connection with the archæological survey of India, and Dr. Fayrer.

A STRANGE CASE OF POISONING.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at the Mount Cheshire Hospital, upon the body of a native woman named Veerappa Chetty. The accused the previous day bought some arsenic from an adjoining bazaar and strewed it in his own premises to kill rats and is said to have partaken some of it himself to try its effects. The man became ill, was taken to the hospital and there died. The Jury returned a verdict of "death from poisoning by arsenic, self-administered in ignorance of its effects."

THE increase in the work of the Post Office Department is cited as an instance to show the prodigious rates education has made in India within the last decade. It is ask'd—How many more letters were posted in India in 1890 than in 1880? Most people would say perhaps double or treble times as the increase is upwards of a thousand per cent. For every letter posted in 1880 there were 105 posted in 1890. The increase in post cards is still more amazing, exactly 380 post cards in 1890 for every one in 1880!

A MAHOUT at Pondicherry, who was accustomed, whenever he received a portion that came to his share, to carry a certain quantity of it to an elephant, having one day drunk rather too freely and finding himself pressed by the guards, who were going to take him to prison, took refuge under the elephant's belly and fell asleep. In vain did the guard try to force him from this asylum: the elephant protected him with his trunk. The next morn-

ing the soldier recovering from his drunken fit, shuddered to find himself stretched under the belly of this huge animal. The elephant which, without doubt perceived the embarrassment of the poor fellow, caressed him with his trunk in order to dissipate his fears and make him understand that he might now depart in safety.

OFFICIALS AND THE RUPEE.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* announces that it has the best authority for stating that the decision of the Secretary of State, in reply to the numerous Memorials submitted by officers of the Indian Services regarding the loss by exchange may very shortly be expected, and though not granted all that was asked, will on the whole be regarded as decidedly favourable. The decision, it understands, will be very much as follows:—furlough allowances to be paid at 1s 9d and the same rate to be allowed for Home remittances up to a maximum of Rs. 750 a month or half salary, *whichever is less*, on a certificate that the remittance is for *bona fide* family expenditure. These terms, it would appear, will not much benefit bachelors or officers whose families are in this country. But considering the peculiar difficulties of the case, more perhaps was hardly expected.

Extracts.

THE PRACTICE OF BEGGING FOR NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

SIR,—It is a fact well known to every educated man in this country, that a large number of journals are published in the United Kingdom and that their circulation numbers by scores thousands. The reason for the existence of so many journals, is that the English public, from a peer down to a peasant, take much of interest in news paper reading and learning the state of public affairs that so many journals exist and are largely supported by the public, and another reason for their having a circulation by thousands is due to the fact of every Gentleman and other domestic servants subscribing for them. But in India with all the advancement which it boasts of having made in education, the number of journals published are comparatively small when compared with those published in the United Kingdom, and even this limited number of journals are not supported and patronized by the educated public in the same manner as the innumerable number of journals published in England are supported and patronized by the British Public. The reason is the educated men, of course, I mean those who can afford to subscribe for newspapers, do not care to spend one or two rupees for journals, as they often say that money spent in this direction is a sheer waste; and were it not for the advertisements which form the main support of a journal I doubt very much whether even the limited number of journals that now exist, would be maintained and would prove financially a success. While an Englishman who can afford to subscribe for a rupee thinks it shameful to go about begging for a newspaper and subscribe himself for one, many an educated Indian who is in receipt of a pretty good income, and who has the means to subscribe for a paper, does not do so but goes about begging for the same, thus a journal subscribed for by one individual is read by half a dozen, or at times even by a dozen men at the cost and labour of its conductors; while some others to avoid the payment of a higher rate of subscription ask their relatives and friends whose incomes are small to subscribe for newspapers, and through this means obtain them, as such means of reading newspapers without paying a pie for them at the expense, trouble, and labour of their conductors, and as well as of their subscribers and as such indirect means of obtaining them, is not a fair procedure, the several subscribers to the several journals would be encouraging the proprietors of the several journals if they could make it a point of trying, not to lend their journals, to such persons as unable to subscribe for them, and who instead of subscribing themselves go about begging for newspapers. If this rule is strictly adhered to by all the subscribers to the several journals we are sure to see a remarkable change in the journalistic field. If my statements should be disputed by any body, I leave it to the conductors of this journal, who are better authorities than myself to say whether what I have stated above are facts or fictions.

C. P. SRINIVASA NAIDU.

THE NEW COUNCILS ACT

THE DETAILED RULES.

Proclamations are issued under the India Councils Act of 1892, whereby the Governor-General in Council announces that the number of Councillors which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal may nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations shall be twenty. A similar proclamation is issued in regard to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of Councillors in this case being fifteen.

Notifications by the Government of India in the Home Department are also published, giving regulations as to the conditions under which nominations of Additional Members of Council shall be made by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and of Councillors by the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-West Provinces. These are framed under section 1 of the new India Councils Act.

In Madras and Bombay the Advocate General will be *ex officio* a member, and not more than nine officials will be appointed; in Madras seven and in Bombay eight seats will be filled by the Governor on the recommendation of the following bodies:—(*a*) The Corporation of the Presidency Town, (*b*) A group or groups of Corporations, (*c*) District Boards, (*d*) An Association or Associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen, as prescribed by the Governor in Council from time to time, (*e*) The Senate of the University. In classes (*a*), (*d*) and (*e*) only one person may be nominated. In Madras the Governor will have power to nominate for the remaining seats such persons as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community, but one seat will be ordinarily held by a Zemindar paying not less than Rs. 20,000 *peshkesh* to the Government. These classes (*a*) to (*e*) are similar for Bengal, but it is provided that one seat shall ordinarily be held by a representative of the great landholders of the province, to be recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor.

In the North-West Provinces and Oudh not more than seven out of the fifteen Councillors may be officials, and of the remaining eight, six members will be drawn from (*a*) Municipal Boards, (*b*) District Boards, (*c*) Associations of merchants, traders, or manufacturers, (*d*) the Senate of the Allahabad University. The remaining two seats will be filled by nomination, so as to secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community.

The following are the chief rules:—

1, 2 and 3 have been already summarised.

4. When a vacancy occurs, and is to be filled under Rule 3 of these regulations, the Lieutenant Governor shall cause the proper body, or group of bodies, or association or associations, to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Lieutenant Governor.

5. A recommendation shall be made (*a*) in the case of a Municipal Board or Committee, or of a District Board, or of the Senate of the University, by a majority of votes of the Board, Committee or Senate respectively, (*b*) in the case of Associations not established by law, in the manner laid down in their Rules or Articles of Association for carrying resolutions or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before the Association, (*c*) in the case of a group of Municipal Boards, or Committees of District Boards, or Associations, by a majority of votes for the representatives to be appointed, according to such scale as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, by the Boards, Committees or Associations.

6. It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Board or Committee, or a Committee or group of Municipal Boards or Committees, that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the Municipality or District in which it is situated, or in some one of the Municipalities constituting the group, or of the District in which they are situated. A similar condition shall also apply to the persons to be recommended by District Boards.

7. If within two months after receiving the request of the Lieutenant-Governor, the body or Association, or group of bodies or Associations, fails to make a recommendation, the Lieutenant Governor may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the class which the body or Association, or group, is deemed to represent.

8. If the Lieutenant Governor shall decline to nominate any person who has been under these regulations recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued, as provided in Rule 4, and the procedure laid down in rules 5 and 7 shall apply.

9. (*a*) As soon as conveniently may be after these regulations come into force, six of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation, under Rule 2. (*b*) If there shall not be the full number of six vacancies available at once for this purpose, the Lieutenant-Governor shall determine at his discretion, subject always to the provision in Rule 2, which of the bodies or groups mentioned in that rule shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available, and so whenever and as often as any further vacancies among non-official Councillors become available until the full number of six has been completed.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

JURY QUESTION

The London Correspondent of the *Hindu* writes:—For nearly a month past there has only been one expression of opinion in the press on this subject that I have seen. This was in the *Daily News* of Saturday last it was a decently phrased one to deserve quotation:—"The practical suspension of trial by jury in the seven districts of Bengal is perhaps the largest and the least justifiable stretch of arbitrary power which has been attempted in India since the days of the late Lord Lytton. Without consulting the Secretary of State for India, and with not the slightest pretence of emergency Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieutenant Governor, has refused to give million persons of a right which they had enjoyed for thirty years. That a sound Liberal and an experienced administrator like Lord Kimberley should approve of such clumsy lawlessness is incredible. If he has not peremptorily directed the withdrawal of the order, or 'notification' as it is called, but has issued a Commission instead, the only reason which can be suggested is that the dignity of the Viceroy, who approved Sir Charles Elliott's proceedings, must be consulted. This is a very poor plea. Lord Lansdowne probably considers himself a great man. But he is in reality nothing of the sort, and the people of this country would not even two straws were he recalled to-morrow. I, however, Lord Lansdowne's exquisite and most, when our susceptibilities must be preferred to the rights of the Bengalis and the character of India, the least we can ask is a speedy report from the Commission, and immediate action when the report has been received. The Government have been guilty of a great error in not insisting upon the instant withdrawal of the notification. If that necessary step is long delayed, it may have to be taken in face of a dangerous and menacing discontent." I do not know where I have seen the *Daily News* speak so strongly on any subject as it has on this. In the connection you will read with interest the report of a meeting held yesterday. Sir Raymond West's remarks especially deserve attention. The report is as follows:—

A MEETING OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of officials and others especially interested in the affairs of the British Empire in the East was held yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the East India Association, in the Westminster Town Hall, Lord Hobhouse, presiding, to consider the system of trial by jury, which is now being warmly discussed throughout India. Amongst those present were Lord Stanley of Alderley, Dr. Leitner, Sir Raymond West, Mr. Justice Pearson, Sir Lutrel Dowers, Sir Douglas Straight, Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade, Mr. McCullogh Torrens, &c. In the notice of the meeting it had been announced that a paper would be read on "Trial by Jury in England and India" by the Hon. M. Justice Jardine (Bombay.) The Chairman said the subject was one of constant daily interest both in England and in India. In England it had been said to be part of the national life. In fact, it believed that the institution of juries, in some shape or other, and not a substantial shape, was more ancient than their Parliament, or the Throne, or even the Church, and that it stood as a firm a foothing as any of those institutions. Like those institutions, however, and every other institution in an active, living community, it was subject to a good deal of criticism, and a good deal of modification, and it had been much modified as regarded the range of question brought under its cognizance. In India, in some rudimentary shape, it was also an ancient thing, but it was only recently that it had been introduced there as part of the normal judicial system. In that connection it was just at present going through a somewhat sharp convalescency, and therefore that was a fitting moment for their minds to become better informed about it. They had on that occasion a lecturer, who by his learning, his experience, and the position he had attained, was well qualified to instruct them on the subject, and he had no doubt they all desired to be informed more fully and more accurately. Mr. Justice Jardine then read his paper. After recalling that the occasion of the excitement is an order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal remanding cases of murder and some other crimes from trial by jury, he pointed out that the order contravenes no statute nor any enactment of common law, and that even the judges of the High Court of Bengal differ in opinion about the working of the system in those parts of India. Except in the Presidency towns, where it is followed by time, trial by jury is based on mere order of Government, and if complaints arose that it favours the escape of criminals and more especially of murderers, the Viceroy and his lieutenants have an undoubted right and duty to inquire into the fact. Those however, who believe that a mistake has been made by the Indian authorities have a plain way to make their views known. Every one has a concern in criminal justice, and in a great constitution of law declares that it is the right of the subject to petition the Crown. Parliament is supreme over all, and is far superior to all courts of law, in respect of its power to inquire, as the Grand Inquest of the nation, into all matters referred to it by courts. Thus the matter has been brought before the Secretary of State for India, the Minister responsible to Parliament, and a Commission is already appointed in India to advise upon it. Incidentally Mr. Justice Jardine expressed the opinion that the printed evidence shows that the Indians generally dislike new taking of the responsibility, and that this says particularly the natives of the Indies. He pointed out also that trial by jury exists only in a few instances in some parts of India except Madras and that the other mode of trial is that by a judge and two or more assessors, who are men of the same stamp as jurymen. Nevertheless, the considerations which, on the whole, weigh in favour of trial by jury are more appreciated by the Indian authorities, and it is probable that a fully enlightened law will now be made, and that the system will be extended to such judges and more careful objective in some cases. In a discussion which followed Mr. MULLA DEBI VERMA (North West India) said the jury grounds alleged in the recent cases in India were the bad state of the police system and the difficulties arising from caste, so the manifestation that the former should be improved and that caste had not put just convictions.

Mr. Martin West warmly defended trial by jury.

Dr. Leitner remarked that they who advocated trial by jury and of crowds deprive them of it was neither generous nor expedient.

Arjun Singh Atwal contended that nothing but trial by jury could secure the people of India against conflicts and injustice.

Sir Raymond West in reply said his experience as a judge of the High Court of Bombay, said that that Court had overruled juries in more cases than they agreed with the judges, and that they need not go to India to find unjust verdicts, adding that in India as in this country the evils of the jury system were counterbalanced by the advantages, and that the police might be improved by better training and by having the guidance of Court officials.

The Chairman, in summing up the discussion, referred to the influence of the jury system in fitting a nation for self-Government, and one of the greatest merits of that system was that it kept the law sound, wholesome, and in touch with the general sympathies of mankind, while it enlisted on its side that support and concurrence which formed the great strength of the law. He thought the indirect effects of the jury system were as valuable in India as in England, and he believed that the reader of the paper was of the same opinion.

Mr. Justice Jardine ("Yes," (hears) In concluding, his lordship observed that juries in India should not be suspected, but watched and improved, and that points of contact between the rulers and the ruled were at present sadly wanting. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Justice Jardine for his paper.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893. [No. 13.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(In advance)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSES

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Specially Sore throat, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect notice able at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Perfect Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Leprous Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—one only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale Only 7 days use bring the semen to its normal condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by P GHOSH & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly published in Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 6 half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, Mint Road, Madras

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

FIREWOOD.

Tenders for the supply of 150 to 250 tons per annum of firewood to the Central Distillery will be received up to the 15th April 1893

For further particulars apply Agent to Messrs Parry and Co, Central Distillery, Bangalore

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 20th March—In the House of Commons last night Mr Balfour's motion of censure on the policy of Government was rejected by a majority of 17 votes

Mr Gladstone reminded the House that this was the eighth debate and fifth motion of censure on the foreign policy of the Government during the present Session and that no new charges had so far been advanced

A meeting of the Liberal Party was held at the Foreign Office last evening, at which Mr Gladstone complained of the obstructive tactics of the Conservatives He said he was determined to resume the debate on the Home Rule Bill on the 6th proximo, the Easter Recess being from the 30th instant to the 5th proximo Mr Gladstone concluded his remark by saying that his strength was nearly exhausted, but that he would continue his efforts as long as possible

Bombay, 29th March—*The report of the* Jury Commission runs as under We accordingly report that in our opinion it is *desirable that the class of offences which* before 20th October 1892, were triable by Jury in the seven districts of Bengal above *mentioned, should be triable by Jury in* those districts, and that the present classification should be amended accordingly *We further report that in our opinion it is* desirable for the purpose of preventing miscarriage of justice to amend section 307 *of the Criminal Procedure Code by the* substitution of the words "and shall of opinion that it is for the words "so *completely that he acts less it" in the first* paragraph of that section and by the insertion in the third para of the words "shall consider the entire evidence giving due weight to the verdict of the jury and to the opinion of the sessions Judge and of the dissentient jurors if any" and that it is desirable for the same purpose to make such further amendments in the Criminal Code as may be necessary to carry out recommendations set forth as regards special jurors and the mode from which jurors should be selected

London, 20th March—Mr Gladstone, replying to a deputation from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce which waited upon him yesterday to protest against Home Rule for Ireland, said that their fears were illusory, and that an autonomous Ireland would prosper in the same way as Canada, where the religious conditions were analogous

London, 20th March—In the House of Commons last night Sir Seymour King called attention to and moved for the appointment of a Committee for the consideration of the case of the Civil and Military servants of the Crown in India with a view to decide whether or not they were entitled to compensation for the depreciation of the rupee.

Mr Dadabhai Naoroji moved an amendment to the motion precluding an additional burden being put on the Indian tax payers He said that England had never spent a shilling on India, while drawing vast sums from that country, and that it would therefore be unfair to burden the tax payers further

Mr Russell, Under Secretary of State for India, reaffirmed the deep interest that Government took in the matter, and said that final decision would not be long delayed, and that pending the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee, the appointment of a Select Committee would be superfluous, but that in the event of the above Report not being satisfactory, it might be necessary for Government to recommend compensation being allowed to their servants in India This statement on his part was not, however, to be construed as meaning a promise made In conclusion Mr. Russell expressed his agreement with Mr. Naoroji that it is the duty of Government to protect the interests of the Natives of India.

The motion on being put to the vote was rejected by 131 against 66 votes.

London, 29th March—Mr. Gladstone replying to a deputation of London Bankers and Merchants said he declined to believe the Irish were ignorant savages and incapable of dealing with finance. He regretted that the moneyed classes in Ireland were generally opposed to the national sentiment.

Bombay, 31st March—At the Viceregal Council, yesterday, the Hon Dr Lethbridge made a long speech advocating the hardships suffered by the services, while the Hon Mr Mackay hinged on currency. The Hon Mr Brickenbury referred to military expenditure The Viceroy wound up the debate observing that the Government was within measurable distance of fresh taxation, the incidence of which it was impossible to foretell The silver problem is grave and cannot be expected to be solved immediately With the fall of silver the difficulties in regard to progressive rate and no readjustment of taxation could be met with such downward progress In other respects the financial prospects were perfectly sound The total public debt was not burdensome, a considerable portion being an outlay on reproductive works Government avoided reckless borrowing and metal works from ordinary revenues The taxpayer's contribution increases steadily but measured by the standards used by countries with which two thirds of our business are transacted, it had shrunk below the level it had attained in the seventies It would be illegal to disclose the nature of the remedies, the Government might be driven to resort to, until the authorities at Home decided the current question In case of adverse report by Lord Herschell's Committee, large sums would have to be raised by taxation If it became inevitable there will be a monsoon Legislative Session in Calcutta. As to the hardships of the services Government desired not to shirk the quest on or postpone their consideration a day longer if they could help, in fact specific proposals have been submitted to the State Secretary who telegraphed that for the present it was impossible to announce them The Viceroy read a telegram from the Secretary of State in which it was observed nothing could be done till Lord Herschell's report was made

The Hon Mr Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar died yesterday

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893.

THE LATE DOWAGER MAHARANI OF MYSORE

It is with great regret we have to record the death of this esteemed lady. The sad event took place at one o'clock last Monday morning, and the cause was general debility. The Maharani had reached the great age of eighty nine at the time of her death but till lately she had enjoyed remarkably good health, and retained the use of her faculties almost to the last Her life is thus a very important portion of Mysore history When she was born, the Maharajah who was to become her husband was a youth who had not ascended the throne Then, after a short reign, he was relieved of his power, which was not given

back to him, though he often asked that he might be restored to the position he held before 1881. Then came about fifty years of British rule, after which the late Princess had the pleasure of seeing the old line restored in the person of the present Maharajah. This must have been a great joy to her, and it is well known that she looked with the greatest solicitude upon everything that His Highness did. Being old she was naturally conservative and did not agree to changes that younger people would have liked to see brought about. It is well known that she was opposed to the Maharajah paying a visit to England, which it is thought he was anxious to do. It is needless to say that on account of her great age and the high respect in which she was held she exercised much influence in the Palace, and indirectly upon the affairs of the Province. Her many charities will long be remembered in Mysore, for these extended to every class of the community. The greatest honour was paid to her remains. Minute guns, corresponding to the age of the Maharani, were fired, troops accompanied the body to the burning ground and the shops in the place were closed. Large crowds lined the streets through which the procession passed, who showed the greatest grief at the loss sustained by the Royal family of Mysore and the Province at large. Everything was done that could be done to show respect to the memory of the departed, and the people expressed the great loss they had sustained in the death of the Maharani.

NOTIFICATION

The 27th March 1893

In announcing to the public the sad intelligence of the death of HER HIGHNESS THE DOWAGER MAHARANI DEVAJAMMANNI AVARU of SITAPURA, C. I., which occurred at 1 A. M. this morning, it is directed that all Public Offices and Courts in the State be closed to-day and tomorrow and again on the 4th, 5th and 6th of April 1893.

Minute guns corresponding to the age of Her Highness will be fired to-day at the Palaces in Mysore and Bangalore.

All flags should be kept at half-mast till the Subhasvikaram, which ceremony takes place on the 12th day (6th April).

OUR WATER SUPPLY

STILL the cry is for water. The shower that came down about a fortnight ago did some thing to relieve us for a time, but not much. Unless more come down soon we shall be in a bad way. Many of the tanks and wells are quite dry, and where there is water to be found it is muddy and hardly fit for use. In many parts of the City and the Civil and Military Station there is much trouble caused to the people, who have to go to a great distance in order to procure what they require, and even this is very bad. It is well known that for the last fifty years schemes have been talked about for the supply of water to this place. Thousands of minutes have been written, letters innumerable have been sent forth, and no result has followed. We are still without water, and likely to be for years to come. The authorities are still talking and writing, and they do not appear able to get beyond that. They are on the look out for some big scheme, one that will cost much money, and will last for ever. But while they are trying to find something, at a distance they are neglecting what lies at their own door. They are not attending to the reservoirs in our midst. There are many of these, and it is the belief of many that if they were properly looked after they would supply water enough for the whole place. Why then, it will be asked, are they not cleaned out? This is owing, we fancy, to their carelessness on the part of the Municipal authorities. They do not see the necessity of taking the work in hand, and so they do not set about it. The Dhurmambudi tank requires cleaning out and deepening. Some thing was done to it a few months ago, but not sufficient, and the silt taken out might have been used to form a bund so as to decrease the extent of the tank. It should be made deeper, while the surface at Ulsoor as it presents itself at present. But this is not all. The feeders must be restored. These have been cut off, and the water does not come into the tank of its own accord. Consequently it is never full. The water in it, as is well known, was pumped into it from Sankey's tank. If these feeders have been properly looked after the tank will never be a suitable reservoir for the City. There are other tanks also that require looking after. If we turn our attention to the Civil and Military Station we find matters in a worse state than in the City. The tanks in this part of the place are never cleaned out, and the result is that they hold very little water. Take the Ulsoor tank as an example. It is filled with silt, and as it is now dry all this could be taken out, and the reservoir could be made to hold a large quantity of water. But little or nothing is being done to deepen the tank, and when the rains comes down it will be too late. This reservoir might be made a couple of feet deeper than it is at present, and thus the extra volume of water that could be brought in would be very large. Once filled there would be no failure for years. But the authorities do not see matters in this light, and though the tank has been dry for months no attempt worth mentioning has been made to deepen it. Perhaps a start will be made when the rains set in. This is the way the Municipality generally works, and it cannot be called a good way. There is Sheshy tank. It is partially dry, but no steps are being taken to improve it. The dry silt has not been removed, and it will not be able to hold as much water as it did in former years. Every bit of silt that is not covered with water should be removed, and if this were done the reservoir would not dry up so soon as it now does. The smaller reservoirs should also be looked after, so that all the water they are capable of containing should come into them, and be utilised by the people. But in addition to cleaning out the tanks the feeders should be attended to. If these do not allow the water to come into the tanks they are useless. It is said that the feeders of the Ulsoor tank have been tampered with, and do not perform their duty. A good portion of the water that ought to come into the tank runs into the country and is wasted. This ought not to happen, and there is neglect somewhere. In the next place, the feeders of Sheshy tank are not in proper order, and thus much water is lost to the Station. The best should be made of the supply we have before we undertake anything more before we embark on great enterprises to bring in water for the inhabitants of the place. We should take our present reservoirs as a standard, and if they are not sufficient they should be supplemented by a supply from outside. But it is folly to wish for a water supply scheme on a large scale when water is wasted in the place, when the best is not made of the supply we now have. The authorities are guilty of great folly in refusing to utilise the water they can secure and express their willingness to spend large sums on schemes that would cost lakhs of rupees, and might not turn out a successful affair.

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Bettiah, K. C. S. I., died at Calcutta on the 20th from fatty degeneration of the heart and chronic asthma.

MR RUDRESH CHUNDER DUTT, C. I. E., Magistrate and Collector, second grade, on furlough, is promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, vice Mr. C. H. Powell, retired.

THE new paper, the *Westminster Gazette*, is printed on light green paper, in deference to a school of oculists who hold that it is bad for the eyes to read off white paper in railway trains.

MR P. RAMACHINDRA ROW'S TASK.—W (*Law Times*) hear that the local Government has forwarded the report of the Committee in the above case to the Government of India for final orders.

THE works at Hardwar to improve the sanitary condition of the town are making good progress. The stored Har ki pari pool has been lined with masonry as well as other pools, and masonry conduits are being built to bring a constant supply of fresh water from the Ganges into the pools.

WE (*Deccan Budget*) learn that Mr Veeraraghavalu Naidu, the former editor of the Hyderabad sheet of the Bangalore *Burning Ghat*, has obtained the permission of the Resident to start a paper in the Residency Bazaar under certain restrictions, the principal of which is that he is not allowed to comment on any political questions connected with this State.

IT is reported that Mr Firelly Norton has been retained by Nawab Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur, in the civil case now pending in the Original Side of the Hyderabad High Court against Sahib Mothi Lal, the leading firm of Native bankers in Hyderabad, from whom he claims the sum of 80 lakhs of rupees. Mr Norton will, it is said, receive Rs 1,000 a day.

PROGRESS is being made with the scheme for the establishment of a Pasteur Institute in the Punjab. In addition to Sir D. Fitzpatrick, who has consented to counten ance the movement, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces and the Commissioner of Sind have both expressed their sympathy with it. The draft scheme has been drawn up by Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Roe, and will be submitted to a Committee.

IT will probably be a great surprise to many of our native readers to know that the author of that popular play *Dambachary Vilasa* is still alive. He is K. Viswanatha Sastri, a retired District Munsiff of the Subordinate Service. He plays with his seventy years of age and paid a visit to Pondicherry *Le Progrès* office the other day. One contemporary says that Mr Viswanatha Mudaliar has devoted one-half of his long life to the cultivation of poetry.

A REMARKABLE story is told by the *Deccan Budget* in regard to the alleged extortion of a lakh of rupees by Nawab Sarvar Jung—who is alleged to be financing Mitra in the Sandal Pamphlet case—from Nawab Mehdi Hassan, the prosecutor in that case. The former indignantly denies the charge. A telegram to a contemporary states that "both parties are said to the Residency, who sees Hassan to-day (Friday) about it. Great excitement prevails." The *Budget's* story will be found in another column.

THE *Pioneer* says that Sir David Barbour's statement makes it plain that, unless economies are closely, additional taxes will have to be imposed. If Lord Herschell's Committee report in a sense hostile to such closing, legislation authorising fresh taxation will have to be undertaken. This can scarcely be done at Simla, so if the position is not cleared up during the next few days we may see the Viceroy's Council assembling in Calcutta early in July. So grave is the financial outlook that Government contemplate the possibility of a short monsoon session in Calcutta.

A CAPITAL article appears in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr Justice Amir Ali on "The Rupee and the Item of India." The author refuses to admit that the fall of the rupee damages only the Anglo-Indian, on the contrary, he contends that while wages have not risen, the prices of commodities have, so that the native cultivator and labourer are far worse off than they were before. He goes on to deny Mr Justice Amir Ali thinks that, failing bimetallism, nothing but a gold standard can save India from ruin.

IT is reported that the new proprietary of the *Indian Daily News* is of a heterogeneous character, and includes no less than four professions, viz., literary, financial, mercantile and legal. They are said to be all moneyed men, seven of them, a sort of hepta-archy. Our contemporary has already effected considerable improvements in its appearance, but the arrangement of its matter is not so attractive as it might be. Rivalry between it and the *English man* and *Statesman* is expected to be very keen—much to the benefit of the readers of the respective papers.

THE Government of India acting on the Memorial from the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, recently asked the opinion of the Local Government regarding the desirability of amending the Penal Code in harmony with the provisions of the Falsification of Accounts Act with a view to preventing fraudulent bankers and employees from escaping punishment. Messrs T. E. Allen Brighton, Wilson, Chase and Handley have now furnished replies advocating the change proposed, and the Lieutenant Governor recommends that legislation be once taken.

The Indian Spectator remarks:—Professor Karve of the Ferguson College, Mr Narhar Balkrishna Joshi, B. A., LL. B., and Mr Ramji Hari Chaubal deserve a word of praise for the changes they have displayed in acting according to their convictions. Hari has married a widow, sister of the second. The third kept his daughter unmarried till she passed her fifteenth year and now she has been given in marriage to Mr Narhar Joshi. The three gentlemen have thus demonstrated that they are made of tougher material than the majority of native reformers.

IN connection with Dr Hafkine's recent lecture in Calcutta on the subject of a preventive inoculation against cholera, a correspondent of the *Statesman* thinks that the time is opportune for discussing the treatment of those cases of cholera by the administration of opium. Mr P. A. Pirozy of Calcutta says our contemporary, has drawn the attention of the United States Government to the therapeutic uses of cobra venom, especially in cases of cholera, and Dr A. L. Smith also wrote on the same subject to General Merrill, the Consul General of the United States in Calcutta. Dr Smith had noted the success with which an improved preparation of the healing serpent "was combating the cholera epidemic" and he recommended the Government of Washington to issue a commission of medical experts to report on the new system.

HERE is an orthodox son who has paid the penalty for his orthodoxy. At the Lashkar Police Court, Bombay, on Monday, Mr W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Ba Hirom, named Lakshmi Valji, caused hurt to his mother Nanlabai, by means of a chisel on the 16th ultimo. The accused was of orthodox views, and was very much annoyed and enraged at his widowed mother's late marriage to a Hindu after the death of her first husband. On the 16th ultimo accused went home in the evening and began abusing his mother for remarrying, which he considered to be much against their religion. The excitement took up a chisel and made a wound on his neck just below the neck. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* writes:—The Governor Generalship of India and Council will not be vacant for some months, but I understand that an influential Minister in Opposition is anxious that the former Lord Lansdowne may be succeeded by Lord Spencer, who, in accordance with an arrangement virtually now in which the Liberal party was forming, Lord Stanley of Preston will be

replaced by Lord Aberdeen in the latter. Lord Brassey, who has been named as likely to succeed Governor General of Canada, is claimed for one of the highest Colonial Governorships, and he may yet be seen at Melbourne. If by the way, Lord Spencer goes to Calcutta, the opportunity may be taken by *Mr. Gladstone to gratify a wide-spread wish* within his own ranks and appoint a Member of the House of Commons as First Lord of the Admiralty

NAWAB SYED AHMED HOSSAIN, Police Magistrate of Cuddapah, had the other day on occasion while sentencing a juvenile offender to be punished for an offence, to show how justice could be *tempered with mercy*, without lowering the prestige and dignity of a Law Court This boy, who belonged to a respectable family, was charged with illtreating a sister in law of his, and surely the matter was one which ought not to have come to Court, in the interests of all parties concerned, it being merely a domestic affair But since the complaint was lodged in his court, the Magistrate seems bound to take cognizance of it, *and order* the boy to be whipped At this juncture, without waiting for the counsel came forward and presented to His Worship that the whipping might be administered in celebration of the Queen's birthday, if flogged by an official of the court, the future prospects of the boy would be marred for ever The Magistrate agreeing to the request, the brother of the accused application stripped *on the palm of each of his hands*

A PUBLIC meeting of the Under graduates Matriculation students of the Bombay University was held on Saturday for considering and adopting certain resolutions *of* University reform The following are the resolutions, which are to be sent to the Syndicate for consideration, were unanimously passed —(1) "that the students be supplied with the numbers of marks they may obtain in every questions in all papers set in examinations, or failing that the old system of marks in every paper be restored," (2) "That the merits of the Senate be [illegible] for the purpose" (3) "That the Matriculation be held twice a year to avoid the loss occasioned by the stopping of government grants, instead of trying to meet [illegible] in different examinations [illegible] University" (4) "That too be not compelled to appear again in [illegible] in which they have once passed, [illegible] right be given with certain restrictions [illegible] in Institutions the Senate might [illegible] " (5) "That the old system of [illegible] books for a cycle of five years [illegible]" (6) "That only one paper be [illegible] every day in all the examinations"

A Notification in the Bengal *Gazette* dated 7th ultimo, says —

hereby notified for general information that in the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 269 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1882, the Lieut Governor is pleased to order that and after the 1st day of April, 1893, trials of all offences of the following class shall be by jury before a Court of Sessions established in the Districts of the 24 Pergunnas, Hughli Burdwan, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna and Dacca, that is to say —

Offences defined in the following Chapters of the Indian Penal Code, viz ,—

Chapter VII (Offences against the public tranquillity)

Chapter XI (False evidence and offences against public justice).

Chapter XVI (Offences affecting the human body),

Chapter XVII (Offences against property),

and

Chapter XVIII (Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks), and attempts of, and attempts to commit, such offences.

2 The notification dated the 20th October, 1892, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th October 1892, is hereby cancelled.

Local and Provincial.

CLOSING OF COURTS AND OFFICES.—These are now closed for the Easter holidays; but most of them will re open to morrow

THE DEWAN —Returned from Mysore on Thursday last on account of the illness of a member of his family, but he will shortly return there.

RAILWAY POLICE.—The police of the Civil and Military Station will have charge of the Southern Mahratta line from the first of July next.

THE PALACE.—We find that a substantial enclosure wall is being constructed round the Palace grounds, the cost of which will be Rs 3,000

ELEPHANTS —These are giving much trouble to the Lockenbi forest, and Mr Shamnagar, Superintendent of the Keddahs, has gone there to try to catch them.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—This is anything but good at the present time as fever is very prevalent and influenza has taken hold of many, Coughs and colds are also prevalent, and upon the whole the health of the place is very bad

MR. THOMPSON CHETTY, Chief Judge of Mysore, has given Rs 10,000 to the Bowring Hospital at Bangalore, one half to be *devoted to the building of a Dispensary* for out patients which will be named after the generous donor, and the other half to be expended in the erection of a ward for women not yet named, to be called after his *wife's name.—Med*

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor Madras Mail

THE ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS

SIR,—The new Rules of election are most satisfactory whether to the Senate or to the Legislative Council in the Madras Presidency Age not less than 45 should be most seen and candidates for representation in order to have really sound and impartial opinion based on experience, represented well seen and accepted by fellow-subjects. Mr Hung has lived to see that impulsive and sentimental pledges about the marriage age of Hindu girls must be modified by circumstances, Mr. Ranade has seen that Panchayat is not in and so like institution, and Mr. Raghoo nath Row would not confound the widow-*marriage and the widowhood-respecting* castes at meals In educational and political measures directing the welfare of all circles and classes, only cool headed gentlemen of large sympathies and experience should be heard on behalf of the people—gentlemen whose actions are deliberate and calm I know several such gentlemen qualified to represent the Municipality and the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, but some of them are officials and almost all the rest are associated with the Government paid service I propose therefore to offer myself for election and am prepared to retire from official service and reside in Madras. I advocate education on national lines and taxation only for Government necessities.

A. SANKARAIAH, B. A., L. M. C.

22nd March.

A CRITIC OF A CRITIC.

SIR, It was very amusing to read Mr. Sankaraiyya's letter in last night's *Madras Mail* If there is one characteristic more than another which distinguishes our *sage* it is his whimsicalities and want of common sense. He is too addicted in his habits to be of any practical use to the world. His odd ideas about caste system, Hindu marriages, Hindu philosophy, etc, are too well known to need any reiteration here; and such a man talking of cool headedness, experience, &c, and offering himself to represent the educated class of Madras in the local council! Let us at the man's innocent audacity, it is only another instance of his childish fancies

Egmore, 28th March PROBIDIOUS

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

30th March 1893

The 11th March—No 15380—G. O. 48 92.—A Branch Combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Devangere on the 26th February 1893.

The 20th March—No. 15515—G 3710.—A third class combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Harihar on the 2nd March 1893

No 15565—G 3728—Mr. A. Cassoomamy Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. N. Narasimhagar, Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Office of the Kolar District on the forenoon of the 18th February 1893

The 22nd March 1893—No 15804—G 3818—Mr. B G. Krishnaiengar, (Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, employed on special duty relating to Irrigation Wells), to be Sub Division Officer of Closepet, Bangalore District, vice Mr. Syed Sayeedulla deceased, but to continue to be employed on special duty as above until further orders

Mr C V Raghavacharlu (Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class *Sub protem*) to act as Sub-Division Officer, Closepet during the absence of Mr. B G Krishnaiengar on other duty, or until further orders

No 15808—G 3822 Mr D Nambal Rao, Sub-Division Officer, Sagar, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Class Sub-Division Officer, with effect from 1st March 1893

No 15811—G 3825—The following promotions of Assistant Commissioners are ordered to fill existing vacancies in the various classes, with effect from 1st March 1893 and *without prejudice to the present employment of such of them* as are employed in other appointments —

1 Mr. D. Appa Rao, (*Sub protem* 1st Class) to be confirmed in 1st Class

From the 2nd to the 1st Class

2 Mr B Krishnaiengar,
Mr G Raghunatha Rao,
and Mr K Nagesa Rao

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class

3 M S R S Dhurayer,
Mr H. V. Nanjundaiya
and M. S Venkatanatha Iyer

From the 4th to the 3rd Class

Mr J W Knight,

No 15960—G 3785—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mohammad Raza, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk is granted ten days' casual leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No 15963—G 3759—Under Section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Mr. Narasimhagar, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar District, is invested with the power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes under Section 407 of the said Code

No 15964—G 3761—Mr. Mir Kumaluddin Ali Khan, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr N. Venkat Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the Chitaldroog District Treasury, on the afternoon of the 6th March 1893

No 15597—L F 40 92. Mr. Kandari Fathy Khan is appointed as a member for the Mandi Mohallah in the Mysore City Municipality in the room of Mr M. Shama Rao, resigned

The 23rd March 1893.—No. 15757—G 3783—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. K Hanumanta Rao is granted 5 days' casual leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No 15690—L F 90 92—Mr. Sankaraiya is appointed a member of the Kortagere Municipality in the room of Mr Chinnappa, deceased

The 27th March 1893 —No. 15932—G F 200 92—Mr. P N. Poroaiya, Deputy Commissioner Hassan District, is granted casual leave for one week from 1st April 1893 or such other date as he may avail himself of it

Mr Muhammad Ali, Sub Division Officer, French Rocks, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Hassan, during the absence of Mr Purnaiya on leave or until further orders.

No. 15935—G 3789—Under the terms of Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, C Shamnagar, Amildar of Madgere Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 N Aiyangrenagar, Deputy Amildar of Yelahalli, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Madgere Taluk during the absence of C. Shamnagar on leave or until further orders.

3 H. Keshavachar, Revenue Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kolar District, *is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and* 3rd Class Magistrate of Yelahalli Sub-Taluk, during the absence of N. Alamgirnaiengar on other duty or until further orders.

No. 15937—G 3532.—Under Article 189 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Gundappa, Amildar of the Chitaldroog Taluk, is granted 6 weeks' privilege leave, with effect from 1st April 1893 or such other date as he may avail himself of the same

2 S Krishna Iyer, Deputy Amildar of Harihar, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Chitaldroog Taluk during the absence of Amildar Gundappa on leave or until further orders

3. Keshavaya, Judicial Head Munshi of the Chitaldroog Deputy Commissioner's Office, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Harihar, during the absence of S Krishna Iyer on other duty or until further orders.

The 24th March 1893

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Mysore Public Works Department, Local, with effect from the dates specified —

Mysore Division Mr C Madhava Rao, A C E, Apprentice Engineer, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade 1st January 1893 Permanent

Kolar, Mr K Prabhakara Rao, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer 1st Grade 15th March 1893 *Substantive Protem*

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR"

Not a hundred miles from Bangalore, the following amusing and unique episode occurred :—

Scene—*Court, presided over by a Native* Judge, Members of the Bar, and amongst them several Advocates present.

Case called on—First witness examined and cross-examined

Judge—(Addressing Advocate for prosecution) Have you any re examination?

Advocate—No Sir

Judge—Is that the form you address me?

Advocate—*I don't know*, Sir whether I have been in any way disrespectful

Judge—(in a very excited and petulant manner)—There, there, you are again calling me Sir' Am I Sir seated on the Bench? I may be Sir outside, but I am Sir on this bench? I want my title—give me my title.

Advocate —(aghast)—' Sir" is a most respectful mode of address How would the Court wish me to address it?

Judge (gesticulating)—Ask, ask, ask, ask, all the Advocates round you, how I am to be addressed. They will tell you. Why do you ask me? You are a Member of the Bar and you should know.

Advocate—In the *Presidency* towns the Magistrate is addressed as "Your worship," and very frequently as "Sir"

The Advocate addressing one of the members of the Bar in a loud whisper, asked—"How does this Court wish to be addressed?" and on receiving the reply "Your honour," the Advocate rose up and blandly said—"May it please your Honour?"

Judge (smiling pleasantly) Ah! that's right,—that is right—now you have got it. Call the next witness.

The case then proceeded —*Law Times*

General News.

A FRENCH contemporary reminds us of the legend current in Normandy to explain the fact of February only having twenty eight days It seems that in his youth February was an incorrigible gambler He always lost, and yet could not be persuaded to swear off. Finally, on one occasion he was playing with his comrades January and March, and though already cleaned out, ventured on another throw and lost Having nothing else to pay his debts with, he presented them each with a day And that is the reason why January and March have each thirty one days, while, February has only twenty-eight.

THE *bael*, or wood apple, tree, its fruit and root, besides possessing well-known medicinal properties, would also seem to possess that other very desirable quality of driving snakes away from its vicinity, as was demonstrated a few days ago by an Indian baksu. A snake charmer had visited him and was exhibiting several species of snakes, when the *baksu* produced a small piece of the *bael* tree root, which he tied to the end of a stick, and held out to each snake in succession, with the result that they one and all recoil from it apparently *violently excited* The *process was repeated* over and over with the same result.

A FAITHFUL PUNJABI writing in the *Indian Magazine* shows that at Dewali gambling is regarded by the Hindus as a "religious duty," and has been enjoined upon them by the priests from time immemorial as a theological dogma, the idea being that the souls of those who do not indulge in *jooa* will enter the bodies of donkeys. To avoid calamity in the East, "the simple minded Hindu, the few educated ones excluded, tries to play the abstractive game as much as possible, so that by accumulating the whole benefit derived from such playing he may be able to get rid of this donkey life in the world to come." Gambling houses in the provinces are said to be protected from disturbance by the simple method of collecting rupee a month from their frequenters and handing the total sum over to the Police

---

THE following is an extract from a letter from the son of Dr. Lattner to Mohamolopadhya Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna on the question of the Hindu sea-voyage movement:—"Dr. Lattner has read with great pleasure your learned paper on this subject and for the Xth Congress. He hopes that you will be good enough to keep him well-informed of whatever is done in this matter in Calcutta or elsewhere either for publication in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* (if so desired) or for his private information. I may add that he has arranged with the Managing Director of the P. and O. Company to introduce all requisite caste arrangements on board these steamers, so that your Committee of high caste Hindus, intending to visit England, had better communicate with him.

THE following is said to be the substance of a conversation held between a European and a Hindu member of the Jury Commission:—

European member.—Here is the Report; please sign it.

Hindu Member.—Let me have a look at its content

E. M.—That is scarcely necessary.

H. M.—But how can I sign a paper which I have not seen?

E. M.—But how can we submit a unanimous report, if we go on quarrelling over the terms?

H. M.—Yes; a unanimous report would be good thing, if that were possible.

E. M.—What is the impossibility? Only follow my example. (He shuts his eyes and puts down his name.)

H. M.—What then?

E. M.—Why, follow my example; shut your eyes and sign. You cannot possibly have any scruple to do as I have done.

H. M.—Certainly not. Let me write the Report, and I shall sign the Report with closed eyes, and I hope you will have then no objection to sign it in the same manner.

E. M. Pardon me, you are a little hot reasonable. English is a rich language. We can construct sentences in a manner capable of several meanings. You can understand them in your own way, most agreeable to you. If you are to take something, you must be prepared to give something in return.

H. M.—That is a dangerous game. I once handled, on a Railway platform, an eight anna piece to a Khansama for a cup of tea, asking him to take four annas for the beverage and return the balance. The man took the coin, and said he had no change and that he must go Mahat for it. The result was that the train moved, and I lost my four annas. So you see, it is not good policy to indulge in the fond hope that when you had given something, you would get something in return.

E. M.—Why, you ought to have alighted at the next station, and proceeded at once to the nearest Court, and sued the man for your balance. I dare say that with a good proof of identity, you could have got a decree for the lost amount. If, in the same manner, the Government takes what you give and does not give you anything in return you can sent a long memorial, nay, convene a public meeting and protest. The Government is always open to receive petitions.

Here the members reduced the conversation to a whisper, and the Reporter could hear nothing further.—*Patrika.*

Extracts.

ANOTHER HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

Hyderabad is once more in a great commotion. The story we are about to relate is on every lip, and to preserve silence any longer with regard to it would be either regarded as foolish affectation or widely misconstrued. Besides, as is ever the case here when rumour is on the move, it increases its bulk as it rolls, until the original nucleus of truth is hidden under a heap of exaggeration. It is, therefore, due to our readers that the facts, as near as they can be obtained, should be made known. Even without the fantastic additions that have been made to the story, the matter is sufficiently grave as it stands. A charge of extortion has been made to the Resident by the Nawab Mehdi Hassan against the Nawab Sewar Jung. So much is known to all, but as to the details of the charge, various versions are in circulation. So far as we can learn, the true version is as follows:—The Nawab Sewar Jung, the Miscellaneous Secretary to His Highness, as is well known and openly avowed, is supporting the defence of Mitra, the accused in the notorious Pamphlet Case. It is alleged that lately, on funds becoming low, the Nawab informed the aforesaid, either personally or by message that it was his intention to ask his Highness for the sum of one lakh, whether as an advance or otherwise does not appear. It is said that the Minister remonstrated with Sewar Jung against this step, pointing out that the matter would be sure to come out, and that it would be certain to be misconstrued to the detriment of the good name of the Nizam, as it had been already publicly alleged and widely thought that his Highness was surreptitiously supporting the defence of Mitra, or rather the prosecution of Mehdi Hassan. The Nawab, however, it is further alleged, would not be turned from his purpose, and hastily said that get the money he must, and, if no one else came to his aid, he had no alternative but to invoke that of his Master. This was regarded as equivalent to a threat, and in consultation with his advisers and solely from motives of loyalty, and to save his Master's name, the Minister sent the lakh to Nawab Sewar Jung out of his own pocket

Such, as far as we can learn, are the alleged facts upon which the Resident has been asked to take action and see justice done. There is also another story about an attempted extortion of three lakhs, but we have not succeeded in getting at the bottom of this allegation with such degree of certainty as to justify our saying anything about it now. The Resident communicated with the Minister, and the latter had a long interview with his Highness on the subject. The Nawab Sewar Jung indignantly denies the truth of the story, and alleges, we understand, that the money, was paid by the Minister by way of a bribe, and, that so far from profiting by it he at once placed the notes in His Highness' Treasury, with the object of bringing the matter to the notice of his Highness on the first opportunity.—*Deccan Budget*

"A STRANGE PHENOMENON"

Under this heading the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* publishes the following from "a well-known pleader of Howrah":—"One Babu Ambica Charan Banerjee, Naib, employed under Babu Mangala Charan Ghosh, Zemindar of Rayna, in the District of Burdwan had lost his father sometime ago. A few months after this, Ambica Charan's presence at Burdwan was required to look after some cases then pending in the Courts there. He had left Rayna early in the morning, and it was about noon when he came to the side of the Damodar River. This noble River, which presents an awful aspect, when in flood during the rains, looks like a desert on a small scale at other seasons, being almost completely dried up, leaving only a small stream of crystal water winding in the middle of a vast expanse of sandy plain. There is a long line of jungle composed of reed and prickly shrubs along the Burdwan side of this vast sandy expanse. But barring this jungle there is nothing which can obstruct the view of a person standing on this plain, for some miles together. The distance from the bank opposite Burdwan to the little stream is about 20 minutes' walk, and is one unbroken sheet of dreary waste. When Ambica Charan began to tread on this waste, the sun had risen to the meridian and not a human being could be seen, as far as his eye could reach. He had crossed the plain on the side of the stream opposite Burdwan and was about to plunge in the water, when he espied a man issue from the jungle and walk towards him. Ambica Charan's distance from this man being very great he could not, at first, mark anything about him; but as they approached towards each other, Ambica Charan's interest in the stranger was roused as he marked in him the features and the gait peculiar to his deceased father. They drew closer and the stranger plunged into the stream and there could be no mistaking; the stranger was none other than Ambica Charan's father in his travelling gains, although he had died pretty long ago. Ambica Charan was petrified. He came to a stand still, a clammy perspiration covering his whole frame. Presently the unwelcome visitor came in front of him and with a smile on his face inquired, and lo! it was his father's voice, "What my young fellow, how deep is the water?" Ambica could not utter a word, he felt as if he was going down. But the spirit father instead of waiting for an answer walked past him. It was critical moment for Ambica, he made one supreme effort and was soon on the opposite shore. When once there he began to walk as quickly as his legs could carry him. But after a couple of minutes a man was seen coming towards him. The presence of another human being infused courage into Ambica Charan's mind. He at once stopped and turned round to see his father; but lo! there was not a single soul behind him. No ordinary human being could have crossed such a distance in the short space of two minutes."

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

30th March 1893.

Several members took part to-day in the discussion on the Budget at the Imperial Council. The Viceroy brought the debate to a close, touching on the points referred to by the different speakers, and in the course of his remarks, after showing that, with such a fall in exchange, the financial difficulties increased at a progressive rate, he said. "It is this prospect, and this alone, that makes the outlook so alarming. In other respects I believe the financial position of this country to be perfectly sound. Our total indebtedness is not great, and the larger part of it has been incurred upon useful works, for which the State obtains a fair return, or which may, at all events, be regarded as valuable assets. We have been extremely careful to avoid reckless borrowing, and we have indeed met out of ordinary revenue many liabilities which in other countries would have been provided for out of borrowed capital. Our land revenue has, as the Financial Member has shown, risen steadily in spite of somewhat adverse circumstances, and it will continue to rise. Our income from railways is progressive, and the gradual development of our commercial lines will, I feel no doubt, add still further to our resources. The large expenditure which has taken place during recent years upon special defences should, in the course of the next two years, come to an end and our Military Budget will be thereupon relieved of a sum of some forty or fifty lakhs per annum. These accessions of wealth would, in all probability, contribute once the gradual fall in our revenue from opium, a revenue which is threatened both by Chinese competition and by political influences, but for the continued fall in the gold value of the rupee. It is, however, manifestly to well-to that although we now take Rx 25,000,000 land revenue from the people of India, instead of the Rx 21,000,000 which we received twenty years ago, the larger sum, in terms of rupees by no each case convert into same rupees at the price of the day, represents only fifteen and a half million pounds instead of the nineteen and a half millions for which the smaller sum was at the changeable in the seventies. The same falling off has taken place in the gold value of our receipts from other kinds of taxation. The taxpayer's contribution, measured in rupees increases steadily; but measured by the standard made use of by the countries with which two thirds of our business is transacted, the standard in which one third of our own liabilities have to be met, it has shrunk below the level at which it stood in the seventies; and if the United States of America were to discontinue their purchases of silver, and a further fall in the gold value of the rupee were to follow, none of the resources which I have indicated would enable us to meet the catastrophe in which we should find ourselves for the moment involved.

"It would not suit me to find that we are asked, under these circumstances, why we do not take the public into our confidence, and tell them, at least hypothetically, in what manner we believe that we might extricate ourselves from a position of so much anxiety. I must, however, express my entire concurrence in the view of the Hon. Financial Member when he told the Council that it would be idle for us to disclose the nature of the remedies to which we may be driven to resort, until we have been made aware of the decisions of the Home authorities in regard to the Currency Question. It is conceivable that the effect of that decision may be to give early if not immediate, relief to our finances. On the other hand, if that relief is not obtained, the situation will probably not remain as it is. If it is not improved, it will, but as it now is, probably change for the worse—and no conjectures which we can make will help us to gauge beforehand the dimension of the difficulty which might then confront us. That we should, in this event, have to raise large sums by taxation does not admit of a doubt. How large they will be we have no means of judging, and we cannot, therefore, say how they might best be raised. The hon members and the public generally are perfectly well aware of the sources to which the Government of India is wont to look for an increase of revenue, but it would be not only useless, but mischievous, to discuss projects for new taxation at a moment when we are in ignorance of the amount of revenue which we should require in order to restore the financial equilibrium. I have only one observation to add upon this subject, which is, that should we find it necessary during the present summer to resort to new taxation, in order to meet the deficit, we do not think it would be consistent with our duty to legislate for the purpose at Simla, and we should, therefore, in the event which I have contemplated, not hesitate, if necessary, to call the Council together again at Calcutta for a special session. Whether this course will, or will not, be necessary is absolutely out of our power to determine at the present time.

"There is one other matter to which I must add a few words. It is that to which reference has been made by the Hon. Mr Stevens and the Hon. D. Ladhabhai. I am not at all surprised that they should have mentioned it, as that they should have reminded the Council of the grievous hardship to which European officers in the services of the Government of India have lately been subjected, owing to the rapid fall of exchange which has taken place during the last two years. Nor have I any complaint to make of the Hon. M. Stevens's account of what passed when, at the end of January I had the honour of receiving at Government House a deputation from Services. I certainly expected that by the time the Budget Statement would be made, the suspense to which I referred would have been terminated, and I looked forward to including in our financial arrangements for the coming year a suitable provision, either of a temporary or permanent character, to meet the case of the Services. I felt no doubt that these expectations were shared by our officers, and that it was generally, and I must say not unreasonably, expected that the Budget statement would contain some specific engagement as to their case. No provision has been made by my hon friend. I trust that the omission will not be regarded as an indication that we desire to shirk the question, or to postpone it to a considerable or for a day longer than we can help. As a matter of fact the Government of India has, since the deputation was received, submitted to the Secretary of State specific proposals with this object, and suggested to him that provision for meeting these proposals should be made in the Budget. I have been authorised by his Lordship to make public, in his own words, the reasons for which he has found it impossible to sanction the necessary provision being made in the Budget. He telegraphed to me on the 7th of March as follows:—'I really regret losses falling on European officers and am prepared to give consideration to any measures or suggestions by you for mitigating the grievances which you represent. It is impossible to determine what measures should be taken apart from the questions now before me with respect to the currency, a decision upon which cannot be much longer delayed, but which cannot be expected before the Budget.' That is how the case of the Services stands, and I think it will be evident to the House, in view of what I have said, that it is beyond our power for the present to do more than has been already done."—*The Madras Times*

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1893. [No. 14.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English ..	3—0—0 ...	1—12—0
Kanarese ...	1—0—0 .	1—12—0
English & Kanarese ..	6—0—0 ...	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage.)

English ...	4—0—0 ...	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0 .	2—8—0
English & Kanarese ..	8—0—0 ...	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to secure the advance rates are required to send their subscription within a month, from the date of their applications. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 *Months. Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.*

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line ... 0 2 0
For the second and each following insertion ... 0 1 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday, prior to Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly.

Contract Advertisements entered into reasonable terms.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Order, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter at the rate by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not received.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B GHOSE'S SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs. 1. per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 5 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY.

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 19-8—for the complete cure—one only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1-8 for complete cure—One week. Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile.

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND P. P. COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL. H. S. OLCOTT.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Occulta Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

FIREWOOD

Tenders for the supply of 150 to 250 tons per mensem of firewood to the Central Distillery will be received up to the 15th April 1893.

For further particulars apply Agent to Messrs Parry and Co., Central Distillery Bangalore.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Berlin, 2nd April—Germany has adopted a new explosive to replace gunpowder. Experiments which have been recently conducted show that the explosive possesses the characteristics of being smokeless, giving no recoil, and scarcely heating the guns. It consists of a fatty substance and explodes only when another substance is introduced. It is applicable to existing artillery and to rifles, which, however, require modifying.

Bombay, 3rd April—The New Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir George White, and Lady White arrived yesterday morning by the Mail steamer *Rome*, and proceeded to Government House as guests of Lord Harris.

Allahabad, 3rd April.—In connection with the negotiations between England and China regarding the Burma Chinese Frontier, the British Government will on no consideration send a tribute to China. A small Burmese Mission with a few little presents will go, not to Pekin, but to the Governor of Yunnan

London, 5th April—Mr. Balfour yesterday witnessed from the platform at Belfast a grand procession of Loyalists, who passed by with bands playing and colours flying. The procession took three hours to file past, and the enthusiasm displayed was boundless. Speaking later on at a mass meeting, Mr. Balfour said that he hoped that Ulster would never have to fight for her liberties, but what was justifiable against tyrannical Kings might be also justifiable against a tyrannical majority.

New York, 3rd April—The United States Treasury has purchased 340,000 ounces of silver, C., at $83 55 to $83 60.

Allahabad, 4th April—News of somewhat serious import comes from Quetta. It is stated that the Khan of Khelat, in a fit of anger, *murdered* his Prime Minister and mutilated others of its officials. Troops are held in readiness at Quetta to move to Bagh, where the Khan now is, or to Khelat if he should go there. The Government of India has called upon him to furnish an explanation, and also to release certain prisoners whose lives are supposed to be in jeopardy. No reason is assigned for this extraordinary outbreak on the part of His Highness, but it seems probable that he feared a conspiracy against his life.

London, 5th April—The British Consul at Brest reports that fifty-one deaths from cholera have taken place at Lorient since the 22nd March. Mr. Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, has issued a circular to all port officials in the United Kingdom enjoining them to exercise extreme caution with arrivals from the infected port.

Cairo, 5th April—The Egyptian Ministry has rejected the majority of British proposals for reform in the mixed tribunals, objecting especially to any increase in the foreign element.

Allahabad, 5th April—Further particulars regarding the recent affair at Khelat state that a short time ago the Khan killed five of his wives, whom he accused of unfaithfulness, and also mutilated two of his officials, who complained to the Agent of the Governor General. A few days ago he also killed his Prime Minister, together with his father and young son. The Minister was accused of not having looked after the Khan's interests properly in his relations with the Agent to the Governor General and the Political Agent. The Agent has imposed a fine of Rs 40,000 for the benefit of the relations of the murdered persons, and threatened that in case of non payment, a column of troops will be sent to enforce it, the cost of troops being charged to the Khan. The Khan has submitted and the incident is believed to have ended.

Lahore, 5th April—The inhabitants of Khelat have been thrown into a state of excitement over the autocratic action of their Khan, who is the ruling Chief of Khelat, a tributary State in Beluchistan situated about one hundred miles from Quetta. It appears that the Wazir of Khelat did something to displease the Khan, who in return ordered the execution of the Wazir, his son, his father, and another relative. It is said that they were taken to the graveyard near the town of Bagh, where they were beheaded by the executioners of State by order of the Khan. Major Temple, Political Agent at Khelat has gone to Quetta to confer with the Agent of the Governor-General of Beluchistan on these matters. It is also believed that a detachment of British and Native troops at Quetta and Pishin have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness, should their services be required.

London, 7th April—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, emphasised the gravity of the problem which was a curse to the House of Commons. The Bill, he said, sought to give that contentment which was the secret of Imperial strength. In discussing the details of the Bill, Mr. Gladstone said that many Members of the British House of Commons would probably belong to the Irish Parliament, and thus remain in Dublin and not attend in London. The financial proposals of the Bill were subject to reconsideration, and he suggested that it might be possible to levy a contingent quota on Ireland in the event of Great Britain engaged in war.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in moving the rejection of the Bill, criticised the proposals contained in it *seriatim*. The Irish Members, he said, accepted the Bill as an instalment, knowing well how to mould it to their ends. It afforded, he said, no prospect of peace and would entail new coercion, and that law abiding subjects in England would never accept the scheme.

Sir Seymour King strongly opposed the Bill as involving revolution.

Lahore, 6th April—This evening the *Civil and Military Gazette* publishes the following:—"We have just received news from our own correspondent on the Frontier which may be relied upon as true, and which is of most serious import. The Russians have appeared in Wakhan at Sarhad, and from that place have called upon the Afghans to surrender the fort of Panja (the Kila Panja of the maps) to them. Their threatening message has, as far as we know, remained unanswered by the Amir's Commandant, and it is probable that a collision is imminent. The Russians announce as their justification of the extraordinary step of invading country with which they are not at war, and which is protected from them by a definitive agreement which they themselves entered into with the Government of India, that it is on account of the evil that they are compelled to march into Afghan Wakhan. At Murghabi, where the Russian cantonment we

formed, many cattle died from the severity of the weather, and not only did provisions grow scarce, but life became unsupportable for men no less than for animals."

The Sawal Sessions Court was opened at Sukkur on Monday. Seven men were accused, of whom three turned Queen's evidence. Two of the latter both state that the whole gang was hired by Rajah Ram Sing, brother of the Maharajah of Kashmir, to commit the murder.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1893.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY

The financial condition of India at the present time is far from satisfactory, in fact, it has rarely been worse, and the cause is not far to seek. It has been brought about by the low rate of exchange now obtaining, and which may continue much longer, if it does not grow worse. The value of the rupee is now only a little more than one shilling and two pence, so that the home charges are something enormous. At the last sitting of the Viceregal Council Lord Lansdowne told the country exactly how matters stood, the yawning gulf that had been created by exchange, and how this was to be filled up by taxation. We were told that we were within measurable distance of fresh taxation, and that this would be of a very onerous kind. It is well to know the worst though this may not be pleasant, and the country now knows the worst. It knows that fresh imposts have to be placed upon the people, though it has not been told in what direction. Probably the income tax will be increased, and other burdens will be laid upon the shoulders of the inhabitants of the land. The Viceroy and the present rate of exchange, low though it is, may go down still lower, and this means higher taxation. The income of the State cannot be made to square with expenditure, because the exchange will not allow this to be done. Matters have been going on from bad to worse, and the British Government either cannot, or will not afford any help. A commission has been appointed with Lord Herschell at its head, but the members are not unanimous as to what course ought to be pursued. All sorts of views are held on the subject, and it is generally believed that the Home Government will take advantage of this and do nothing. According to the authorities there is only one course to be pursued—taxation must be placed upon the people, and of an "onerous kind." But it is strange that it did not strike the Viceroy to first try to cut down expenditure, not a little here and there, but systematically. There are many ways in which this could be done; there are many offices that are quite superfluous, but the holders of which are paid a large sum of money. Some of the public works now being pushed on will do the country no good and might be allowed to stand over for years, if not for ever. In many ways a saving could be effected without impairing the machinery of Government. But it is the home charges that are such a drain upon this country. Every year a large sum has to be sent from India to England to meet certain expenditure, and every rupee thus dispatched is only worth a little more than a shilling and two pence. It will thus be seen what a tremendous loss has to be sustained when the demand is in sterling. It requires about seventeen rupees to make a pound, and the coin we use may go still lower. That is to say seventeen or even eighteen may be wanted before very long. It is with regard to these home charges that reduction must begin. The amount sent must be cut down and very materially before any great change can be brought about in the condition of the finances. There must be less money sent to England, and then the condition of exchange would not be so much felt. There are many retired servants of Government at home who have to receive their pensions in pounds, and for this a large sum has to be transmitted annually. This drains the Indian exchequer, and when the financial statement is made there is a deficit. Then again, stores are got out from home, and these have to be paid for in sterling. The Government should look upon it as a duty to purchase what they can in this country. Just the opposite is the case at present; this country is ignored, and every thing, however insignificant it may be, is sent for from England. The authorities do not like to get stores in India, and throw obstacles in the way of those who wish to do so. Several reasons have been assigned for this, some of them not very creditable. But the rulers ought to be able to see the advantage of purchasing what may be required in India, instead of sending to England, and they should compel those under them to perform their duty in this respect. There is, however, something more than this. India is charged for many things most unfairly. The Home Government puts anything it can upon the finances of this country. If the home charges were *overhauled* many strange things would be brought to light; the way in which India was wronged—we might say cheated—would be made plain to the world, and the sense of England would be compelled to do some just co to India, though perhaps not as much as the occasion might require. It is quite clear that a financial crisis is at hand; something must be done to counteract the nature of exchange, and the Viceroy can see nothing before him but taxation. The people are overtaxed as matters now stand, and should any more burdens be placed upon them they may break down altogether. It should be remembered that the people suffer from the low rate of exchange as well as the Government. The price of food has risen while wages remain in much the same condition as they did years ago, and it would be very hard to place upon them more taxes than they now pay, and the result might be disastrous in more ways than one.

SICKNESS IN THE CITY

At the present time there is much sickness in Bangalore, more especially in the City. Fever prevails to a great extent, many deaths have occurred in consequence, and it is feared that many more will succumb. The cause is set down to the bad water supply of the place, this is of the worst kind, so nothing like liquid mud. The water in the tanks is wretched stuff, while that in the wells is brackish, and not fit for use. Hence it is not to be wondered at that fever is found everywhere, and that other diseases are prevailing to an alarming extent. But all the sickness in the place must not be set down to bad water. The sanitary condition of the City is anything but satisfactory. The drains are left uncleansed, and they give out very bad smells. In many parts of the place the drains are so in ruin that the sewage cannot run away, but stands to contaminate the air all about. A little attention on the part of the Municipal engineer would remedy this evil, and prevent a great deal of sickness. Then again, the larger drains are not properly conserved, and they add very materially to the unhealthiness of the place. In fact, the whole sanitation of the City requires to be overhauled, and a change brought about. Everything should be removed that would be likely to be detrimental to health, and the causes of unhealthiness should be sought out, and remedies supplied. It is to be feared that the shower of rain we had about three weeks ago has not tended to improve the place. It was not sufficient to wash away all the filth, and helped to stir up what was wrong. It is certain that since the shower fell about the middle of March that sickness has increased, and to an alarming extent. It is probable that this will continue till we have a thoroughly good downpour, one that can wash the place, and carry away all the sewage and other impurities that are now contaminating the air. But there is no reason why every precaution should not be taken to improve matters as much as possible; may the drains should not be cleansed, and the accumulations of filth removed, so that the air may be contaminated as little as possible.

Occasional Notes

The new edition of "Aitchison's Treaties and Sunnuds," which has been prepared by Mr J. Crawford, of the Foreign Office, is expected to be issued about the 1st May.

We learn that a despatch published in Calcutta states that Lord Kimberley has decided to push forward immediate legislation in this country as a matter of urgency.

A telegram from Dibrugarh reports that the Assam Oil Syndicate has struck a rich oil field at Digboy at a depth of one thousand feet. The oil flowed copiously, rising nearly 35 feet.

The mother-in-law of the ex Amir Yakub Khan, *now at Dehra Dun, has been deported* to Peshawar from Kabul under suspicion of keeping up a correspondence with Yakub Khan. She belongs to a Jamshidi family, and is a native of Herat.

In an interview with a newspaper correspondent at Washington, President Cleveland has expressed the opinion that there is no use in asking Congress to repeal the Silver Purchase Act till the pressure of financial hard times has thoroughly aroused public opinion on the subject.

Professor Simonds, of Hamburg, has shown by careful experiments that flies can infect articles, and especially sauces, with cholera germs. It is, in his opinion, necessary to keep flies away from alimentary liquids, and also anything from which they might derive the infection.

A monster meeting was held at Kurwar in Bombay of all the fishing tribes on the coast to memorialize Government against the prohibition and removal of saltearth for curing fish, the only means of livelihood of thousands of the poorest fishers along the Konkan Coast. Great distress will be caused to them should Government decline the indulgence.

Mr H B Grigg, British Resident at Travancore, has, we learn, under consideration a route for the extension of the railway from Palghat to Trichinopoly which will obviate the tunnelling which the original proposal for this line involves, and which on account of the heavy outlay has hitherto been an obstacle in the way of carrying out the scheme.

The Government of India has appointed a Commission to inquire into the charges of unnatural offences made by five men of the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment against Archdeacon Noyes. The Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma will preside, the other members being a Deputy Commissioner to be chosen by the Local Government and a military officer to be nominated by the Government of India. The proceedings will be public.

It is reported from Belfast that an order was lately given by an Ulster driver in firearms for 100,000 Martini-Henry rifles. The English firm receiving the order at once held a meeting of the Directorate, who decided to communicate with the Government. The reply received was, it is said, to the effect that fulfilment of the order could not be permitted. But if all this is not "bogus," Ulster will probably soon receive a supply of rifles "made in Germany."

Opponents of women's rights should, says Mr Stead, seriously emigrate to South east Alaska, where the dominion of the male is so absolute—according to a paper written by Professor Stevenson in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*—that, when childbirth approaches, the mother is driven from home, and compelled to find shelter for herself in the woods, nomatter what the season may be. A similar inhuman custom prevails among some castes in Mysore.

Under the new Councils Act, the Corporation of Calcutta will in due course be asked to make the required nominations of the Members it elects to send to the Bengal Legislative Council. Messrs Joy Gobind Law, Kally Nath Mitter and Surendra Nath Banerjee are said to be candidates for nomination. Among the candidates to represent the University of Calcutta the most likely will, it is thought, be Rai Bahadur Ram Coomar Sarvadhikari, the editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, and formerly Tagore Law Professor.

A Chinese paper reports a case which occurred recently of a man burying his own son alive, because he had joined a band of desperate characters at Chefoo. The reason given for the horrible deed was the fear that he should ruin his whole family by his misdeeds. "Neither the panther nor the tiger, wild and savage beasts that they are," says the writer of the paragraph, "eat or kill their own whelps; and why should a man, possessed of knowledge and a sense of right and wrong do that which even the beasts of the field never do?" Of course a son being the exclusive property of his progenitor, the authorities have taken no notice of the matter.

Last week, says a contemporary's correspondent, a Pathan travelling by train was seized at the Sukkur Station in possession of two human heads and a sharp dagger concealed in a bag. It appears that when the train from Karachi stopped at Sukkur there was the usual rush for seats. In one carriage forty seats had just been occupied, when the occupants began to be conscious of a very offensive smell, which grew intolerable, and they therefore reported the matter to the Station Master, who caused a search to be made when, to the horror of the students by, two human heads with a dagger were found in the Pathan's bag. To one or two questions put to him the Pathan replied in Pushtu, which no one could understand, and eventually he was handed over to the Police.

The case in which a young guard named Price, of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, was committed to the Court of Sessions by the Political Agent of Jeypore for attempting to commit an outrage on a native lady travelling by train with her mother and children from Phulera to Jeypore, has caused a great sensation throughout Rajputana. The case lasted three days. The Assessors gave opinions to the effect that the guard was guilty of attempting to commit the offence, but the Commissioner believed that the guard had actually committed the offence. As this would call for a more severe punishment than he is empowered to give, he has recommitted the case for trial to the High Court in the North Western Provinces, Allahabad.

An immense fortune is, according to a Russian paper, shortly to be claimed from the Bank of England. The widow of a rich English Jew, Oushy Levi, deposited her capital in the Bank in 1803. This capital, with its interest, now amounts to £60,000,000. Numerous claimants have from time to time appeared, but only one, an American lady, Miss Hamerie, succeeded lately in proving her title to one forty-fifth part, the whole of the remainder going to the Russian subject Anna Finkelstein, *née* Levi, the wife of a jeweller at Ismail, at the mouth of the Danube. She has only to produce certificates of the birth of her father and of his uncle, through whom she is the direct heiress. These certificates are stated to be easily procurable from Furth, in Bavaria.

Mackland Provision.

THE RESIDENT—Left for the Hills on Saturday last, where he will remain for something.

THE CHIEF COURT—Owing to the Judges of this Court being absent in Mysore, the cases set down for the 7th of this month were posted for the 8th, when they were heard.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE—Mr Justice Krishna Murti has been granted an extension of leave for one month, and Mr C. Meenick says will continue to act for him during the time he is away.

THE LATE DOWAGER MAHARANI,—All the offices in the Civil and Military Station as well as the Bank of Madras were closed on Wednesday last in respect for the memory of this dear used lady.

THE WEATHER—This is very hot just now, and many people are of opinion that the place has never before experienced such heat. There is no signs of rain; the water is very low and the place is very unhealthy.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

6th April 1893

The 25th March 1893—15965—G 3839—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations R. Muthiya Rao, Amildar of the Arsikere Taluk, was granted 5 days' casual leave of absence, with effect from the 13th March 1893.

No 15969—G 3 217 92—Nanjunaiah, Amildar of the Nanjangud Taluk, having availed himself of the 26 days' privilege leave sanctioned to him in Notification No 9878—G 3 217 92 of the 26th December 1892, and the 7th February 1893 and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the said leave, *viz.*, 5 days, is hereby cancelled.

No 16081—G 3876.—Mr N. Narasimmaiyangar, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr A. Cooppuswamy Mudliar assumed, charge of the Mysore City Municipality on the afternoon of the 21st February 1893.

No 16082—G 3877—Mr T. Rajah Chetty, Treasurer of the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, having availed himself of only 3 days out of the 5 days' casual leave sanctioned to him in Notification No 15179—G 3517 of the 16th March 1893 the unexpired portion of the said leave, *viz.* 2 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 29th March 1893—No 15967—G 3841—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Hanumaiah Rao, Amildar of the Pattiapattana Taluk, was granted 6 days' casual leave of absence, with effect from the 6th March 1893.

No. 16332—G 3 82 92—Mr N. Venkata Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over and Mr. B. J. Kamaiyasin Naik, Acting Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the District Treasury and the Office of the General Assistant Commissioner, Chikmagalur District, on the afternoon of the 18th March 1893.

The 3rd April 1893—No 16296—G 3929—Mr L. Ananteswami Rao, B.A., Under Secretary to the Dewan, is granted privilege leave for one month and 24 days, with effect from the 3rd April 1893.

General News.

A SENSITIVE OFFICER—Collector has issued an order that in future all Police Inspectors must live within their respective divisions and all Sub Inspectors within their sections, and that boards with their names thereon must invariably be placed over the door way or gates of their houses.

THE PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION—Out of nineteen candidates for the Provincial Civil Service Examination, which will take place on the 12th instant, we learn that only eight were passed by the Medical Board. The first three of the successful candidates are guaranteed Deputy Collector's posts.

THE Indians, pursuing their education or pleasure in London, are in thing hasty, a contemporary hears to join the Imperial Institute. The list of newly-enrolled members includes hundreds of Indians, all anxious to be present at the opening of the Institute by Her Majesty the Queen. The management had hinted that all members, elected before the opening ceremony, would receive tickets of admission. Hence the rush.

No sort of bird, beast, or creeping thing will touch a castorol plant. It seems to be a rank poison to all the animal world. Even a goat will starve before biting off a leaf, and a horse will snuff it and turn up his upper lip, as though it had been the most detestable odour on the face of the earth. There is hardly another instance in natural history of a plant being so universally detested by the animal world as the castorol plant.

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION—The Council of Education of this Association met last Friday at 6 30 p.m. at the Cosmopolitan Club to discuss the proposal of Government that the Graduates in the Presidency should have the election annually of two fellows to the Madras University. Dewan Bahadur S. Subramania Iyer, C.I.E., presided, and the proposal was thoroughly discussed by several members present till a late hour at night. As there was a unanimous of opinion that the proposal of Government was unsatisfactory, a Sub Committee was nominated to report upon the matter and also to the advisability of a Memorial being addressed to Government on the subject.

THE PUNA SARVAJANIK SABHA AND THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—At a meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha held yesterday a strong protest against the Notification of the Bombay Government regarding the election of the allotment of the eight seats thrown open to Election was adopted. The chief points of complaint are that the Central Division, comprising Poona Sahar, Shirapur, Ahmednagar, Khandesh and Nassick, altogether instead of the Presidency, as under the Notification, left entirely unrepresented, it was further pointed out that, excepting Bombay, this part of the Presidency is most advanced in education, and that the public spirit of the European non-official community have been always much more represented than the Indian. The opinion of the Sabha Notification is considered illegal and repugnant to specially arranged to defeat the part of the Act.—G.

SUPERSTITION is dead in India, notwithstanding the enlisting influence of the British Government. The following is an instance in point. During the excavations going on near the Cuttery in the Pachiappah District in connection with the water supply scheme of Trichinopoly town certain old idols were dug up and re-buried. The camp of labourers was at once struck with the fear of the goddess Kali—whom, it appears, the idols resembled—and soon stories were told of certain of the coolies being attacked with frightful dreams, visions of the irate goddess, &c. As Kali is known to be a bloodthirsty deity, it was settled that nothing would appease her but human sacrifice, to which she was accustomed in days gone by. So strong is the panic in the camp that the greatest difficulty is felt in preventing the labourers from breaking up and dispersing, and the District authorities have had to warn the population by tomtom not to let their children stray out of doors as it is feared they might be kidnapped and offered up secretly as a sacrifice to appease the goddess.

Extracts.

EATEN BY AN ALLIGATOR.

The list of tragedies in which the man eating shark has played the leading part are numerous, but these charge able to the alligator are of more recent occurrence. This fact gives additional interest to the following horrible incident just reported from Queensland. A young lad named James Mason, aged 14 years, was, on the morning of 8th, bathing in the Burnett River at Strathfield, at a point where it passed through his father's place, when, without warning, a huge alligator seized him up. The father and mother of the lad were bathing in the same spot at the time, the water being quite shallow. The father was only 10 yards away from the boy when he heard a splash, and saw the water lashed about, but before he could realise what was taking place the lad was torn to pieces. The half crazed parent, however, dived after the beast, and succeeded in getting hold of the boy's leg, but could not drag him away. A few moments later the alligator was seen to rise to the surface to breathe, having one of the child's legs still in its jaws. The father had lost his reason, and the mother, who likewise witnessed the tragedy, is in a critical condition.

AN ENGLAND RETURNED HINDU

At Ahmedabad, on Thursday, Mr Parmanand Bhatt, barrister-at-law, who has just returned from England after close upon three years' absence was re-admitted into his caste. The event was made the occasion of much rejoicing among his friends. Hitherto great difficulties have been placed in the way of Hindu students proceeding to England to complete their studies, but now there appears to be signs of a broader view being taken of the subject in its different bearings. The good fortune of Mr. Parmanand will doubtless lead to other members of his community braving the terrors of excommunication and travelling abroad to render themselves more fitted to take their place in life. Certain ceremonies have had to be performed in Mr Parmanand's case, but the sequel, he is received back by Jainas to follow. The action of the Shastras is convenient, especially that of the president, Mr Badmath, who is principal Sanskrit to His Highness the Gaekwar, and Shastri Ramchandra Dinanath, the gentleman who is at present associated with Dr Peterson in the collection of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts on behalf of Government. What will give most satisfaction to reformers is the fact that Mr. Bhatt's readmission was resolved upon unanimously at a meeting which was attended by a very large assembly of Gazerathi Brahmins, many of whom had travelled from distant parts of Gujerat. The meeting was held at the house of Mr Bhavishanker Nanabhai, who during the deliberations delivered a telling address in which he showed that the tenets of the Hindu religion did not at all forbid its followers proceeding to England. Mr Bhavishanker's arguments in favour of the applicant's readmission into caste had great weight, and will doubtless have their influence in future discussions which may arise on occasions of a similar character. The meeting was preliminary to a resolution are fixed for the 24th instant. The unanimity with which the resolution of the meeting was adopted may be taken as an indication of the general desire of the community to reconcile the question of trans-ocean voyages.—*The Bombay Gazette.*

THE COST OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

Sir Griffith Evans in his speech, last Thursday, dealt with the cost of the India Office. He said—

"The India Office expenses, when one comes to look at them appear to be on a somewhat lavish scale. The total expenditure upon salaries, wages and allowances amount to £151,000. One sees that if you take the whole of the expenses they come to £119,000 for the year 1892-93 as against £131,000 for the year 1891-92. The total increase is put down at £4,147. When you come to look at that you find that there has been an increase of £5,000 and a decrease of £500, but when you come to see where the decrease and increase are made, you find that the increase is in the permanent charges, and that the decrease was in the occasional charges. The decrease has been in the postage of despatches to and from India. If you take that out there has been an increase to the permanent establishment. Again one sees, first of all, that there is a tendency generally on the part of this establishment to increase, but when one comes to look into the establishment it is one struck by a number of small things indicating very clearly that there is no strong hand there to curb or keep down expenditure. I will instance a few to the Council. I will not say anything about the salaries of the Secretary of State and the members of the India Council. They only come to £25,000 a year, but after paying this we come to the Correspondence Department which costs £32,000, and we find this amongst others after getting six Secretaries on £1,200 there are six Assistant Secretaries on from £800 to £1,000 a year. Then I find this extraordinary item: Special Assistant and Visitor to the Indian Museum at £800 a year. I am at a loss to understand the nature of this gentleman's duties, but I find that he requires for the performance of them a clerk at £400 a year. But this is not enough. The visitor is apparently short of technical knowledge, and so he has a special technical assistant at £350 a year. Then we come to the general clerks in the Correspondence Department and we find 11 senior clerks, then we find six redundant senior clerks. Now I have no idea what a redundant clerk may mean, but the term certainly suggests something in the nature of a luxury. Then I find a number of junior clerks and a large number of other assistant clerks, so that there are altogether forty-nine persons engaged in this Correspondence Department of the India Office. Then you come to find that they, like all India Office officials, apparently all receive personal allowance of one kind and another. Some of the allowance are very extraordinary. You find that some of these clerks receive allowance for editing the India List. One receives £70 a year, another £50 for the same thing, another a similar allowance, and who edits the India List? I really cannot make out. Then I find that another official is a second class clerk of the third grade, and he is not only one of the persons who receives the gratuity, but also receives £40 for the preparation of the Statutory Blue Book. Then in the Registration and Record Department there is another clerk, one also of the second grade attached to the Record Department, who also receives £50 for editing the same India List. This peculiarity of always receiving extra remuneration for doing anything beyond an's legitimate work becomes more marked, I observe as we go down the list. Then I come to another class of persons, the office keepers and messengers, and it appears that £6,230 is spent upon this class of officials. We find that three messengers are of first and second class, and receive the following allowances, which are instructive.—Three receive £30 each for attendance on the Secretary of State. I apprehend that there would be considerable astonishment if any of the shopmen here were to demand extra pay for attending, for instance, upon the Viceroy or upon any of the members of Council. One would think that that was all in the day's work. Then there are a number of other similar allowances amongst which I find that one receives £30 for despatching and posting letters, as if this could not be done without extra pay.

"But I will not weary the Council by going into any more details; suffice it to say that when you come still lower you find that this establishment contains 26 housemaids. Fortunately they are not entitled to pensions, but an allowance of two housemaids for each member of Council seems to be excessive. I am excusing what I conceive would be privilege of a member of Parliament to comment upon expenditure in England such as that to which I have now referred, but I do say that the perusal of this report does indicate to a certain extent that in all probability, if there were something in the nature of a Finance Commission or some Commission with a view to retrenchment in these matters, the results, if not very large, would at any rate be considerable. One has a general impression on perusing these papers that the servants in question are very lightly worked, and that they seem to be always wanting extra pay for anything additional that they do. I observe also that the Store Department costs £16,000 a year, and whether the Store Department is worth that expenditure I am not able to form an opinion. All that I now desire is to say that the money applied to these various purposes should be judiciously spent, and I should not be wasted."

COBRA VENOM FOR CHOLERA.

Mr L. Salzer writes to the *Statesman*:—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in your issue of this day, headed "Cobra Venom for Cholera," an observation made by the late Dr Vine at Bombay may be of interest to the readers in general, and to Dr. Huff

kice in particular. In his "Landmarks of Snake Poison Literature" (p 132), Dr. Richards states, that the ptomaines generated in the bowels of cholaric patients injected in animals produce results startingly similar to those produced by cobra bites. In connection with the above, it is worth noticing that ptomaines are not, as generally believed, mere *post mortem* products of putrefaction, but that such products may, and do often, arise during the lifetime of patients, so that their disease, and eventually their death, may be owing to a kind of self-poisoning (see Professor Lauder Brunton's *Pharmacology*, London 1885, p 850) Now we have heard a good deal during the last few years about the cholera bacilli and the pathogenic action of their ptomaines to the entire neglect of the cholerais ptomaines. May it not be that in many, if not in most, fatal cases of cholera there have been, properly speaking, two agencies at work, the pathogenic ptomaines of the cholera bacilli, the toxic action of which generates the disease in man, and, secondly, the cholerais ptomaines to whom the fatal issue of the disease is due. Plausible as this hypothesis appears to me as it stands, I should say it derives a considerable support from the statements of Mr. Perroux concerning the antidotal virtue of cobra poison in cases of cholera, when read in connection with the beforementioned statement of the late Dr. Vincent Richards In the official report of Dr. Edward C. Shakespeare, United States Commissioner on Cholera in Europe and Asia, issued at the Government Printing Office, Washington, in the year 1890 mention is made of Mr. Perroux who relates "the successful employment (intravenous) of the venom of the *cobra di capella* by some tribes in the North of India as an antidote *in the lethal stage of cholera* of the poison of that disease. The *italics* are mine.—In the lethal stage of cholera! It would then appear that cobra poison is by no means an antidote to cholera, in other words, to the pathological process as generated by the ptomaines of the cholera bacilli; it has proved itself to be an antidote to the lethal stage, when we dont no longer with the former ptomaines but with those generated by cholera. And it acts here antidotically in its quality of a similar, or if may allusion to Homœopathy is to be avoided in a question which is already complicated enough as it is, in its quality as—an analogue One suggestion more before closing this letter. May not cobra poison find its best antidote in cholerais ptomaines?—What are the toxic qualities of the ptomaines of cobra-victims?—It is easy of course to ask questions; but it cannot require another Huffkine amongst us to solve them.

ASTROLOGY IN LONDON

Mr. Edgar Lee, writing in the *Arena* for January, gives some remarkable instances of the truth of which he says he is prepared to vouch, of accurate predictions made by London astrologers. He gives the first place to an astrologer whom he calls the "Seer of Charing Cross Road," and asserts that his predictions for the last forty years approach the marvellous. To this day his house is visited by many leading people in society while more than one of our commercial magnates and Stock Exchange speculators seek his advice The Prince Consort, Lord Beaconsfield, and George Eliot are said to have been among his patrons.

There is another astrologer, a hoary headed wizard, who dwells in the Caledonian Road close to King's Cross, and yet a third, whose address is not given, who is said to have predicted not only the safety of Her Majesty on Jubilee Day, but that there would be an accident happened to someone who, though not royal, was connected with the royal family. It would also appear that it would be a horse accident. It will be remembered that the Marquis of Lorne was thrown from his horse before the ceremony began in the Abbey. The same night that he made that prediction, two young foreigners asked for a forecast of their careers. To one of them he replied, "Your end will be sudden, and by land; and so far as I can see the end is so near that it is not worth while casting your nativity." The young man laughed; but some time after when the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria shot himself, it was recalled that the London wizard had predicted his doom.

A still more remarkable story is that of yet another astrologer, who has since passed away This gentleman, who also lived in London, received a mysterious visit from a stranger in 1862, and was asked what was the most advantageous date (or Prussia to quarrel with France. The astrologer demanded, before giving an answer the actual birth moments of the King of Prussia, the Emperor of the French, Bismark, Moltke, the Empress Eugenie, and the Marquis Lebœuf, as well as the coronation dates of the first Hohenzollern and the first Napoleon. The materials were supplied, and a week or two were employed in drawing up his conclusions. The astrologer then declared that the best time for Prussia to quarrel with France would be in the afternoon, as near as possible, midway between the 4th and the 19 h of July, 1870.' The stranger received this information and departed. The famous quarrel with Benedetti at Ems took place on the 11th and 12 h of July, 1870. I the following February, when Paris was on the eve of capitulation, the astrologer received a letter containing Berlin bank notes to the amount of £200 sterling, with the simple words written on a plain sheet of paper, "With the thanks of Germany."

Mr. Lee concludes his paper by describing a curious theory as to the influence of Saturn upon likes and dislikes. According to this theory, everybody in the world is either a positive or a negative, the positives being born when Saturn's light shines on the earth, the negatives when the light is shining through one of its rings. The author of this ingenious hypothesis says:—"You will always, or nearly always, find when this feeling of repulsion comes over you, that the birthday of the object of your dislike is four, five or six months away from your own, and the further away it is, the more certain and intense the dislike. The year matters little unless it be seven, fourteen and one-half, twenty-two, or twenty-nine years from yours, these being the dates of Saturn's squares. Two individuals born in the same month, if they come together in business, get along swimmingly. In the case of husband and wife they are indeed too food, and such a match frequently produces jealousy; but let the husband be born in May and the wife in November and the result will be disastrous."

If this theory is to be accepted, we shall have a novel reason for forbidding the banns a couples whose birthdays do not be sufficiently close together.

THE LATE DOWAGER MAHARANEE.

The *Mysore Herald* publishes a biographical sketch of the late Dowager Maharanee of Mysore The following is an extract which deals with her early life and marriage—Maharanee Sitavilas was the only daughter of the late Mr. Turuvekere Viraraj Urs The ancestors of this family were formerly living at a place called Kulgana, but the Maharanee's father, who was given a decent education to fit him to a public life, went over to Turuvekere, being employed a *Manledar* by Maharajah Krishnarajn Wodeyar Bahadur. His first wife gave him two children,—the late Mr. Basavaraj Urs and Devajammanni, afterwards Maharanee Sitavilas. Mr. Viraraj Urs, being himself placed in a position which enabled him to correctly estimate the benefits of education, took a sort of pride in bringing up his dear son in the way he should go. He was not contented with the proverbial three R's which in those times of yore was thought to be quite enough to fit man to the worldly routine, but introduced him to the classical Sanskrit. The young and intelligent Devajammanni was excessively fond of her only brother, and was always by his side. She would sit by him when he was receiving instruction from his preceptor, she would help him in recapitulating the preceptor's explanations while studying his lessons, and thus, without any effort on the part of her parents, she received her education as well as her brother. While yet a girl of scarcely ten summers she showed a taste and aptitude for study which was infinitely superior to those of her brother, and her father wished that she should receive special instructions. Sometime, afterwards Basavaraja Urs was appointed *Peishkar* by the Maharajah in the same place, and Devajammanni, not being able to study with her brother entreated her father to employ a preceptor. The loving father was only very much delighted at such an entreaty and accordingly employed a learned man, well able to undertake the task. In about five years she became a thorough scholar in Kanarese, Sanskrit and Maharashtra. Nor was she unmindful of the accomplishments of her sex The intervals she, as a student in literature, had she employed to learning music, drawing and needle work. Her diligence was such that she was an object of envy to many an Urson girl of her time. By the time she was 16 years old, she was a perfect and typical Hindu lady. It was at this time that Maharajah Krishnarajah Wodeyar had sent round some of his relatives in search of a fourth abode, and had just received intelligence of the girl scholar Devajammanni. It was at this time that the family of the future Queen was temporarily involved in trouble. Remittances of Government money were unusually deferred from Turuvekere and the Maharajah had very sharply spoken of Viraraj Urs, the responsible officer. The Maharajah commanded the *Peishkar* son to bring his *Manledar* father at once to the capital, so that he might be given his dues for what he had committed The *Peishkar* obeyed, and in a few days was before his sovereign with his father. The family in the village was error stricken. Here in the capital no inquiry was held in the case of the alleged offender and no investigation of any sort. No sooner had the *Manledar* arrived than he was ordered to stand on one leg upon a horse pen, and in a minute he was to be severely whipped! But a thought flashed across the brain of one of the Councillors then present that there should be some kind of inquiry into the matter. The Maharajah commanded one of the men to see if the offending officer had any records about his person, and our drew a man from his pocket scrolls of papers, one of which the precious document, the horoscope of his idolized daughter. On reading the document, the Maharajah found it was the father of the lady whom he meant to marry that he was punishing, and at once transformed the scene in a befitting manner The Maharajah was exceedingly pleased to hear of Devajammanni's scholarly attainments and he announced his intention of marrying her. The ceremony was celebrated on the 6th day of the first half of *Magha* of the year *Vishu* the 17th year of the bride.

THE ULSTER'S OPPOSITION TO IRISH HOME-RULE BILL

The London Correspondent of the Hindu writes:—Probably you have already heard by wire the most terrible things concerning Ulster, and what Ulster will do if Home Rule is enacted. Get only the papers going to you today will be found full enough of terrible doings—in words. Nobody here who knows all about the Orange threats which have been uttered over and over again, are in the slightest degree alarmed at what is being said Ulster will not fight—no, not get anywhere near fighting. Do not be misled by the "rot talk" of Colonel Saunderson, whose fierceness is a fierceness of words only. On the contrary, rather take note of certain features in the existing situation which give occasion for hearty hopefulness.

(1) The remarkable self control which the Irish Nationalist members are exhibiting, considering the provocation to speech and action which the present situation provides for any men and especially for men so excitable as the Irish Celts. And, yet, in presence of it all, Mr. Healy, Mr. Sexton, Dr. Fitzgerald, and the rest are exhibiting a self-control and self-repression which in themselves, are the finest object-lessons in self-government which one could desire They more than justify Liberal confidence and support.

(2) The nonsense talked about Ulster Protestants, as though there were no people in Ulster but Protestants As a matter of fact the Protestants in the North Province are in the minority, and, not a few of them are Home Rulers. Those who talk very loudly are most careful to avoid precise statements and especially figures. This is what the census of 1891 revealed regarding the population of Ulster,—

Total population	...	4,619,814
Protestants	...	734,859
Roman Catholics	...	874,955
Majority of Catholics	...	130,096

Why should this minority, who will be safeguarded in every right and privilege which a citizen can properly claim, be supported in wishing to override the majority? If the Protestant cause, numerically, be bad in Ulster it is much worse in Ireland as a whole. You nationists, even of the eminence of Mr. Chamberlain, talk of the two millions of Protestants in Ireland and the three millions of Catholics. Loose talk, as untrue worthy as are the arguments founded upon it is all this. Here are the facts:—

Roman Catholics	...	3,547,307
Protestants	...	1,167,443
Majority of Catholics	...	2,379,864

You see the Catholic majority is enormously larger than the whole of the Protestants. There are more than three Catholics to one Protestant. And, again let me say it: to the Protestants in the Home Rule Bill, are secured every right and privilege which a citizen can desire. But, it is ascendancy they want, not righteousness, and equality. In India they should not obtain any sympathy.

(3) Rule will follow Home Rule for Ireland, as proved by the fall in value of Irish stock since the Home Rule Bill was introduced. Well, as to that an Irish member has given a conclusive answer I will quote his words and will ask your readers to mark this significant circumstance, namely, that the Unionist leaders are not raising this question. The foolish task is undertaken by that extremely poor creature, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett, the American, who must have felt very uncomfortable the other day when his colleague, Mr James Lowther, was inveighing against aliens being allowed to settle in England The leaders keep quiet on the fall in stock value because they know that during their term of office, the fall was much lower than it has recently been. "I say," says the authority I am quoting, "take the highest and lowest prices of seven leading Irish stocks for the years 1885-93, with the exception of 1891, the figures for which I have not with me. It is of course inevitable that the alarming and sore what wild talk lately indulged in certain quarters must have had some effect upon the minds of timid and therefore easily scared investors. Also that, in addition to this, the 'cute operations of wide awake 'bears' must have had some result in temporarily depressing these stocks. Notwithstanding all these influences, however, the premier Irish stock, *viz.* Bank of Ireland, at present stands at 291, whereas in 1885—long before Mr. Gladstone brought forward any Home Rule scheme—it touched 249 In 1887, the first year of 'firm and resolute government' it touched 273; and in 1888, when the Coercion Act was in full swing, it was quoted at 280 S also with the two leading Railway stocks, Great Northern stands 130½, in 1885 it stood at 102, in 1887 at 101½; in 1888 at 106, Great S and W., which now stands at 110½ stood at 97¼ in 1885, at 100½ in 1888 Now as regards variation in price, it will be seen that in the two railway stocks, in Bank of Ireland, in preferred and in national Banks there was much greater fluctuation in the years 1885 88 and 1889 than there has been in the present years notwithstanding the joint efforts of panic mongers and stock operators." Your readers, after this, will know at what value to appraise the Tory condemnation of Home Rule.

(4) "Ulster will fight, Ulster will be right". So say the Randolph Churchills and so say the Ulster Protestants, or some of them. They are always saying it, very opportunely, the *Daily Chronicle* of this morning remarks:—"It is often said that history repeats itself, but the repetition in Belfast is grotesque in the extreme. In this very month exactly a century ago that 'loyal' town was preparing for insurrection, as certain loud mouthed persons will have us believe it is preparing now. And then, as now, it was insurrection against lawful Government of the United Kingdom It was wanted, writes Mr Lecky in his 'History of the Eighteenth Century' that 'prayers for the success of the French arms had been offered up at Belfast from the pulpit, in the presence of military associations which had been newly raised in that town; that bodies of men composed mostly of the lower classes of the people, and armed and disciplined under officers chosen by themselves had been enrolled in different parts of the north; that great supplies of arms and gunpowder had been collected and were collecting at Belfast and Newry; that constant efforts were made to seduce the soldiery and obtain military men to discipline the new levies. The pulpits in question were protestant pulpits, and the rebels were mostly Episcopal and Presbyterian. Moreover, the French, who were thus invited by Belfast to come over and disestablish George III had, only two month before, cut off their own King's head. Perpetual turbulence seems to be characteristic of 'Loyal Belfast.' Another authority, who is unconnected with either party, writing from Dublin says:—"I assure my brethren in England that there is no real, solid opposition to the Bill—nothing more than the outcry of those who have hitherto dominated their fellow men and never yet tried the plan of working with them, seeking only the common good"

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1893. [No. 15.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN

	Yearly.	Half yearly
English ..	3—0—0 ...	1—12—0
Kanarese ...	3 0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0 ...	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage)

English ...	4 0—0 ..	2—8—0
Kanarese .	4—0—0 ..	2 8—0
English & Kanarese	8 0 0 ...	4—8 0

N B —Those who wish to see the actual receipts as against the subscriptions of their subscriptions will find it worth from the date of their application. [illegible] Those who subscribe can also call at the Publisher's Kacheri [illegible] or let The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, also serves as a medium for advertisements in which their advertisements are to appear in the above of [illegible] instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0
For each subsequent insertion per line 0 1 0
[illegible] Kacheri [illegible]
[illegible]
Parties who desire to state the number of times they want an advertisement to appear, as in [illegible] to this effect they will be charged until countermanded and [illegible] Contract Advertisements extended into [illegible] terms

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Order, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not received

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs. 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect notice able at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs. 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Leprous Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 10-8—for the complete cure—one Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1-8 for complete cure—One week Packing As. 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY.

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA.

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co.

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency to Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English *Weekly Papers.* Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance. *Apply with remittance to the* MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H. S. OLCOTT.

A MONTHLY *Magazine devoted to Oriental* Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

FIREWOOD.

Tenders for the supply of 150 to 250 tons per mensem of firewood to the Central Distillery will be received up to the 15th April 1893.

For further particulars apply Agent to Messrs Parry and Co., Central Distillery Bangalore.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 11th April.—During the debate in the House Commons last night on the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Chamberlain predicted that the Irish would never allow a British Parliament to intervene in Irish Bills. He criticised the financial proposals in Mr Gladstone's Bill whereby England, he said, would lose £1,500,000 sterling yearly and another £1,000,000 sterling in the event of special war tax being levied, and that if the Irish violated the safeguards *of the Bill civil war would be the* only remedy. Furthermore he said, that in the event of a foreign war it might be possible that Ireland would side with the *enemy.*

Mr. McCarthy said that his party accepted *the principle of the Bill and that it* would seek to amend the financial portion.

Cairo, 10th April.—The anti European feeling in Egypt is daily increasing and is fanned by the Ministry, which is blocking the way to fresh reforms and impairing *those already established.*

London, 5th April.—An order has been issued by the Viceroy subjecting the import of arms and ammunition into Ireland to severe restrictions.

Allahabad, 10th April.—The Khan of Khelat is still at Bagh The explanation he has given of his conduct has not yet been made public, but it does not appear to be satisfactory, as the troops at Quetta still remain under orders to move. In fact, the 4th Bombay Rifles were to leave to-day for Bellput, which is the nearest Railway Station to Bagh. The 9th Bombay Infantry, which is moving up to Quetta in relief, will also stop at Bellput If the Khan makes for Khelat, the *Column* already detailed will move on that place The general opinion at Quetta is that troops will not be required, as it is thought that the Khan will make a complete submission.

Simla, 10th April.—The Khan of Khelat *has sent in the majority of his prisoners* and some property to Major Temple at Bellput, but is showing some inclination to evade the orders given him. He has been summoned to be at Bellput on the 12th April.

Lahore, 10th April.—The Sawal Singh murder case was continued at Sialkote on *the 6th April Various members of a native* banking firm that cashed the murderers' *blood money on the order from* Raja Ram Singh, were examined.

London, 12th April.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Michael Davitt made a speech in which he cordially supported the Home Rule Bill and favoured the retention of Irish Members at Westminster.

London, 12th April.—H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught has been gazetted a General.

Allahabad, 11th April.—The situation with regard to the Khan of Khelat is that he has sent in some prisoners to Major Temple at Bellput, but has not yet sent his Minister to arrange matters, as he had been required to do. He has been summoned to put in his appearance at Bellput to morrow, which station the 4th Bombay Infantry has now reached. Besides the 9th Bombay Infantry, two mountain guns from Loralai go to Bellput, the force being under command of Lieutenant Colonel Atkson, R.A. The Khelat Column was under orders to start to-day, should satisfactory arrangements not have been made by that time. It will be commanded by General Luck.

A rumour is current in Quetta that the *Khan has collected a thousand Khetans* men at Bagh and that he means to offer resistance.

Allahabad, 12th April.—The Khelat *Column started from Quetta on Tuesday* afternoon, so the Khan has not, it is presumed, *made a complete submission. Colonel* Wade Dalton, of the Middlesex Regiment, commands the Column, and not General Luck as was at first reported.

Lahore, 12th April.—The Maharajah of Patiala privately married Miss Florry Bryan, sister of C. Bryan, in His Highness's service, on the 8th instant. The lady *was first baptised according to the Sikh* religion. Bhai Amolak Sing, a man of saintly character at Patiala, performed the ceremony. The marriage was by Hindu and Sikh ceremonies, the bride's name being changed to Harman Koul. The Maharajah left for Dholpore the same night with his new bride.

London, 14th April.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question put by Mr. Dadabhai Naroji, said that Lord Kimberley considers that the recent arrangements under the existing Statute afford ample facilities for the admission of Natives into the Indian Civil Service, and that it was not desirable to establish simultaneous examinations in India and England.

During the Home Rule Debate, Mr. John Redmond said he only accepted the Bill as a compromise and not as a final settlement, and agreed with Mr. Chamberlain that federation would be the ultimate solution of the [illegible] He disagreed with the financial proposals of the bill, and said that if [illegible] rejected, disenfranchisement and military occupation would be the only course left.

Florence, 12th April.—Queen Victoria to day received the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who is going to Rome to attend the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Italy.

Alexandria, 12th April.—The French squadron, consisting of twelve ironclads *and several torpedo boats, has arrived here* and will remain one week in harbour.

Cairo, 13th April.—The anti-British Press in Egypt is exultant over the arrival of the French squadron at Alexandria, which it regards as of the highest political importance.

Allahabad 13th April.—It is now rumoured at Quetta that the Khan of Khelat will put in an appearance at Bellput to morrow, having submitted on every point. The Khelat Column will probably be recalled or will go on to Khelat to guard the Khan's treasure there. For the present it will halt at Mastung. Mr. Hugh Barnes accompanies the Column as Political Officer.

Simla, 13th April.—The Khan of Khelat will meet the British Political Agent at Bellput on the 14th instant instead of the 12th as previously arranged, the Khan having asked for two days' grace.

London, 12th April.—The analysis of the *Report of the Leprosy Commission,* which has been published, states that the disease is especially prevalent where cholera is endemic and is due principally to the insanitary state of the poor, and not to climate conditions. The theory that it is spread through vaccination is held to be untenable, neither is it hereditary and *is not contagious.* The Report adds that the disease is decreasing and not increasing in India, and cites the establishment of voluntary asylums throughout India. Arsenic and chaulmugra oil are held to be the best used cures.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1893

THE JURY NOTIFICATION.

Our readers will have seen that the Government of India has withdrawn the Notification with regard to the abolition of trial by jury in certain districts in Bengal We felt sure this would be the case when the subject was clearly understood at home The system has taken such deep root in England that the people will not allow any tampering with it A few words may be given as to the cause of the Notification being brought into existence. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, was of opinion that there had been a miscarriage of justice in several parts of the Presidency, that where the evidence was perfectly clear juries had brought in verdicts acquitting the accused Such being the case, he issued a Notification to the effect that in these districts the system should be nearly entirely abolished and that the Judges should try the cases brought before them without any help whatever When this became known there was, as might have been expected, an outcry, the people did not see why they should be deprived of a privilege that had been granted them, and which they had enjoyed for years They did not object to any improvements being made, now faults being corrected, for like everything else in this world it had failings, but they did not understand why they should be entirely deprived of the system altogether. So they agitated, and the press in England took up the subject, with the result that we have stated It is difficult to understand why the authorities should have taken the course they did, they did not imagine there would be any agitation on the matter; they thought the people would quietly submit, and there the matter would end. It is the failing of such men to think that they know more about the wants of the people than the people themselves, and we surprised when the error is pointed out to them. It was stated that there had been many failures of justice, and that these were in consequence of the jury system, that they were peculiar to India But it was pointed out that in other lands where cases are tried by the help of a jury there are similar shortcomings, we have heard of very remarkable verdicts being brought in by juries in England and America, quite as bad as anything we have heard of in India Why then should the system be abolished in the latter while it is allowed to flourish in the former? In order to settle the matter a Commission was appointed and this body came to the conclusion that the system ought to be retained, though it suggested some changes with regard to the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure These are not at all important and do not affect the system in the least. The report of the Commissioners is very outspoken, and puts the matter very clearly before the authorities and the country at large The following passage from the document in question will be acknowledged by all to be true, and to the point :—

"As regards India, the system has special merits and special drawbacks Some of its special advantages arise from the fact that our Criminal law is foreign, and that it is desirable to familiarise the people of India with it by making them take part in its administration under the guidance of Judges who can explain to them its reasonableness and justice Some, from the fact that the Sessions Judges are also foreigners, and that as compared with them, even after they have acquired experience of a prolonged residence in the country, a local jury (supposing the jurors to be intelligent and honest) should be better able to draw the inferences of fact and to discriminate between the truth and falsehood of conflicting oral evidence given in their own language Further the odium of what may appear harsh punishments is shifted in great part from the Government, and the dread, however unfounded it may be, of the all pervading influence of the Government affecting the judgment is removed These advantages are sufficient to compensate for a certain number of cases in which criminals may escape conviction or may be convicted of lesser crimes than the evidence might warrant"

It is remarkable that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and those of his way of thinking did not see the matter in this light, that they did not wish to share the task of punishment with others, that is with those who form the juries But this is not according to the views of official dom, which desires to have every thing its own way. If they had only taken the opinion of an English Judge, Sir J F Stephen, they would not have fallen into the error they did This gentleman, when in India, was not considered to be very fond of popular institutions, but he is very sound on the jury question. This is what he says —

"There is a third point of view from which trial by jury must be considered, namely, its collateral advantages, and these I think are not only incontestable in themselves, but are of such importance that I should be sorry to see any change in the system, though I am alive to its defects They are these —

"In the first place, though I do not think that trial by jury really is more just than trial by a Judge without a jury would be, it is generally considered to be so, and not unnaturally Though the Judges are, and are known to be independent of the Executive Government it is naturally felt that their sympathies are likely to run on the side of authority The public at large feel more sympathy with jury men than they do with Judges and accept their verdicts with much less hesitation and distrust than they would feel towards the opinions, however ably written or expressed In the next place trial by jury interests a large number of people in the administration of justice, and makes them responsible for it It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this It gives a degree of power and of popularity to the administration of justice which could hardly be derived from any other source

Lastly though I am, as every Judge must be a partial witness on the subject, I think that the position in which trial by jury places the Judge is one in which such powers as he possesses can be most effectually used for the public service I think, however, that the institution does place the Judge in a position in which, with a view to the public interest, he ought to be placed,—that of a guide and adviser to those who are ultimately to decide, and a moderator in the struggle on the result of which they are to give their decision The interposition of a man, whose duty it is to do equal justice to all, between the actual combatants and the actual Judges on the result of the combat, gives to the whole proceedings the air of gravity, dignity, and humanity, which ought to be, and usually is characteristic of an English Court, and which ought to make every such Court, a school of truth, justice, and virtue In short, if trial by jury is looked at from the political and moral point of views every thing is to be said in its favour, and nothing can be said against it Whatever defect it may have might be effectually removed by having more highly qualified jurors I think that to be on the jury list ought to be regarded as an honour and distinction It is an office at least as important as, say, that of guardians of the poor, and I think that if arrangements were made for the comfort of jurors and for the payment of their expenses when on duty, men of standing and consideration might be willing and even desirous to fill the position"

This is very conclusive, and coming from a man like Sir J T Stephen, the words ought to have great weight. But one great object of the jury system is to train the people politically. It teaches them that they have duties to perform towards their neighbours and towards the Government, that the system will lead them on to perform other duties, and when the time comes they will have no difficulty in doing the work assigned them. It is well that the obnoxious Notification has been withdrawn, and we may be certain that no official in future will send forth a similar one

Occasional Notes

The highest average speed attained by railway trains in England is 51 miles an hour

About a third of the entire population of the world speaks the Chinese language or its allied dialects

It is reported from Madras that one Chelliah Pillay, over 45 years of age passed the last B L examination after eleven successive failures.

Mr. John Dillon, recently addressing his constituents, said that if the Ulster Unionists fight, they must fight the Queen's troops, as Home Rulers will not interfere.

A census story from Assam is that widows objected to be enumerated as such, and in some cases to enter their names at all, as there was a rumour that Government intended to get them married

We are glad to hear that it is proposed to return Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose to the Bengal Legislative Council as Member for the Presidency Group of Municipalities No better and worthier man could be chosen

The rumour is very persistent in the Bazaar, says the *Indian Daily News*, that a Government Resolution, directing the mints to be closed, is imminent It is believed to be the immediate result of the finding of the Currency Commission

Spain has entered into a treaty with Germany of an offensive and defensive character So will three hundred millions of Germans against, three and twenty millions for the latter to send half a million of men over the French south in Bavaria

A watch in the form of a shirt stud has been made by an English artisan It is dial is 3 10 of an inch in diameter, and it is to be worn with two other studs By turning the upper stud you wind the watch, and by turning the lower one the hands are adjusted

It is no secret for general information that the spinning of the mills of the more important places in the Madras Presidency has been fixed by the Government as shown in the lists of the mills of stations published in the last *Fort St. George Gazette*, and this spinning should be strictly adhered to in future.

Americans are said to have the poorest teeth of any people in the world It is said, the more brain work a person has, the worse his teeth become The same result is attained by lack of proper nourishment, and it is said by a well known dentist that 50 years hence, among the very poor classes, every one will be toothless at the age. 20

It has been privately settled, the *Indian Mirror* understands, that there will be a monsoon Session of the Government in Calcutta to devise schemes of addition of taxation Among other things the probabilities are that the Salt tax will be enhanced, the Import duty will be re imposed, and the maximum assessable amount of the Income tax will be fixed at Rs 250

An extraordinary case of longevity is reported from the village of Tokarooki, in Volhynia, Russia A peasant named Theodore Krasnovsky, who has just died at that place, is reported to have been no less than 120 years of age The members of the family, including his grandchildren and great grandchildren, amount to 140 persons One of his sons, who is still living, is 92, while Krasnovsky's father is said to have attained the age of 130

The Madras Government has ruled that the Chairman of a Municipality has no discretion to submit a resolution, as he thinks proper, for discussion at the Board of a Councillor who has given notice of the same. He is bound to put forward any proposition of which due notice is given. This ruling of Government was elicited owing to the Chairman of the Negapatam Municipality recently refusing to put to the Board certain propositions of one of the Councillors.

Lord Stanley of Alderly is expected after the Recess to ask the Earl of Kimberley what notice has been taken by the Indian Government of the conduct of Mr. Phillips, District Magistrate of Mymensing, as set forth in the *Law Magazine and Review* of February last, and the minute of Sir Richard Garth in *India* of 1st February and the Resolution of the Bengal Government of 31st December, 1892; and of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in respect thereto.

Dr Oppert wants to go home "No" says the Madras Government "carry a little longer and relieve us from a dilemma If you retire, we will be compelled to give the your successor at once and that we are to prepared to do. The Secretary of State wants to confer the appointment on a native We, as you are aware, wish to confer it on a cousin of yours Stay, therefore, and you will have the gratification of seeing your country man filling your chair after you" But is it so to be?

Professor Stuart who has graduated in Mathematics is considered competent by the Madras Government to be a Professor of English or History But Mr Srinivasagari Sastri who has graduated in Science and hitherto held his fate to the study of Science, to be a Professor of Science? I Professor Stuart was a native of Mr Sastri in Europe—what then? Mr Sastri would have been considered competent to teach Science, English, History, Geology, Zoology and a dozen other subjects, and Mr Stuart would have been orthodoxly good teacher of Mathematics *O tempora O mores!*

A Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes,—"Yesterday I announced a forthcoming gentleman, who now will be known to the public as a fellow, of unknown antecedents and about £200,000 to back the Grand Duke Paul Lot II in the next seven years, £20,000 cash, outright and another £10,000 and £6,000 annual Such sums are stated to be important, and which the gentleman is said to be actually in hand and from England and any doubt as to his ability is run as with which those Nationalists have embarked in the battle against Home Rule."

The Maharajah of Patiala, has, says a contemporary's Calcutta correspondent, taken to himself a European wife, the sister of his chief tailor "Miss O'Brien completely won the Maharajah's heart during a recent picnic which he gave in the Park, and the result of protracted negotiations is a marriage which is the talk of the town, especially as the Maharajah's agents are purchasing the best articles for setting up the young couple in housekeeping" This report has not been confirmed but the Lahore paper will probably be able to state whether or not it is correct. The Maharajah has just ordered the constitution of a Legislative Council for his State

The Agent and Manager of the Nizam's Railway reported to the Madras Government that the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities were unable to arrange the rates between the [illegible] gauge systems [illegible] know what arrangements were to be made for the transhipment of [illegible] goods, when the Kistna Bridge was [illegible] opened for passengers and goods [illegible] The Government have [illegible] abutment of [illegible] will be [illegible] effected in Bezwada [illegible] that the Kistna Bridge will be [illegible] open for traffic on [illegible]

We have [illegible] the system of [illegible] pauperism or indoleness. Le *Longanimes*

Magazine, Mr. TOWNSEND in an article maintains that the best charity is to give no charity at all. We quote as follows from the paper:—"*It seems to be* undeniable that the less that is done for the poor the more they will do for themselves. A refusal to give is often the truest form of charity. The most lavish giver is he who appears to give *nothing, but who by influence on* character and encouragement of self reliance, so awakens the latent capabilities of the man he seeks to help, as to save him from the painful necessity of asking for any material *gift at all*."

MANY Members of the House of Commons have been amused at receiving a printed document headed "An Appeal and a Warning," and purporting to come from "women advocates of women's suffrage." The appellants say that among their opponents are "men whose reasons for denying to us equal rights with themselves may be stamped as ignoble. Many of them, while posing as the protectors of society and models of all the virtues, are, we know, men of evil minds and of secret dissolute lives. These are the men we wish to warn. They know themselves, and we know of them, and we now solemnly declare our intention of, in due course and at the right time, publishing and flying bare before their constituents and the world their evil doings, that they may be driven from public life and give place to better men."

THE first Munsiff of Howrah had two remarkable cases before him on Tuesday. In one a native of the Canara caste sued a co-religionist to recover Rs. 50 as damages, *alleging* that the latter was a sorcerer and had caused the death of his (plaintiff's) son by witchcraft. The complainant produced a number of witnesses to testify to that fact. It turned out however, that the *plaintiff* had placed his son under the defendant's treatment for some months, and that the child was subjected to such a barbarous treatment as putting a heated torch in its mouth "to drive the evil spirit out." The child died quickly after the treatment, hence the suit for damages. The other suit was for the recovery of a sum of money and the setting aside of a deed of conveyance made in favour of a person who for such consideration had promised to obtain from the plaintiff by sorcery a sum of Rs. 30,000 from the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly. Both cases are pending.

A CASE of some importance from a newspaper point of view which affect the morale at the High Court. The proprietors, &c., of a *remarkable* paper *called the West Coast* were convicted and punished for an infringement of Section 3 of the Press Act, that is, for neglecting to affix a proper imprint to certain issues of the paper. The *defence raised was that as the real printer* and publisher of the paper was already in durance vile on a charge of defamation, the provisions of the Press Act were sufficiently complied with, when the succeeding *issues of the paper bore the imprint of the* proprietary Company. The Court of the first instance and the Lower Appeal Court held that this was too broad an interpretation of Section 3, but on the matter coming *up to the High Court, the Hon'bles the* Chief Justice and Mr Justice Shepherd differed in their opinions and each recorded separate judgments. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the Section should *bear the strict interpretation which had* been put on it by the Lower Courts. Mr. Justice Shepherd, however, was of opinion that the imprint, though not expressed as clearly as possible, was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Section. The case has been referred to a third Judge.

Madras Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness did not proceed to Ootacamund at the date fixed on account of the illness of the First Prince. He will go there in a short time now that the patient is better.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—This is very bad just now, fever and influenza being very prevalent, while many are suffering from coughs and colds. No man has fallen, and till this takes place we may look for a good deal of sickness.

MORE COURTS IN MYSORE.—In consequence of the increase of litigation in the Shimoga District, the Mysore Government has sanctioned the establishment of a Sub Judge's Court, which will be opened after the annual recess. We are told that three more Munsiffs Courts are to be established in the Province.—*D. P.*

A MURDER.—A brutal murder was committed in the Central Jail on Wednesday last, one prisoner killing another. The murdered man was about seventy five years of age, and was a life prisoner. The murderer was an under trial prisoner, and it is believed he is insane, as he committed the crime without any provocation whatever.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION, it says a local contemporary, now pending before the District Magistrate, Bangalore, in which a late Assistant to the British Resident in Mysore is the accused, and an officer of the 2nd Battalion Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment the complainant. The case which will be heard soon is said to be a sensational one.

KEROSINE OIL.—Two thousand gallons of kerosine oil were brought into the City, in cast iron tanks provided by the Madras Railway Co., consigned to Messrs. Best and Co., who have already constructed a petroleum tank near the City Railway Station. The oil, we learn, is now being sold at Rs 1 6 per tin tin of five Imperial gallons, the cans being supplied by the purchasers.

THE official inspection of the new line of railway between Bolbilapur and Hindupur, in the Mysore State, will be made on Saturday last. The extension from Dharmavaram Junction to Hindupur will probably be opened to public traffic on the 23rd instant and the extension from Dodbalapur to Hindupur about the 1st July, which will complete the connecting line from Bangalore to Guntakal Junction, 174 miles in length.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Madras Government says the *Madras Standard*, has sanctioned a concession being given to a Syndicate, of which Mr. F Kirby is a member for the construction and working of lines of railway between Arsikere and Mangalore and Nanjangode and Erode, in the Madras Presidency. The latter line, when complete, will shorten the line of communication between Southern India and Bombay by over 100 miles. The entire scheme comprises *about 320 miles of new railway through an* important fairly cultivated and populous country.

THE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION IN MADRAS.—In consequence of certain frauds in connection with the recent Pleadership Examination, the Board is unable to accept the results as conclusive, and, with the sanction of the Government, has decided, before declaring any candidates qualified for either First or Second Grade, to hold a fresh examination. At this examination only those candidates, viz., 244, whose names are mentioned in the notification, will be permitted to present themselves. The re examination will be held in Madras alone on the 22nd May next and four following days.

MR GROVES, Joint Secretary to the Government of Mysore for Railways, has completed a reconnaissance of the country between Tellicherry and Ammatti, in south Coorg. We understand that no engineering difficulties whatever present themselves along this route, and that the whole line, as far as its junction with the Southern Mahratta Railway, can be constructed at an approximate cost of half a lakh a mile. This is a very moderate expenditure, and should such a line be made, it would do much to establish the prosperity of Coorg as well as to open up a large trade between Tellicherry and the Mysore Districts.

ILLNESS OF THE YUVARAJ.—Prince Krishnaraja Wodayar, the Yuvaraj, has for the last 6 days been suffering from fever. Dr. McGann was sent for from Bangalore, and from Wednesday the Prince has been under his treatment. Fever was rather high for three days, the thermometer readings rising to over one hundred degrees. We are however glad that the Prince is now doing better—the readings last night being 96 degrees. It is probable that the Prince will be taken to Ootacamund according to medical advice. The Maharajah will not leave the capital for Ooty on the 11th as reported by the *South Indian Observer*, not even on the 15th as a Bangalore paper corrected. The trip has been postponed, but it is likely that the programme will be arranged this week.—*M. H.*

THE LATE DOWAGER MAHARANI.—The funeral obsequies were all duly performed to Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani of Sitavilas. Till the day of *shubha sutikaram*, the Maharajah went bare-footed every morning in the prescribed place in his mourning dress, and performed all the detailed ceremonies in a perfectly orthodox style. Multitudes of Brahmins came from different parts of the Province, and were all well fed for a fortnight in temples, mutts and chattrams. Money was liberally distributed among the poor, mofussilites and residents, Brahmins and Sudras. A select hundred of the priestly class were specially entertained for ceremonies, and these were remunerated in proportion to the sacrifices they were supposed to have made spiritually—the lowest receiving Rs. 25, and the highest Rs. 1200. The *shubha sutikaram* ceremony was celebrated on the afternoon of the 6th instant, at which, according to the custom, the Dewan and some of the Ursas presented to the Maharajah valuable cloths. Towards the close of the evening all the poor Brahmins were collected in the Fort and money was again distributed among them. The ceremonies ended on the 7th, Friday.—*M. H.*

General News.

THE HINDU SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—At a special meeting of this Association, held at the premises of the People's Club, Armenian Street, Madras, on the 12th instant, at 6 P. M., it was resolved by the Association, that no man who keeps a concubine shall be admitted as a member of the Association.

POLICE OFFICIAL.—The High Court has issued a circular that all *summonses and subpœnas* issued against Post Office employers should be issued so as to allow them sufficient time to communicate to their Department, in order that their work during their enforced absence might be arranged for without causing inconvenience and delay to the public.

ACCORDING to the Russian *Vedomosti*, the Shah intends visiting Europe this spring in company with his Adjutant and four courtiers. His Majesty, who will travel incognito, is now making all the necessary preparations for the journey, assisted by a Frenchman, M D'Aveiane, the marshall of the Court. The Shah is expected to visit Paris, after passing through the Caucasus and Southern Russia.

MR. M RANGACHARIAR, M A, of Madras Educational Department, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Travancore Government last year, has been made permanent Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science in the Maharaja's College, Trivandram, and also Educational Secretary to the Dewan. He will draw a salary of Rs 550 per mensem now which however will be increased to 700 rupees after three years.

A new kind of theft has been invented in *St. Petersburg*. The owner of a *small factory* in that city has been stealing *massive* electricity for lighting his establishment. Next door to him is a place where they have an electric light installation. The chief based a *hole through a wall, inserted a wire, and succeeded* in "tapping" the current. For two months the fraud was carried on without being discovered.

PRAISE for the prompt intervention of the Police there would, says a Calcutta contemporary, have been a serious disturbance in the Howrah Police Court on Thursday. Two Mahomedans claimed a woman as his lawful wife and each claimant had a large following, several of them armed with sticks, who were prepared to fight for the possession of the woman. The Police, however, gave the woman the option of choosing with whom she would go, and this having been decided, the parties were conducted to their house, the other party and his supporters being warned against any breach of the peace. This is a novel method of settling a matrimonial dispute of the nature.

THE seventh of the Imperial Institute series of the Hand-books of commercial products contains an instructive paper by Dr Elgar Thurston, officiating Reporter in Economic Products to the Government of India, dealing *with the manufacture of turpentine from* Indian pines. In this brochure all the available information as to the pine forests in India and the manufacture of turpentine in the North West Himalayas, Assam, and Burma has been collected in amplification of the main facts elicited by enquiries as to the likelihood of being able to establish a trade in turpentine between this country and England, a matter that occupied the attention of the Secretary of State as late as 1885.

AN amusing story is being circulated in Calcutta, to the effect that some fish which were recently taken from a public tank at *Howrah and which, in conformity with the* Municipal By-laws, should have been sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Municipal revenues, were eaten by some of the Commissioners, free of cost, the fish having been presented to them by a Municipal subordinate. This fact coming to the knowledge of a Commissioner who had apparently been overlooked, he addressed the Chairman on the *illegality of the procedure followed by the* subordinate, when it transpired that the Chairman himself had received and partaken of the Municipal fish! The matter is not settled yet.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.—A competitive *examination will be held* to-day, to fill three appointments in the Provincial Service. Nineteen candidates applied to be admitted to the examination, but of these three have been physically disqualified. The following are the names of the candidates:—Rao Varma Raja B A, N. V. Subbarama Iyer, B. A., B. L., and Narasinga Rao, B. A., B. L., Pleaders; V. Ramaswamy Iyer, M A, C. K Hanumantha Rao, M A, B L, and Tyagaraja Iyer, B. A., Mathematics; and F Rogavulu, B A, and Charles Sharp, B A, History.

A MEETING OF MIRASDARS.—A Correspondent from Shiyali writes that Mirasdars as follows:—Upwards of one thousand Mirasdars of Shiyali Taluq assembled under the presidency of Kasiraja Sannidhi Thambiran in response to an invitation from Sathanayaga Mudaliar and other leading Mirasdars, to discuss the extreme hardship of proposed increase in re settlement. Whole subject threshed out in spirited but dispassionate and intelligent manner. Proceedings conducted in tamil. Mirasdars evinced strong feeling. Resolution passed to contribute Rupees 5,000 for the whole Taluk at eight annas a cent and to carry up the matter to India Government and House of Commons if necessary. 1,360 Rupees paid on the spot. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

Magazine, Mr. TOYNBEE in an article maintains that the best charity is to give no charity at all. We quote as follows from the paper:—"*It seems* to be undeniable that the less that is done for the poor the more they will do for themselves. A refusal to give is often the truest form of charity. The most lavish giver is he who appeals to give *nothing, but who by influence on* character and encouragement of self reliance, so awakens the latent capabilities of the man he seeks to help, as to save him from the painful necessity of asking for any material gift at all."

MANY Members of the House of Commons have been amused at receiving a printed document headed "An Appeal and a Warning," and purporting to come from "women advocates of women's suffrage" The appellants say that amongst their opponents are "men whose reasons for denying to us equal rights with themselves may be stamped as ignoble. Many of them, while posing as the protectors of society and models of all the virtues, are, we know, men of evil minds and of secret dissolute lives. These are the men we wish to warn. They know themselves, and we know of them, and we now solemnly declare our intention of, in due course and at the right time, publishing and laying bare before their constituents and the world their evil doings, that they may be driven from public life and give place to better men"

The first Munsiff of Howrah had two remarkable cases for him on Tuesday. In one a native of the Chinese caste sued a co-religionist to recover Rs 50 as damages, *alleging that the latter was a sorcerer and* had caused the death of his (plaintiff's) son by witchcraft. The complainant produced a number of witnesses to testify to that fact. It turned out however, that the *plaintiff* had placed his son under the defendant's treatment for some malady, and that the child was subjected to such barbarous treatment as putting a red hot iron in its mouth "to drive the devil out of it" The child invariably quickly succumbed to the treatment, hence the suit for damages. The other suit was for the recovery of a sum of money and the setting aside of a deed of conveyance made in favour of a person who for such consideration had proceeded to obtain for the plaintiff by sorcery a sum of Rs. 30,000 from the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly. Both cases are pending.

A CASE of some importance for the newspaper point of view was heard last week in the High Court. The proprietor, &c., *of a vernacular paper in the West Coast* were convicted and punished for an infringement of Section 3 of the Press Act, that is, for neglecting to affix a proper imprint to certain issues of the paper. The *defence raised was that is the real printer* and publisher of the paper was merely in durance vile on a charge of defamation, the provisions of the Press Act were sufficiently complied with, when the succeeding *issues of the paper bore the imprint of the* proprietary Company. The Court of the first instance and the Lower Appeal Court held that this was too broad an interpretation of Section 3, but on the matter coming *up to the High Court, the Hon'bles the* Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shepherd differed in their opinions and each recorded separate judgments. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the Section should *bear the strict interpretation which had* been put on it by the Lower Courts. Mr. Justice Shepherd, however, was of opinion that the imprint, though not expressed as clearly as possible, was sufficient to satisfy *the requirements of the Section* The case has been referred to a third Judge.

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH —His Highness did not proceed to Ootacamund at the date fixed on account of the illness of the First Prince. *He will go there in a short time* now that the patient is better

THE PUBLIC HEALTH —This is very bad just now, fever and influenza being very prevalent, while many are suffering from coughs and colds. No rain has fallen, and till this takes place we may look for a good deal of sickness.

MORE COURTS IN MYSORE —In consequence of the increase of litigation in the Shimoogah District, the Mysore Government has sanctioned the establishment of a Sub Judge's Court, which will be opened after the annual recess. We are told that three more Munsiffs Courts are to be established in the Province —*D. P.*

A MURDER —A brutal murder was committed in the Central Jail on Wednesday last, one prisoner killing another. The murdered man was about seventy five years of age, and was a life prisoner. The murderer was an under trial prisoner, and it is believed he is insane, as he committed the crime without any provocation whatever.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION, is, says a local contemporary *now pending before the* District Magistrate, Bangalore, in which a late Assistant to the British Resident in Mysore is the accused, and an officer of the 2nd Battalion Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment the complainant. The case which will be heard soon is said to be a sensational one

KEROSINE OIL.—Two thousand gallons of kerosine oil were brought into the City, in cistern tanks provided by the Madras Railway Co, consigned to Messrs. Best and Co, who have already constructed a petroleum tank near the City Railway Station The oil, we learn, is now being sold at Rs 1 6 per tin gallon of five Imperial gallons, the cans being supplied by the purchasers.

THE official inspection of the new line of railway between Bellampur and Hindupur, in the Mysore State which is made on Saturday last *The extension from* Dharmavaram Junction to Hindupur will probably be opened to public traffic on the 21st instant, and the extension from Dodballapur to Hindupur about the 1st July, which will complete the connecting line from Bangalore to Guntakal Junction, 174 miles in length

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Madras Government says the *Madras Standard*, have sanctioned a concession being given to a Syndicate, of which Mr. F Kirby is a member for the construction and working of lines of railway between Assik road Mangalore *and Nanjangode and Erode, to the Madras* Presidency. The latter line, when completed will shorten the line of communication between South India and Bombay by over 100 miles. The entire scheme comprises *about 320 miles of railway through an* important fairly cultivated and populous country.

THE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION BY MADRAS.—In consequence of certain frauds in connection with the recent Pleadership Examination, the Board is unable to accept the results as conclusive, and, with the sanction of the Government, has decided, before declaring any candidates qualified for either First or Second Grade, to hold a fresh examination. At this examination only those candidates, viz, 244, whose names are mentioned in the notification, will be permitted to present themselves The re examination will be held in Madras alone on the 22nd May next and four following days

MR. GROVES, Joint Secretary to the Government of Mysore for Railways, has completed a reconnaissance of the country between Tellicherry and Ammatti, in south Coorg. We understand that no engineering difficulties whatever present themselves along this route, and that the whole line, as far as its junction with the Southern Mahratta Railway, can be constructed at an approximate cost of half a lakh a mile This is a very moderate expenditure, and should such a line be made, it would do much to establish the prosperity of Coorg as well as to open up a large trade between Pellicherry and the Mysore Districts.

ILLNESS OF THE YUVARAJ —Prince Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the Yuvaraj, has for the last 6 days been suffering from fever. Dr. McGann was sent for from Bangalore, and from Wednesday the Prince has been under his treatment. Fever was rather high for three days, the thermometer readings rising to over one hundred degrees We are however glad that the Prince is now doing better—the readings last night being 96 degrees. It is probable that the Prince will be taken to Ootacamund according to medical advice. The Maharajah will not leave the capital for Ooty on the 11th as reported by the *South Indian Observer*, not even on the 15th as a Bangalore paper corrected. The trip has been postponed, but it is likely that the programme will be arranged this week.—*M. H*

THE LATE DOWAGER MAHARANI—The funeral obsequies were all duly performed to Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani of Sitavilas Till the day of *shubha sitharam*, the Maharajah went bare-footed every morning to the prescribed place in his mourning dress, and performed all the detailed ceremonies in a perfectly orthodox style. Multitudes of Brahmins came from different parts of the Province, and were all well fed for a fortnight in temples, mutts and chattrams. Money was liberally distributed among the poor, mofussilites and residents, Brahmins and Sudras A select hundred of the priestly class were specially entertained for ceremonies, and these were remunerated in proportion to the sacrifices they were supposed to have made spiritually—the lowest receiving Rs 25, and the highest Rs. 1200 The *shubha sitharam* ceremony was celebrated on the afternoon of the 6th instant, at which, according to the custom, the Dewan and some of the Ursus presented to the Maharajah valuable cloths Towards the close of the evening all the poor Brahmins were collected in the Fort, and money was again distributed among them. The ceremonies ended on the 7th, Friday —*M. H.*

General News.

THE HINDU SOCIAL RESPECT ASSOCIATION—At a special meeting of this Association, held at the premises of the People's Club, Armenian Street, Madras, on the 12th instant, at 6 P M, it was resolved by the Association, that no man who keeps a concubine shall be admitted as a member of the Association.

PETAL OFFICIAL —The High Court has issued a circular that all *scandalous* and *libelous* issued against Post Office employees should be issued so as to allow them sufficient time to communicate to their Department, in order that their work during their enforced absence might be arranged for without causing inconvenience and delay to the public.

ACCORDING to the Russian *Vedomosti*, the Shah intends visiting Europe this spring in company with his Adjutant and four courtiers His Majesty, who will travel *incognito*, is now making all the necessary preparations for the journey, assisted by a Frenchman, M D'Arcieuse, Marshall of the Court. The Shah is expected to visit Europe, after passing through the Caucasus and Southern Russia.

MR. M RANGACHARIAR, M A., of Madras Educational Department, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Travancore Government last year, has been made permanent Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science in the Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and also Educational *Secretary to the Dewan* He will draw a salary of Rs 550 per mensem now which however will be increased to 700 rupees after three years

A NEW kind of theft has been invented in *St. Petersburg*. The owner of a *small factory* in that city has been stealing [illegible] electricity for lighting his establishment. Next door to him is a place where they have an electric light installation. The chief hired a *hole through a wall, inserted a wire, and succeeded* in "tapping" the current. For two months the fraud was carried on without being discovered.

PET for the prompt *intervention* of the Police there would, says a Calcutta contemporary, have been a serious disturbance in the Howrah Police Court on Thursday. Two Mahomedans claimed a woman as the lawful wife and each claimant had a large following, several of them armed with sticks, who were prepared to fight for the possession of the woman. *The Police, however, gave the woman* the option of choosing with whom she would go, and this having been decided, the pair were conducted to their house, the other party and his supporters being warned against any breach of the peace. This is a novel method of settling a matrimonial dispute of the nature

THE seventh of the Imperial Institute series of the Handbooks of commercial products contains an instructive paper by Dr Eliner Thurston, officiating Reporter in Economic Products to the Government of India, dealing *with the manufacture of turpentine from* Indian pines. In this brochure all the available information as to the pine forests in India and the manufacture of turpentine in the North West Himalayas Assam, and Burma has been collected in amplification of the main facts elicited by enquiries as to the likelihood of being able to establish a trade in turpentine between this country and England, a matter that occupied the attention of the Secretary of State so late as 1885.

AN amusing story is being circulated in Calcutta, to the effect that some fish which were recently taken from a public tank at *Howrah and which*, in conformity with the Municipal By-laws, should have been sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Municipal revenues, were eaten by some of the Commissioners, free of cost, the fish having been presented to them by a Municipal subordinate. This fact coming to the knowledge of a Commissioner who had apparently been overlooked, he addressed the Chairman on the *illegality of the procedure followed by the* subordinate, when it transpired that the Chairman himself had received and partaken of the Municipal fish! The matter is not settled yet.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.—A competitive *examination will be held to day*, to fill three appointments in the Provincial Service. Nineteen candidates applied to be admitted to the examination, but of these there have been physically disqualified. *The following are the names of the* candidates present.—Rao Varma Raja, B A, N. V. Subbarama Iyer, B A, B L, and Narasinga Rao, B A, B L. Philosophy; V. Ramaswamy Iyer, M A, C. K Ramachandra Rao, M A, B L, and Tyagaraja Iyer, B A, Mathematics, and P. Rogasamy, B A, and Charles Sharp, B.A, History.

A MEETING OF MIRASDARS:—A Correspondent from Shiyali telegraphs to *Hindu* as follows:—Upwards of one thousand Mirasdars of Shiyali Taluq assembled under the presidency of Kanam Sangappa Chambiran in response to an invitation from Sallanayaga Mudaliar and other leading Mirasdars, to discuss the extreme hardship of proposed increase in resettlement. Whole subject threshed out in spirited but dispassionate and intelligent manner. Proceedings conducted in tamil. Mirasdars evinced strong feeling. Rajahs pressed to contribute Rupees 5,000 for the whole Taluk at eight annas a cell and to carry up the matter to India Government and House of Commons if necessary. 1,300 Rupees paid on the spot. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1893

THE JURY NOTIFICATION

Our readers will have seen that the Government of India has withdrawn the Notification with regard to the abolition of trial by jury in certain districts in Bengal We felt sure this would be the case when the subject was clearly understood at home The system has taken such deep root in England that the people will not allow any tampering with it A few words may be given as to the cause of the Notification being brought into existance The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Charles Elliott, was of opinion that there had been a miscarriage of justice in several parts of the Presidency, that where the evidence was perfectly clear juries had brought in verdicts acquitting the accused Such being the case, he issued a Notification to the effect that in these districts the system should be nearly entirely abolished and that the Judges should try the cases brought before them without any help whatever When this became known there was, as might have been expected, an outcry, the people did not see why they should be deprived of a privilege that had been granted them, and which they had enjoyed for years They did not object to any improvements being made, any faults being corrected, for like everything else in this world there had been but they did not understand why they should be entirely deprived of the system altogether So they agitated, and the press in England took up the subject, with the result that we have stated It is difficult to understand why the authorities should have taken the course they did, they did not imagine there would be any agitation on the matter, they thought the people would quietly submit, and there the matter would end It is the failing of such men to think that they know more about the wants of the people than the people themselves, and we are surprised when this error is pointed out to them It was stated that there had been many failures of justice, and that these were in consequence of the jury system that they were peculiar to India But it was pointed out that in other lands where cases are tried by the help of a jury there are similar shortcomings, we have heard of very remarkable verdicts being brought in by juries in England and America quite as bad as anything we have heard of in India Why then should the system be abolished in the latter while it is allowed to flourish in the former? In order to settle the matter a Commission was appointed and this body came to the conclusion that the system ought to be retained, though it suggested some changes with regard to the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure These are not at all important and do not affect the system in the least The report of the Commissioners is very outspoken, and puts the matter very clearly before the authorities and the country at large The following passage from the document in question will be acknowledged by all to be true, and to the point —

"As regards India the system has special merits and special drawbacks Some of its special advantages arise from the fact that our Criminal law is foreign, and that it is desirable to familiarise the people of India with it, by making them take part in its administration under the guidance of Judges who can explain to them its reasonableness and justice Some, from the fact that the Sessions Judges are also foreigners, and that as compared with them, even after they have acquired experience of a prolonged residence in the country, a local jury (supposing the jurors to be intelligent and honest) should be better able to draw the inferences of fact and to discriminate between the truth and falsehood of conflicting oral evidence given in their own language Further the odium of what may appear harsh punishments is shifted in great part, from the Government, and the dread, however unfounded it may be, of the all pervading influence of the Government affecting the judgment is removed These advantages are sufficient to compensate for a certain number of cases in which criminals may escape conviction or may be convicted of lesser crimes than the evidence might warrant'

It is remarkable that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and those of his way of thinking did not see the matter in this light that they did not wish to share the lack of punishment with others, that is with those who form the juries But this is not according to the views of official dom, which desires to have every thing its own way. If they had only taken the opinion of an English Judge, Sir J T Stephen, they would not have fallen into the error they did This gentleman, when in India, was not considered to be very fond of popular institutions, but he is very sound on the jury question This is what he says —

"There is a third point of view from which trial by jury must be considered namely, its collateral advantages and these I think are not only incontestable in themselves but are of such importance that I should be sorry to see any change in the system, though I am alive to its defects They are these —

"In the first place, though I do not think that trial by jury really is more just than trial by a Judge without a jury would be it is generally considered to be so, and not unnecessarily Though the Judges are, and are known to be independent of the Executive Government it is naturally felt that their sympathies are likely to be on the side of authority The public at large feel more sympathy with juries than they do with Judges and in our country this would be less than it would be elsewhere with mixed juries but they would feel towards jury men, however ably written or expressed the next place, trial by jury interests large number of people in the administration of justice, and makes them responsible for it It is difficult to overestimate the importance of this It gives a degree of power and of popularity to the administration of justice which scarcely any other source

Lastly though I am, as every Judge must be, prejudiced witness on the subject I think that the position in which trial by jury places the Judges one in which such powers as he possesses can be most effectually used for the public service I think, however that the institution does place the Judge in a position in which, with a view to the public interest, he ought to be glad of—that of a guide and adviser to those who are ultimately to decide, and a moderator in the struggle on the result of which they are to give their decision The interposition of a man, whose duty it is to do equal justice to all, between the actual combatants and the actual Judges on the result of the combat gives to the whole proceedings the air of gravity, dignity, and humanity, which ought to be and usually is character istic of an English Court, and which ought to make every such Court, a school of truth, justice, and virtue In short, if trial by jury is looked at from the political and moral point of views every thing is to be said in its favour, and nothing can be said against it Whatever defect it may have might be effectually removed by having more highly qualified jurors I think that to be on the jury list ought to be regarded as an honourable distinction It is an office at least as important as, say that of guardians of the poor, and I think that if arrangements were made for the comfort of jurors and for the payment of their expenses when on duty, men of standing and consideration might be willing and even desirous to fill the position"

This is very conclusive, and coming from a man like Sir J T. Stephen, the words ought to have great weight But one great object of the jury system is to train the people politically It teaches them that they have duties to perform towards their neighbours and towards the Government that the system will lead them on to perform other duties, and when the time comes they will have no difficulty in doing the work assigned them. It is well that the obnoxious Notification has been withdrawn, and we may be certain that no official in future will send forth a similar one

Occasional Notes

The highest average speed attained by railway trains in England is 51 miles an hour

About a third of the entire population of the world speaks the Chinese language or its allied dialects

It is reported from Madras that an Challiah Pillay, over 45 years of age passed the last B L examination after eleven successive failures.

Mr. John Dillon, recently addressing his constituents, said that if the Ulster Unionists fight, they must fight the Queen's troops, as Home Rulers will not interfere

A census story from Assam is that widows objected to be enumerated as such, and in some cases to enter their names at all, as there was a rumour that Government intended to get them married

We are glad to hear that the proposal to return Mr Lal Mohun Ghose to the Bengal Legislative Council as Member for the Presidency Group of Municipalities No better and worthier man could be chosen

The rumour is very persistent in the Bazaar says the *Indian Daily News*, that a Government Resolution directing the courts to be closed, is imminent This is believed to be the immediate result of the finding of the Currency Commission

Spain has entered Fez in pay with Germany of an offensive and defensive character So will throw in her lot with the Germans against, the French in Indo China

A watch in the form of a shrivelled head has been made by an English artisan It is 3 10 of an inch in diameter, and it is to be worn with two other souls By turning the upper stud on wind the watch, and by turning the low ring the hands are adjusted

It is notified for general information that the sitting of the Madras Port Trust has been fixed by the Government as shown in the lists of the days of sittings published in the last *Fort St George Gazette*, and this sitting should be strictly adhered to in future

Americans are said to have the poorest teeth of any people in the world It is said, the more brain work a person has, the worse his teeth become The same result is attained by lack of proper nourishment, and it is said by a well known dentist that 50 years hence, among the very poor classes, every one will be toothless at the age. 20

It has been privately settled, the *Indian Mirror* understands, that there will be a monsoon Session of the Government in Calcutta to discuss schemes of additional taxation Among other things the probabilities are that the Salt tax will be enhanced, the Import duty will be increased, and the minimum assessable amount of the Income tax will be fixed at Rs 250

An extraordinary case of longevity is reported from the village of Tokarovka, in Volhynia, Russia A peasant named Theodore Krasnovsky, who has published at that place, is reported to have been no less than 120 years of age The members of his family, including his grandchildren and great grandchildren, amount to 140 persons One of his sons, who is still living is 92 years Krasnovsky's father is said to have attained the age of 130

The Madras Government has ruled that the Chairman of a Municipality has no discretion to submit resolutions for proposing licenses and tax Bill in motion of a Councillor who has given notice of the same. He is bound to put forward any proposition of which due notice is given

This ruling of Government is based owing to the Constitution of the Nagapattam Municipality recently framing petitions for certain propositions of one of the Councillors.

Lord Stanley of Alderly is expected after the Recess to ask the Earl of Kimberley what notice has been taken by the Indian Government of the conduct of M Phillips, District Magistrate of Myaungmya, as set forth in the *Law Magazine and Review* of February last and the action of Sir Richard Garth in *India* of 1st February and the Resolution of the Bengal Government of 31st December, 1892, and of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in respect thereto.

Dr Oppert wants to go home "No" says the Madras Government "carry a bullock cart and relieve us from a nuisance If you retire, we will be compelled to get the Court successor at once and that we are not prepared to do The Secretary of State wants to confer the appointment on a native. We as you are aware, wish to confer it on a cousin of yours Sir, therefore, and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your country man filling your chair after you" But is it so to be?

Professor Stuart who has graduated in Mathematics considered competent by the Madras Government to be a Professor of English or History But Mr Sastri Sastri who has graduated in Science and has studied his life to the study of it is not to be a Professor of Science! If Professor Stuart were native of Mr Sastri an European—what then? Mr Sastri would have been considered competent to teach Science English History, Geography and Language subjects, and Mr Stuart would have been only fitted to be a teacher of Mathematics *O tempora O! mores!*

A Correspondent the *Daily Telegraph* writes,— Yesterday I mentioned the fact that the Government will have to pay to the public in the shape of interest they subscribe for in £9,000,000 in April Unusual Difficulties in the Money Market have made it necessary to issue £9,000,000 bills, a quite a number over £10,000 and £6,000 upwards Such issues are generally made in April, and when the government is short of money, it is a sign that Europe is in difficulty and that it is wanted with which the Nations have embarked in the battle against Home Rule"

The Maharajah of Patiala has, says a contemporary Calcutta correspondent, taken to himself a European wife, the sister of his chief trainer Miss O'Brien the pretty woman the Maharajah and his guests met picnic which he gave in the Park, and the result of protracted negotiations a marriage which is the talk of the town, especially as the Maharajah's agents are purchasing the best artists for setting up the young couple in house of their own This not been confirmed, but the Indian paper will not that the exhibition of such a sister-in-law Maharajah has just asked the constitution of a Legislative Council for his State

The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Nizam's Railway reported to the Madras Government that the Southern Mahratta Railway authorities were unable to arrange the fares rates between the broad and narrow gauge systems till Bezwada, and they knew what time it would take for the transhipment of passengers and goods, when the Kistna Bridge opened for passengers. The Government have [illegible] the claim of goods which have to be effected at Bezwada until the Kistna Bridge will be opened for traffic [illegible]

We have [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] pauperism or lodgeism In *Longman's*

Magazine, Mr. TOYNBEE in an article maintains that the *best charity is to give no charity at all*. We quote as follows from the paper:—"It seems to be undeniable that the less that is *done for the poor the more they will do for themselves*. A refusal to give is often the truest form of charity. The most lavish giver is he who appears to *give nothing*, but who by influence on character and encouragement of self reliance, so awakens the latent capabilities of the man he seeks to help, as to *save him from* the painful necessity of asking for any material gift at all."

MANY Members of the House of Commons have been amused at receiving a printed *document headed* "*An Appeal and a Warning*," and purporting to come from "women advocates of women's suffrage" The appellants say that *amongst* their opponents are "men whose reasons for denying to us equal rights with themselves may be stamped as good." Many of *them*, while posing as the protectors of society and models of all the virtues, are, we know, men of evil minds and of secret *dissolute lives*. These are the men we wish to warn. They know themselves, and we know of them, and we now solemnly declare our *intention of, in the course and* at the right time, publishing and laying bare before their constituents and the world their evil doings, that they may be driven *from* public life and give place to better men"

THE first Munsiff of Howrah had two remarkable cases in Court on Tuesday. In one a native of the Cornwallis Road sued a co-religionist to recover Rs. 50 as damages, alleging that the latter was a sorcerer and had caused the death of his infant by *witchcraft*. The complainant produced a number of witnesses to testify to that fact. It turned out however, that the plaintiff had *placed his son under the* defendant's treatment for some malady, and that the child was subjected to such barbarous treatment as putting a hot iron in its mouth "to drive the devil out" The little invalid quickly succumbed to the treatment, hence the suit for damages. The other case was for the recovery of a sum of money and the setting aside of a deed of conveyance made in favour of a person who for such consideration had promised to obtain for the plaintiff by sorcery a sum of Rs. 30,000 from the Court of the District Judge of Hooghly. Both cases are pending.

A CASE of some importance for newspaper *proprietors* was heard last week at the High Court. Two proprietors, of a vernacular paper in the West Coast *were convicted and punished for an infringement* of Section 3 of the Press Act, that is, for neglecting to affix a proper imprint to certain issues of the paper. The defence raised was that as the real printer and publisher of the paper was clearly in durance vile on a charge of defamation, the provisions of the Press Act were sufficiently complied with, when the surreptitious issues of the paper bore the imprint of the *proprietary Company*. The *Court of the* first instance and the Lower Appeal Court held that this was too broad an interpretation of Section 3, but on the matter coming up to the High Court, the Hon'bles the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Shepherd differed in their opinions and each recorded separate *judgments*. The Chief Justice was of opinion that the Section should bear the strict interpretation which had been put on it by the Lower Courts. Mr. Justice Shepherd, however, was of opinion that the imprint, though not expressed as clearly as possible, was sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Section. The case has been referred to a third Judge.

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH.—*His Highness did not* proceed to Ootacamund at the date fixed on account of the illness of the First Prince. *He will go there in a short time* now that the patient is better

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—This is very bad just now, *fever and influenza being very* prevalent, while many are suffering from coughs and colds. No rain has fallen, and *till this takes place we may look for a* good deal of sickness.

MORE COURTS IN MYSORE.—In consequence of the increase of litigation in the Shimoga District, the Mysore Government has sanctioned the establishment of a Sub Judge's Court, which will be opened after the annual recess. We are told that three more Munsiffs Courts are to be established in the Province.—*D. P.*

A MURDER.—A brutal murder was committed *in the Central Jail on Wednesday* last, one prisoner killing another. The murdered man was about seventy five years of age, and was a *lifer* prisoner. The murderer was an under trial prisoner, and it is believed he is insane, as he committed the crime without any provocation whatever.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION, is, says a local contemporary now pending before the District Magistrate, Bangalore, in which a late Assistant to the British Resident in Mysore is the accused, and an officer of the 2nd Battalion Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment the complainant. The case which will be heard soon is said to be a *sensational one*.

KEROSINE OIL.—Two thousand gallons *of kerosine oil were brought into the City*, in cast iron tanks provided by the Madras Railway Co, consigned to Messrs. Best *and Co, who have already constructed* a petroleum tank near the City Railway Station. The oil, we learn, is now being sold at Rs 1 6 per tin case of five Imperial gallons, the cans being supplied by the purchasers.

THE official inspection of the new line of railway between Dolbadipur and Hindupur, in the Mysore State was to be made *on Saturday last. The extension from* Dharmavaram Junction to Hindupur will probably be opened to public traffic on the 24 *instant, and the extension from Dolbadipur* to Hindupur about the 1st July, which will complete the connecting line from Bangalore to Guntakal Junction, 171 miles in length.

RAILWAY REFRESHM.—The Madras Government says the *Madras Standard*, have sanctioned a concession being given to a syndicate, of which Mr. P Kirby is a member for the construction and working of lines of railway between Arakonam and Mangalore and Nanjangode and Erode, in the Madras Presidency. *The latter line, when completed* will shorten the line of communication between South India and Bombay by over 100 miles. The entire scheme comprises about 320 miles of new railway through an important fairly cultivated and populous country.

THE PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION IN MADRAS.—In consequence of certain frauds in connection with the recent Pleadership Examination, the Board is unable to accept the results as conclusive, and, with the *sanction of the Government*, has decided, before declaring any candidates qualified for either First or Second Grade, to hold a fresh examination. *At this examination* only those candidates, viz, 244, whose names are mentioned in the notification, will be permitted to present themselves. The re-examination will be held in Madras alone on the 22nd May next and four following days

MR. GROVES, Joint Secretary to the Government of Mysore for Railways, has completed a reconnaissance of the country between Tellicherry and Ammatti, in south Coorg. We understand that no engineering difficulties whatever present themselves along this route, and that the whole line, as far as its junction with the Southern Mahratta Railway, can be constructed at an approximate cost of half a lakh a mile. This is a very moderate expenditure, and should *such a line be made, it would do* much to establish the prosperity of Coorg as well as to open up a large trade between *Tellicherry and the Mysore Districts*.

ILLNESS OF THE YUVARAJ.—Prince Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the Yuvaraj, has for the last 6 days been suffering from fever, Dr. McGann was sent for from Bangalore, and from Wednesday the Prince has been under his *treatment. Fever was rather* high for three days, the thermometer readings rising to over one hundred degrees. *We are however glad that the Prince is* now doing better—the readings last night being 96 degrees. It is probable that the *Prince will be taken to Ootacamund* according to medical advice. The Maharajah will not leave the capital for Ooty on the 11th as reported by the *South Indian Observer*, not even on the 15th as a Bangalore paper corrected The trip has been postponed, but it is likely that the programme *will be arranged this week.—M. H.*

THE LATE DOWAGER MAHARANI.—The *funeral obsequies were all duly performed* to Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani of Sitapur. Till the day of *shubha sukhanam*, the Maharajah went bare-footed every morning to the prescribed place in his mourning dress, and performed all the detailed ceremonies in a perfectly orthodox style Multitudes of Brahmins come from different parts of the Province, and were all well fed for a fortnight in temples, *mutts and chattrams Money was liberally* distributed among the poor, mofussilites and residents, Brahmins and Sudras. A select hundred of the priestly class were specially entertained for ceremonies, and these were remunerated in proportion to the sacrifices they were supposed to have made spiritually—the lowest receiving Rs. 25, and the highest Rs. 1200. The *shubha sukhanam* ceremony was celebrated on the *afternoon of the 6th instant, at which, according to the custom*, the Dewan and some of the Ursas presented to the Maharajah *valuable cloths. Towards the close* of the evening all the poor Brahmins were collected in the Fort, and money was again distributed among them. The ceremonies ended on the 7th, Friday.—*M. H.*

General News.

THE HINDU SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—At a special meeting of this Association, held at the premises of the People's Club, *Aresuna Street, Madras, on the 12th* instant, at 6 P. M, it was resolved by the Association, that no man who keeps a concubine shall be admitted as a member of the Association

POSTAL OFFICIAL.—The High Court has issued a circular that all summonses and subpœnas issued against Post Office employes should be served so as to allow them sufficient time to communicate to their Department, in order that their work during their enforced absence might be arranged *for without causing* inconvenience and delay to the public

ACCORDING to the Russian *Vedomosti*, the Shah intends visiting Europe this spring in company with his Adjutant and four courtiers His Majesty, who will travel *incognito*, is now making all the necessary preparations for the journey, assisted by a Frenchman, M Brisonne, his marshall of the Court. The Shah is expected to visit Europe, after passing through the Caucasus and Southern Russia.

MR. M RANGACHARYAR, M A, of Madras Educational Department, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Travancore Government last year, has *been made permanent* Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science in the Maharaja's College, Trivandram, and also Educational Secretary to the Dewan He *will draw a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem* now which however will be increased to 700 rupees after three years

A NEW kind of theft has been invented in St Petersburg. The owner of a small factory in that city has been stealing currents of electricity for lighting his establishment. Next door to him is a place where they have an electric light installation. The thief bored a hole through a wall, inserted a wire, and succeeded in "tapping" the current. For two months the fraud was carried on without being discovered.

PCT for the prompt interception of the Police there would, says a Calcutta contemporary, *have been a serious disturbance* in the Howrah Police Court on Tuesday. Two Mahomedans claimed a woman as his lawful wife and each claimant had a large following, several of them armed with sticks, who were prepared to fight for the possession of the *woman. The Police, however, gave the woman* the option of choosing with whom she would go, and this having been decided, the parties *were conducted to their house, the other party* and his supporters being warned against any breach of the peace. This is a novel method of *settling a matrimonial dispute of the nature*

THE seventh of the Imperial Institute series of the *Hand books of commercial products* contains an instructive paper by Dr Edgar Thurston, officiating Reporter in Economic *Products to the Government of India, dealing* with the manufacture of turpentine from Indian pines. In this brochure all the available *information as to the pine forests in India* and the manufacture of turpentine in the North West Himalayas Assam, and Burma has been *collected in amplification of the main* facts elicited by enquiries as to the likelihood of being able to establish a trade in turpentine *between this country and England, a matter* that occupied the attention of the Secretary of State so late as 1885.

AN amusing story is *being circulated in* Calcutta, to the effect that some fish which were recently taken from a public tank at *Howrah* and which, in conformity with the Municipal Bye-laws, *should have been sold and* the proceeds placed to the credit of the Municipal revenues, were eaten by some of the Commissioners, free of cost, the fish having *been presented to them by a Municipal subordinate*. This fact coming to the knowledge of a Commissioner who had apparently been overlooked, he addressed the Chairman on the illegality of the procedure followed by the subordinate, when it *transpired* that the Chairman himself had received and partaken of the Municipal fish The matter is not settled yet.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.—A competitive examination will be held to day, to fill three appointments in the Provincial Service. Nineteen candidates applied to be admitted to the examination, but of these seven have been physically disqualified. The following are the names of the candidates concerned:—RAJU VENKATA RAJU, M.A., N. V. Subbiraiya Iyer, B A, B L, and *Narasinga* Row, B A, B L, Philosophy; V. Ramaswamy Iyer, M A, C. K Hanumanthi Rao, M A, B L, and Pattaya Raja Iyer, B A, Mathematics; and P. Rangaswami, B A, and Charles Sharp, B A, History.

A MEETING OF MIRASDARS:—A Correspondent from Shiyali telegraphs as follows:—Upwards of one thousand Mirasdars of Shiyali Taluq assembled under the presidency of Kesavar Sivanu a Chambiran in response to an invitation from Sathanayaga Mudaliar and other leading Mirasdars, to discuss the extreme hardship of proposed increase in resettlement. Whole subject threshed out in spirited but dispassionate and intelligent manner. Proceedings conducted in Tamil. Mirasdars evinced strong feeling. Resolutions passed *to contribute Rupees 5,000 for the whole* Taluk at eight annas a rich and to carry up the matter to India Government and House of Commons *if necessary. 1,300 Rupees* paid on the spot. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

Mrs Annie Besant, who has just returned from a lecturing tour in America in the interests of Theosophy, visited altogether some 50 towns. Everywhere she had large audiences Mrs Besant thinks that in America Theosophy will spread more quickly and take a deeper hold than in any other country "The people there, and in the West especially," she remarks, "appear not only ripe for but eager to receive new ideas They seem to want something more than they can get from the existing religions, which are being so rudely undermined on the one side by the growth of scientific knowledge and criticism and on the other by the lack of deeper knowledge from which to combat the attacks of these worldly opponents In America, moreover, people are not bound by the trammels that shackle all life in this country They are more free, more independent"

A Brutal Murder at Coimbatore —A Correspondent writes —Among the cases recently committed to the Sessions of the Coimbatore District was a most brutal murder About two weeks ago a Brahman girl accompanied by her brother was coming from Pollachi to Coimbatore for her confinement at her mother's place. On the way she suffered much and was given an immolation with her brother by a gardener in his hut As soon as the brother and sister entered the hut the gardener from outside locked it This aroused the suspicion of both, and the boy making a hole in the roof of the hut managed to escape with his sister's jewels, but as he could not drag her through the aperture she was left behind in the hut The lad climbed up a tree and there hid himself as it was dark Shortly after the gardener and two others entered the hut The lad hearing the rattle of a tonga cart jumped from the tree, stopped the cart and reported the matter to its occupants one of whom was a Police Inspector. The tonga passengers then let by the boy wended their way to the hut and bursting it open, the girl was found murdered and cut up, as well as the new born child, dead, and the three culprits were captured red handed.

Extracts.

A NEFARIOUS MARITAL ALLIANCE BROKEN.

Sir,—Coimbatore witnessed an interesting scene to day A mother and her young daughter arrived here in company with an old man whose age is variously estimated between 65 and 75 and a large crowd was seen about the house they occupied On going to the place, some of the respectable inhabitants in the neighbourhood found the old man with *pattai* on in his trembling hand ready to take the seven steps and tie the inevitable *tali* round the poor girl's neck One of the spectators sent notice to the Police who were on the spot in no long time The others dissuaded the ceremony and drove out the priests and the heartless priests gathered to rout by the occasion The old man persisted in repeating that he had the full consent of the girl's parents and that he had paid and *promised* thousands in cash and jewels for the girl, her family, and brokers. The morning Mail Train brought the father, in evident surprise and consternation at the unforeseen disposal his poor daughter He but his breast and raised an outcry I am glad to say that the old man is in Police custody He is reported to belong to Madrangam in Tindigul Taluk, Trichinopoly District. The abettors, a native of Coimbatore, another of Madrangam and a third of Palghaut, all Brahmins, are also in Police custody The sequel will be reported duly. Much credit is due to Mr Sivarama Aiyer, Head Sheriff, Mr Venga Iyer, Vakil, and their numerous companions for preventing the terrible doom of the girl

R. S

Coimbatore, *9th April*, 1893

THE COMPLETED HOUSE OF COMMONS

The return of Sir William Wedderburn for Banffshire brings up the House of Commons to its full complement for the first time since the present Parliament came into existence When the division on the "No Confidence amendment took place in August last two seats were vacant—Holborn, through the acceptance of a Judgeship by Mr Grantford Bruce, and North-East Cork, in consequence of Mr. W. O'Brien's decision to sit for Cork City The formation of the Gladstonian Government necessitated 32 re-elections, and from a variety of causes other vacancies have occurred, the total number of bye elections so far being 46 Since Parliament was prorogued last year seven members have died—Sir Walter Barttelot, the Hon W H Cross, Mr Jenninger, Mr J F. M'Carthy, Mr T. Shaw (Halifax), Mr Summers, and Mr Winter Cotham, four have gone to the House of Lords—Mr Flower, the Hon W. H James, Sir Lyon Playfair, and the Hon Rowland Winn, six have been unseated on petition—Colonel Chester Master, Mr Clayton, Mr Davies, Mr Dillit, Mr P James, and Mr Pulman, two have resigned—Mr J. S Balfour and Mr Jesse and three have accepted office under the Crown—Mr Duff, Mr Isaac Holman, and Lord Francis Hervey In 27 instances an attempt was made to wrest the seat from the party in possession There have, however, been no fewer than 21 contests, the net result of which is the loss of one seat to the Unionists The Gladstonians have captured Pontefract and recaptured Walsall and Hexham, the Conservatives have captured Huddersfield and the Liberal Unionists have recaptured Grimsby Gloucester has changed hands twice The present constitution of the House of Commons is therefore Conservatives, 267, Liberal Unionists, 46, Gladstonians, 276, Anti-Parnellites, 72, Parnellites, 9, Speaker, 1 Total, 670 Omitting the Speaker this gives a majority of 43 in favour of Home Rule

SOCIAL REFORM

Another Widow Marriage —A correspondent informs us that a Sivaji Brahman clerk in the Collector's Accounts Office at Satara, aged about 17 named Waman Sattram Sukhlar whose wife lately died, and who was put to great inconvenience for the want of a suitable companion to manage his house— cook food, and look after a motherless infant which was on the point of death for want of care and nourishment &c,—lately married a Deshast Brahman widow lady, named Shrimant Yamunabai Manjekar, aged about 35 This is a case for congratulation in more ways than one; chiefly, owing to the fact of a Deshast Brahman lady marrying a Sivaji husband popularly supposed to belong to a lower caste than her own, secondly, to the gentleman having the courage to marry a widow, and, thirdly, to both being of sensible and mature age, able to understand and appreciate their responsibilities Mr Wamanrao who is a straightforward and extremely intelligent man, leaves honourable mention and support for departing, from the old world and custom of marrying child wives and in marrying a middle aged lady suited to his age and circumstances, and the lady is no less to be commended for her courage in marrying out of and beneath her caste, so to say As regards Mr Wamanrao child wives were offered by the score to lament his stock to his opinions on the score of his own age being about 45 Numerous high European officials having heard of the marriage, wished to meet and congratulate him, but his simple and unobtrusive habits make him respectfully decline all such support and civilities With a few exceptions, the Brahman inhabitants of Sattara were enlightened enough, be it said to their credit, not to boycott or annoy Mr Wamanrao in any way The few exceptions are unworthy of notice, as they belong to the thoughtless and oldfashioned, who do not represent the sense of Sattara Brahman Society The wedding was celebrated at Poona in the house of that sturdy reformer Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Bhat Sub Judge, and the celebrant was the learned and renowned Brahman Shastri Mr. S P. Kolkar, in the presence of numerous and sympathising Brahman friends, among whom were Messrs Bhat, M G. Ranade, Rao Bahadur Bhide, Professor Bhandarkar, Mr W N Patak, Deputy Collector, Moropant Joshi, the Editors of the "Sudarsh," the "Dnyan Chakshu," and the "Dnyan Prakash," and members of the Prarthana Samaj, &c—*Bombay Gazette*

MR BHASHYAM IYENGAR ON THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

"They are happier men, whose *Natures* sort with their Vocations These are the words of Bacon, and nobly can help recalling them who has heard of the reflection of the Hon'ble Mr Bhashyam Iyengar on the Mysore Civil Service Examination in his recent Convocation Address While addressing the graduates, showing them what their future prospects were he took occasion to applaud the Government of Mysore for the opening they created for the budding young men. He said, "In this connection it is no small satisfaction to be able to say that the example (of throwing open to competition the higher grades of service) was already set by the enlightened Ruler of the model State of Mysore whom we are all so justly proud of, and who in his wisdom has thrown open the corresponding competitive examination to graduates of an Indian University, be they his subjects or not." We have the greatest respect to the words of Mr Bhashyam Iyengar and, admiring as we do his outspokenness and acute wisdom, quite agree with him in so far as his applauding is concerned with "throwing open" the higher grades of service to be competed by graduates, and no further. But as Mr Bhashyam Iyengar meant to say this much and no more, but at the moment his enthusiasm carried him farther At any rate, we cannot for one moment believe that he has any the least idea to applaud the Anglo Indian Bureaucracy for preferring one of their class to the Natives for higher places in British India If Mr Bhashyam Iyengar calls it wisdom when the Government of Mysore threw open the official gate to graduates of all Indian Universities be they Mysore ones or not, we do not quite see what he would call it if the graded officers in British India were to be thrown open to be competed by all Europe or by the graduates of all European Universities Mr Dadabhoy Naoroji likens even the present day meaning of departments in India to something like the filling up of all appointments in the United Kingdom by importing the French for the purpose, and here we have others who would thrust into a small, sate palate of scarcely 125,000 sq miles all Indian graduates, while none from them are allowed to enter the Indian Civil Service The main object of such a step is said to be simply to secure for the State the services of able men Are there then no Mysoreans able to serve their country? Local men or acknowledged merit have in numbers gone abroad, and it is hard to believe that the Province is incapable of producing men of the requisite ability Neither are we in need of the services of great genuises, and no extraordinary genius ever cares to come all the way to Mysore to be employed as Probationer on Rs 200 We are perfectly sure that Mr Bhashyam Iyengar fully sympathizes with the Mysoreans in this respect, and we call upon our graduates to be careful enough in distinguishing herbs from weeds, so that they might not mistake them while watering the one and destroying the other, and once again we urge on their attention the necessity their exists for united action in the matter —*Herald*

THE "BIG RUPEE" CURRENCY SCHEME

The following is the text of the scheme submitted by Mr Astor to the Currency Commission —

The existing Indian Currency Act is based upon a fallacy It acknowledges a silver standard of value, but it puts *silver* on a gold *standard* of value, with an additional false assumption that the then existing ratio of value of gold and silver would not materially alter It fix s the standard weight of the rupee on the assumption that this ratio would remain at about 15½ to 1 It has maintained that *coin—the tola rupee*—as a standard of value long after the ratio has seriously fallen, and has encouraged a false sense of security in silver dominated minds remained from the absence of gold in circulation

Conclusion —When gold is adopted as standard of value, then, if the ratio of the value of gold and silver cannot be fixed, the search of a silver standard coin cannot be fixed for indefinite periods The silver unit, certainly ought to have periodical recoinages to maintain the gold value of its standard silver coin by increasing its weight.

(2) Further depreciation can at once be arrested by a sliding seigniorage proportionate to the decline in the market value of silver When this decline is allowed to be established the inflation of the currency must be credibly *raising the weight* of the rupee. If the Government make it a compulsory to add the seigniorage value in silver to the rupee, after it has reached a given level or been taken for a certain number of years, instead of crediting it to Government, the case *becomes automatic* The proceeds of the seigniorage and the silver tax, instead of being credited to general revenue, should form a special fund, for eventual renovation of the silver currency and insurance against depreciation

(3) If the currency is appreciated up to a certain limit by closing the Mints to free coinage, or a tax on silver or a seigniorage, or other device, then at a certain stage the old coins (which are practically *light coins*) ought to be recalled, and a new coinage issued of heavier rupees

(4) The Indian Treasury will eventually be repaid the cost of recalling *tola rupees* and issuing heavier ones by the rise in the gold exchange value of the currency in which India pays its public revenue The tax payer will not suffer more than if copper coins were recalled, and plated ones of greater intrinsic value substituted When sixteen "annas" will still exchange for a rupee, there is no *a priori* reason for fearing that silver prices in purely local markets, not controlled by export trade with Britain, continue, would fall

(5) If the Indian Government fears to enter on such an operation, then it need not undertake the cost of a recast of the coinage and reissue of the heavier rupees It can fix a date after which the tola-rupee would be legal tender only for certain amounts to cover all transactions in Calcutta hitherto ruled by silver standard and not influenced by gold. The new rupee would be then coined as the legal tender for larger amounts, and restrictions on its use removed, except those employed to steady the gold exchange value of the (heavier) rupee The legal tender limit for tola rupees is hereby defined, and meanwhile until which time the tola rupees would serve the purpose of small money currency like the *fanam* and cowries pieces, and the copper coinage He seems inclined to anticipate that in the ordinary transactions of daily life and traffic the new and the tola rupees will be practically interchangeable, as twenty shillings and a pound sterling exchange in Great Britain, though not of the same intrinsic value

(6) There should be an issue of *currency notes* expressed in gold in bars or in English pounds sterling and *exchangeable* at the Currency Office, *not into gold* but into *rupees*, at the gold exchange rate of the day, or at a rate officially fixed from time to time on that basis under statutory restrictions The tola rupee should be removed from circulation as fast as circumstances permit, (for a reason which we dare not to state here), and at first be utilised as a reserve against such an issue. The reserve against the gold paper issue will continue a *silver reserve* as the differential tax on silver imports and shipping arrangements will prevent such an issue from being a State speculation in bullion If the precautions for keeping the gold exchange value of the new rupee are not deemed sufficient to prevent such an issue from being a State speculation in bullion, or to prevent private speculation in such paper currency, the State might by the option of redeeming in gold all the notes of higher value might be redeemable, and the rest to any one place in certain quantities, redeemable as above. To prevent the gold paper being used merely for the purpose of conversion of tola rupees, into new currency, such gold notes if issued for this purpose ought to be paid for limit, would be redeemable in the same But the gold paper would be used for absorbing tola rupees if necessary on favorable terms It will be a point for consideration whether the gold unit paper currency should be issued only for heavy rupees and the tola rupees absorbed by rupee paper currency made redeemable after an interval in heavy rupees, but until then redeemable in tola rupees"

(7) There will then be a silver coin as a silver standard of value, and legal tender, kept correct by an 18 standard, and therefore more reliable as —(1) a standard of value, (2) a medium of transactions, (3) a security for the accumulation of wealth, and (4) a safe section of obligations There will be a *stable silver currency*, and also greater facilities for using the gold standard in India, without interference with the principles of the monetary system of either India or any other country

"In my letter of 7th February last to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, I have advocated the use of rupee notes Currency Notes for absorbing the present tola rupees—H F, A February 1893

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1893. [No. 16.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(In Advance Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B—Those who wish to secure the advantage of the reduced rate for payment in advance should give the date of their application Subscribers will not be accepted for less than six Months Subscribers should state whether the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both The Karnataka Prakasika Publication Office an Anglo Kanarese Journal, also desires all concerned to state in their orders the language or languages in which these Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instructions to the contrary effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

Letters (Business) should be addressed to the Proprietor Karnataka Prakasika Office Bangalore Money Orders should be addressed to the Publisher Letters containing remittances should be registered

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Specific Scorbutic, Weakness Pneumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 2 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity, of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Leprous Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 13 8—for the complete cure—one Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine having menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

7 College Street, Calcutta

Bangalore City Municipality

An ordinary Meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Bangalore will be held on Friday, the 28th April 1893, at 8 AM, in the Municipal office, Fort, Bangalore

The following propositions will be laid before the meeting

I Cash acc unterest, Monthly return, Debtors Collections and Revenue Statement, Itinerant Medical officer's return progress report of works, and number of visitors to Sankey Tank library for the month of March 1893

II Letter No 55, dated 10th March 1893, from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government, as regards the increase to the present pay of the Vaccinators employed by the Municipality

III President's Memo dated 16th March 1893, regarding the removal of the present slaughter house, accounts of tank supply to the new Lingarajapuram and Western Extension, with two estimates

IV Nomination of Members for the sub Committee for auditing the monthly accounts as per terms of the Resolution dated 20th January last

V Memo No 16712—L F 38 92, dated 3rd April 1893, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore as to the cost of constructing the Lal main drain

VI Proceedings of the Government of Madras, No 10295 301—L F 197 92 dated 3rd April 1893, regarding the pay and carriage allowance of the Vice President

DEFERRED PROPOSITION

VII Letter dated 1st March 1893 from the Proprietor of Khasim ul Akbar in re publication of Municipal Advertisements

K SRINIVAS RAO,
Vice President

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 15th April—The debate in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill still continues, and the arguments brought forward are principally a repetition of those advanced at the first reading of the Bill

Mr Gladstone last night refused to accept the suggestion of the Radicals to enforce the closure

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at Dalkeith, said that if the Home Rule Bill ever passed, Ulster would be justified in using force to resist unfair proposals of the Dublin Parliament, but that the Unionist Party would soon abolish the latter when the Irish majority was reduced in the House of Commons

New York 16th April—Ten million dollars in gold have been exported from New York during the past week, and a further large export of the precious metal is impending The United States Treasury has ceased the issue of gold certificates and will possibly issue several millions of 4 per cent gold bonds

Allahabad, 16th April—A special London telegram to the *Pioneer* says —" Lord Herschell's Committee is hopelessly divided and has now attempting to reconcile some differences with the object of avoiding a three-barrelled Report Lord Herschell and Mr Courtney oppose the closing of the Mints, and General Strachey is the chief advocate for this course It is impossible that general remedial measures will result The proposal to relieve the Indian Services from the pressure of exchange is powerfully supported"

London, 16th April—The Sawai Singh murder case was brought to a conclusion on Friday Mahantia Dyal was discharged, and the other ruffians have been committed to the Sessions

Simla, 17th April—Sir James Browne has interviewed the Khan of Khelat Everything appears thoroughly satisfactory Sir James Browne wishes to station troops at Khelat still to protect His Highness's Treasury

London, 18th April—The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland has been committed to prison for 6 weeks for burning a document connected with the pending suit between her and the present Duke of Sutherland

A Coroner's inquest opened to-day in connection with the suicide of a young Hindu wife, aged 14 belonging to a respectable family Apparently she led a terribly unhappy life and was practically a prisoner in her father in law's house. She surprised one of her sisters-in law in the embraces of her maternal uncle, and, having spoken of the circumstance, her troubles began. She took a large quantity of "Rough on Rats" when unable to bear the ill-treatment any longer. The Coroner and a leading Police Court Pleader had an unseemly passage of arms before the proceedings began, the former objecting to the Pleader watching the case on behalf of the mother of the deceased and putting questions

London, 19th April—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Morley made an elaborate speech in reply to Mr Goschen's and Lord Randolph Churchill's attacks on the Home Rule Bill

Seven Dreabad, 20th April—The Magistrate delivered judgment yesterday acquitting Mitra on the ground that the publication of the pamphlet by him was not proved, but he refused to give a decision concerning Mrs Mehdi Hassan's character, on the ground that it is not within the jurisdiction of the Court

London, 21st April—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question, declined to say whether he considered the retent on or exclusion of Irish Members in the Imperial Parliament as being of vital importance to his Bill.

Mr Sexton, in the course of the debate, expressed his approval of the principle of the Bill, but as the land question, the appointment of Judges, and the control of Police were reserved, he urged the retention of Irish Members in their full strength in the House of Commons for six years He was also opposed to the financial proposals as being less favourable than those embodied in the Bill of 1886, which point he appealed to Mr Gladstone to reconsider.

London 20th April—It is officially stated at St Petersburg that a company of Russian Garrison Artillery has been stationed at Kushk

Lahore 20th April—There is no doubt now that a large Russian filibustering force has reached Murghab

Calcutta 20th April—At the Coroner's Court to-day the jury returned a verdict on the death of the young Hindu lady that deceased committed suicide, being driven thereto by the cruelty of her husband's relations, led by her mother in law The evidence disclosed a state of systematic persecution of the unfortunate girl, who was only 14. The Coroner, in summing up, spoke strongly on the subject.

London, 22nd April—In the House of Commons last night the Home Rule Debate was continued Sir Henry James made a powerful speech in opposition to the Bill, in which he said that if civil war ensued the blood would rest on the head of the Government, and that if the Bill were carried its opponents would be compelled by the reflections that they would never have been defeated if they had not been betrayed

The House of Commons last night was crammed in every part and the greatest excitement prevailed Mr Balfour made an eloquent speech in which he said that the Bill was merely a concession to agitation and crime A million and a half of Protestants in Ireland, he said, were prepared to resist the Bill by force, and if it passed into law all hopes of a peaceful Ireland would finally vanish

Mr Gladstone, rising from his seat at midnight, concluded the debate in a most stirring and vigorous speech He accused the Opposition of having been guilty of extreme exaggeration and baseless prophecy, and that Mr. Goschen had grossly misrepresented the financial clauses of the Bill It was impossible, he said, to include a Land Bill in the present Bill, but Government would give the House of Commons ample time to settle the land question

Early this morning the House divided, and the Home Rule Bill was read a second time by 347 against 304

After the result of the voting became known, a wild scene followed and loudest *cheers were raised for Mr Gladstone*

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1893

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The exchange question is attracting great attention here and at home It is the question of the day so far as India is concerned It affects the finances, it affects trade, it affects the comforts of individuals In every circle of the community it is felt Every article imported into the country costs a higher price because of the low rate of exchange, and thus it works its way very deep among the masses of the people The finances do not come up to the proper standard on account of exchange, and we are threatened with fresh taxation On want this will fall we are not told, and it is not easy to denote where a fresh impost could be placed without causing suffering to the people. All sorts of schemes have been discussed, all sorts of plans have been proposed, but nothing definite has been arrived at. A Commission has been sitting in London, but it is believed the members that compose it are not unanimous upon many points, and the report when it is sent forth may do little good One of the members wishes to use a single metal; another thinks gold and silver must be tried, and another wants the mints to be closed In the midst of these discussions the European servants of Government are asking that their salaries may be raised They say, and this is true, that the rupee only represents a little more than half of what it did years ago and they hold that they have a right to the consideration of Government They say they have been deceived, when they entered the service they were led to believe that the rupee would be worth something like two shillings, and at the present low rate of exchange they are unable to live comfortably, more especially if they have to remit money to England It must be admitted that they have some cause for complaint, the value of their salaries has long been sinking, and now it has reached a very low point The matter has been brought before Parliament, but nothing has been done, nothing even promised The services of India have a powerful champion in Sir Seymour King, but even his advocacy is powerless, for he is unable to point out where the money required is to come from If he could, if he could increase the salaries of these men without laying any more burdens upon the people, the Government would agree to his proposals, but this is just what he cannot do The fact is the salaries of these officials must remain as they are till the rupee takes a turn upwards *should it ever do so*, for the simple reason that the finances of the country will not allow of anything being added to their incomes The authorities should first try economy, they should cut down in all directions, not save a rupee here and there, but abolish every useless post, stop the disbursement of every coin that is not absolutely required to be spent Saving might be effected in every direction without in the least impairing the efficiency of the work done There is too much extravagance in every department, there is too much money spent without a thought being given to the matter, and a stop ought to be put to this It is redundant that is rigorously required, a conscientious cutting down wherever this can be done, and then we should not hear so many complaints about the loss caused by exchange If those who complain of this loss would show a real saving then their claims might be considered But as they do not attempt to show this there is no sign of anything likely to be done for them The only thing they can think of is taxation which is inadmissable at the present time, inasmuch as the land has as much laid upon it as it can bear Then again, the Military expenditure is very great, far beyond what is required There is not the slightest necessity for the large armaments now maintained, and they ought to be cut down The Military charges are simply enormous and they are increasing at a rapid rate The short service system has been the means of throwing a heavy burden upon this land, and yet the people at home do not seem to care about this, or anything else that concerns the good of this land The finances of India will never be in a proper condition till the money now expended on Military works has been very considerably curtailed and if this were done the loss by exchange would not be so much felt In the next place, the home charges are something enormous, and the cost of the India House has been well exposed by a member of the Viceroy's Council Those in office at this place in Westminster think they have a right to spend as much as they can, and they help very materially to increase the deficit when the annual statement is read out These servants of Government who think that their salaries ought to be increased should point out this enormous expenditure at home, and should demand that it be reduced But till they can show some real saving it is idle for them to ask for an increase of salary

Occasional Notes

In Calcutta, a child aged six years has been arrested on a charge of quicksilvering a copper coin to represent a four anna piece and trying to pass it off on a sweetmeat vendor.

BENGAL is shortly going to have another monthly Magazine called the *Pluck and Push* or the *Illustrated Indian Student* It is intended to be 'The students' guide, philosopher and friend!'

The returns of consumption of salt last year show an increase of five lakhs of maunds The revenue collected increased by over seventeen lakhs of rupees In spite of the enhancement of the salt duty has consumption increased

THE Maharajah Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by Colonel Biddulph and Dewan Manibhoy, arrived at Ahmedabad on Monday by the Bombay mail, and left by the Rajputana mail for Shaharanpur to visit the Viceroy

AT the last meeting of the Calcutta Municipality Baba Surendranath Banerji was elected to represent the Corporation in the Bengal Legislative Council, obtaining 43 out of a total of 68 votes recorded. With one exception the European Commissioners voted against him

It is reported that the Earl of Rosebery, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who became a widower in 1890, is about to marry the Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the Prince of Wales Her eldest sister, it will be remembered, married the Duke of Fife

MR DADABHAI NAOROJEE, M P, was one of the guests invited by the Marquis of Breadalbane to meet Mr Gladstone at Harcourt House in Cavendish square After dinner Mr Herbert Gladstone introduced Mr Dadabhai to the Prime Minister who was very gracious to him

THE *Mohamedan Observer* of Calcutta writes that after the election of Baboo Surendranath Banerji was declared by the chairman there was an uproar of cheers for about five minutes in the Hall Almost all the Mussulman Commissioners, except two voted for Baboo Surendranath Banerji

THE King of Denmark has expressed himself in favour of international arbitration as a substitute for war, but states that it would be futile for him to take the initiative in the matter Should any great European Power take the lead he and the Danish Government would certainly follow out

A PATIALA correspondent states that the Maharajah's marriage is expected to have important political consequences It is expected to widen the separation between Hindus and Sikhs, as the former are now politically combining with the Mahomedans in the State The Sikhs in Patiala, therefore, anticipate a loss of influence

LATINE PHOSPH BOITSIE of 282, upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta, who for 12 years of the Bengali year 1300 which commenced on the 13th instant, states among other things, that the successor of Lord Lansdowne will gain the golden opinions of the subject people and that a great political upheaval will take place in India towards the close of his rule

AN Englishman writes to us —The Liberal Government should be forced to reduce the army in India by ten thousand British and twenty thousand native troops Why on earth the British Government should spend a lot of money in garrisoning the Madras Presidency which is the most peaceful and law abiding country in the whole of the British Empire, I fail to understand

THE London *Daily Telegraph* states that the Irish Nationalists have threatened the life of the Right Hon A J Balfour, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, and now leader of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons, in the event of his carrying out his proposal to attend the Unionist demonstration in Belfast some time after Whitsuntide

THE Lahore papers hold on good authority that a force of about 100 men, mostly Suleiman Khels, under the command of Pahalwan, an officer of the Amir's, arrived at Zurmelan on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and were received with open arms by the Wazir Mahks who went to meet them from Wiro Last year, it adds, the occupation of Zurmelan was forbidden by the Indian Government, and it remains to be seen whether this defiance will be permitted

STARTLING news comes from Hyderabad regarding the Nizam's Court, says the *Simla News* —"We give it for what it is worth, although we cannot help according it a certain measure of credit as a row has occurred between the Circassian and other eunuchs The report is of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of about twelve or fourteen European women of several denominations who were introduced some short time ago into the harem The cause of this remains unexplained We sincerely trust that the rumour will prove unfounded"

AN interesting group of female beauties, representatives of no less than fifty countries of the world, has gone over to the Chicago Exhibition Each beauty will wear the garb of her own country and each will follow the characteristic occupation of her country women M Worth has designed the dresses for the French ladies, and these are of true Parisian style with plenty of colour The English, Irish and Scotch representatives are each to have distinctive costumes There are ladies from China, Japan, Mexico, and Cuba, as well as the Continent The Tyrolese are very picturesque, and with the Hungarians there are a number of musicians

IN Bengal we have strange European Magistrates A boy of 12, saluted an European named Mr Palmer, because the boy's tutor had asked him to salute whenever he met an European But Mr Palmer thought the boy was insulting him and insulted him with a fine! The boy had a complaint before the subdivisional officer who passed the following order "Complainant is a boy of 12 years of age He had no right to say 'good morning' to Mr Palmer, who probably, lost it for a piece of impertinence Complainant has sustained no damage Case dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code!"

THE following is a description of a novel bedstead manufactured by M Bhaja Jagjivan of Bombay —"The bedstead is four cornered, full size, gaudily dressed Corner posts are those at the head holding lamps which shine on the right and left from full size Bedstead cot is a metal box, which extends the whole length of the cot and is capable of playing twelve different charming airs The music begins the moment the least pressure has been brought to bear from the top, which is effected by one sitting or sleeping, and ceases the moment the individual rises While the music is in progress the fifty harpists at the head manipulate the strings with the fingers and move their heads while the two Greeian dancers at the bottom fan the sleeper to sleep There is a button at the foot of the cot, which slight little pressure, brings about a cessation of the music, if such be the desire of the occupant In other respects the cot is of the ordinary brass bedstead type The figure at which this is priced is Rs 10 000"

THE *Standard* writes —"Two candidates chosen by the Municipalities of Madura and Tinnevelly may be altogether unknown to the representatives sent from the Municipalities of Madura or Coimbatore But in Madras, there may be a distinguished native of Tinnevelly or Madura who has travelled far and wide enough to be known to the people of the districts of South Arcot, Salem Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and half a dozen others Yet, according to the rules promulgated by the Madras Government he is not eligible as a candidate Can anything be more unjust? A heedless Vakil frequenting the Courts of the Stationary Sub Magistrates in the Mofussil is eligible as a candidate, but not Mr Pudlee Norton of the Madras bar A petty landholder owning few acres and residing in his humble homestead is eligible but not Mr Somasundra Chetty, the leader of Madras Can any thing be more preposterous?

Social and Personal

THE DEWAN —Returned to Bangalore on Wednesday last from Mysore and left this for Nandidrug on Friday

THE MAHARAJAH —It is said that His Highness will leave for the Hills, tomorrow.

THE CHIEF COURT —Mr Ramaswamaiyengar, lately employed in the Census Department, and now attached to the Chief Court has been appointed Deputy Registrar, and Mr J Clapham as Assistant Registrar and Manager of the Chief Court

THE WEATHER —This is fearfully hot at the present time, and though the clouds look heavy at times the rain does not come down It is believed that it was never so hot in Bangalore as it is now, and, of course, the water is growing very low The place is also very unhealthy, fever and influenza being very prevalent Altogether matters are very far from being pleasant

THE JAIL MURDER —The convict Hamla gondi, who threw a stone on the head of the convict who was undergoing an im-

prisonment of transportation for life, and thus caused his death, was placed by the police before Mr. Vydianatha Iyer, the City Magistrate, who directed the man to be admitted into the Lunatic Asylum, for close medical observation, and report. The man is now a patient in the hospital.

ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS AT MUNICIPAL MEETINGS.—From official correspondence we gather that the Senior Surgeon in Mysore has been asked by the President City Municipality, to explain why he does not attend Municipal Meetings. To this the Senior Surgeon replied that Municipal Meetings are usually held in the mornings when Medical Officers are busy at the Hospitals and Dispensaries, and it is therefore difficult for them to attend regularly at ordinary meetings without detriment to their special duties. He suggested that Municipal Boards should hold their meetings at noon, or early in the morning not later than 7 a.m. The Government passed the following order on this: The attention of the Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards is drawn to the inconvenience brought to the Senior Surgeon, and they are requested to state why the Meetings of Boards should not be held during regular hours. It is the desire of Government that Medical and Public Works Officers should take as much interest in the financial minor questions not involving professional opinion as well as those which involve it.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

20th April 1893.

The 10th March 1893.—No. 16705—G. 4141—P. N. Mr. Nanjaiah Alikhan, Amildar of Chamrajnagar Taluk, is granted privilege leave for 15 days from the 7th instant or such other date from which he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

The 19th April 1893.—No. 16698—G. 4144—C. P. R. Subbaiyar assumed charge of the office of the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore from Mr. H. Hughes, Assistant Commissioner, on the afternoon of the 24th March 1893.

No. 16699—G. 4145—Mr. B. G. Krishnamurthy, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. C. Srinivasagar assumed, charge of the Chitaldroog District and the District Treasury on the forenoon of the 3rd April 1893.

No. 16700—G. 4192-92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. A. McNeil Martin, Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mysore, was granted 10 days' casual leave of absence with effect from 20th March 1893.

No. 16702—G. 4138—Mr. G. Raghunatha Rao, Acting Sub-Division Officer, Closepet, having availed himself of only 15 days out of the 20 days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 2?4, dated the 25th February 1893, the unexpired portion thereof, viz., 5 days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 16701—G. 4140—Mr. H. B. Sparkes, Deputy Commissioner of Kadur District, having availed himself of only two days out of the 5 days' casual leave granted him in Notification No. 17557—G. 3575, dated 19th March 1893, the unavailed portion thereof, viz., 3 days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 16707—G. 4143—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, B. Krishna Rao, Amildar of the Doddballapur Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months, with effect from the 20th April 1893, or such other date as he may be relieved by Y. Narasimmaiya, now Acting Amildar of the Chintamani Taluk, who is hereby appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Doddballapur Taluk during the absence on leave of Amildar B. Krishna Rao, or until further orders.

No. 16923—G. 4158.—Mr. D. A. Ballard, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur District, delivered over, and Mr. G. Dunning resumed, charge of the Kadur District Police Office on the forenoon of the 17th March 1893.

No. 16925—G. 4199—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. H. Ramanjanengar, Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, has been granted privilege leave of absence for 1 months with effect from 7th April 1893.

2. Mr. D. A. Ballard, Special Inspector of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Class, Kolar District, during the absence of Mr. Ramanjanengar on leave or until further orders.

No. 16927—G. 4192—Mr. H. Ramanjanengar, Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, delivered over, and Mr. D. A. Ballard received, charge of the District Police Office, Kolar, on the afternoon of the 5th April 1893.

No. 16928—G. 4193—Mr. N. Venkatarao, Assistant Commissioner, Chitaldroog District, is granted privilege leave for 22 days in excess of the leave sanctioned to him in Notification No. 15925—G. 3557, dated 13th March 1893.

No. 16930—G. 4195—Mr. R. Vijayendra Rao, delivered over, and Mr. U. Meenakshy resumed, charge of the office of the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies, on the afternoon of the 3rd April 1893.

No. 16931—G. 4196—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Hone Hanumantiya, Amildar of the Kolar Taluk, was granted casual leave of absence for 2 days with effect from the 7th April 1893.

The 14th April 1893.—No. 17001—G. 4202—The casual leave of absence for 10 days granted to Mr. R. B. Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kolar District Treasury, in Notification No. 16313—G. 3936, dated 1st April 1893, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

No. 17113—G. 4210—C. Krishna Rao, Amildar of Koppa Taluk, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 13th March 1893 from the 3 weeks' privilege leave of absence granted him in Notification No. 11431—G. 2553 of the 20th February 1893, the unexpired portion thereof, viz., 5 days, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1 Jails
103—[illegible]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Calcutta the 4th April 1893.

READ—

Home Department Circular No. 13 Jails
[illegible]—[illegible]

dated the 2nd December 1892 to all Local Governments and Administrations.

READ also—

The replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the above quoted Circular.

RESOLUTION.

IN the Circular cited in the preamble it was stated that it had been represented to the Government of India that the Indian Legislature did not make any distinction, so far as regards the treatment of prisoners in Jails between persons convicted of offences necessarily involving moral turpitude and those sentenced to imprisonment for acts declared to be offences of a kind to which a moral stigma does not always necessarily attach. A suggestion had been made that some means should be devised, based on the principle of section 67 of the Statute 28 and 29 Vict., Cap. 126 for the differential treatment in Indian Jails of prisoners who would, under the English Act, be regarded, not as criminals but as misdemeanants of the first division. Local Governments and Administrations were consulted as to this suggestion and were in particular asked their opinion whether the discipline of simple imprisonment as at present carried out in Indian Jails does not sufficiently meet the case of the class of prisoners referred to. They were further requested to state what regulations were in force in each Province providing for simple imprisonment, and whether, in the case of respectable persons sentenced to that form of punishment some arrangements could not be made by rule (if none already exist) which would permit of their being accommodated separately, if they desired, from other prisoners. A reference was also made to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Conference of 1877 (page 51 of their Report) regarding the condition which should be prescribed for prisoners falling under Division A—persons sentenced to simple imprisonment—and Local Governments were asked how far those recommendations, which have been accepted by the Government of India represent the existing practice in the several Provinces.

2. The proposals of the Jail Conference of 1877 with regard to persons sentenced to simple imprisonment are extracted below for facility of reference:—

Division A.—To be not packed to a minimum of severity, to wear their own clothing unless insufficiently provided, in which case Superintendent may issue jail clothing at discretion, not to be shaved as a part of prison discipline, or undergo any penal treatment, to be allowed books and any other indulgences consistent with Jail discipline, to be allowed to work if they wish it, and to select the kind of work and to receive corresponding diet, but not to be entitled to any remuneration for their labour, may receive visits from friends once in three months or oftener at discretion of Superintendent, may not buy the own food, should they elect to work, may come under the mark system. Nothing in the above is to be held to exempt this class of prisoners from the observance of general Jail rules regarding order, cleanliness or sanitation.

It appears from the replies received in the circular of the 2nd December 1892 that the rules proposed by the Conference are generally accepted by Local Governments and Administrations as just and reasonable, and that the essential parts of them have already been adopted in most Provinces. The Government of India do not think it necessary to issue any further instructions regarding the treatment of prisoners under sentences of simple imprisonment beyond requesting that the recommendations of the Conference may be regarded as a standard in all Provinces and worked up to as far as practicable, as circumstances permit. The only important recommendation which is not already in force in most Provinces is that requiring persons sentenced to simple imprisonment to be kept apart from those sentenced to hard labour. The complete separation of such prisoners from those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment should, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, receive early consideration in the Provinces where it is not already carried out, and should be permanently kept in view when new jails are built.

3. In connection with this subject it has been brought to notice that in one Province at least it is a common practice for the Courts to pass a sentence of simple imprisonment, not because a minor degree of moral turpitude is involved in the crime committed, but in view of the prisoner's presumed unfitness for labour. The Government of India believe that it is not the usual practice for the Courts to take into consideration any question of the physical fitness of a convict to labour. It is for the Jail authorities to ascertain what labour is appropriate to a prisoner's strength and to put him to that only. The Courts have merely to consider the amount and nature of the imprisonment appropriate to the offence and the character and status of the offender, and they should realize that by selecting simple instead of rigorous imprisonment they make a very essential difference to the way in which a prisoner will be treated on his admission to Jail.

4. The cases in which persons are sentenced to simple imprisonment for offences involving no moral turpitude must, the Government of India conceive be very rare, as a fine is usually regarded as sufficient punishment for such offences. The only particular in which prisoners of this class might suitably receive special treatment—in addition to the indulgences which will, under the recommendations of the Conference of 1877, be granted generally to all persons sentenced to simple imprisonment—is the provision of separate accommodation in certain cases where confinement in association with other prisoners would be felt as a painful indignity. The Government of India think it reasonable that the Inspector General of Jails in each Province, acting on the advice of the District Magistrate, should have authority to direct that any particular person sentenced to imprisonment for an offence to which no moral stigma attaches should, if he so desires, be provided with separate accommodation, apart from other prisoners.

Cases of this kind are likely to be few in number and those which occur cannot fail to come to the knowledge of the District Magistrate. The Government of India will be glad if instructions are issued by Local Governments providing that any District Magistrate who becomes aware of such a case, either by petition or otherwise, and considers that exceptional treatment in the matter of separate accommodation is desirable, shall refer the matter to the Inspector General of Jails with his recommendation. If both these officers agree, it might be left to the Inspector General to pass the necessary orders; if they differ, the Inspector General should submit the case for the orders of the Local Government.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

ORDERED also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information.

(True Extract.)

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

General News.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT LONDON.—Messrs. Kidambi Ganganji, B.A. from Calcutta, Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, from Mysore, Bakri Ram Singh from the Punjab, Dr. Jinangu, from Bombay.

Among the minutes of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the current year we notice a rather pathetic request made through the Principal of his College by a blind student of the Intermediate English Madrasah, praying that he might be permitted to appear at the Entrance examination, and allowed to bring a clerk to write down answers for him. The request was granted with the provision that the clerk be approved trustworthy.

A correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—A rather strange thing happened the other day in the town of Kurzepore. A donkey loaded with large pieces of beef, which were dangling about, entered the Bolhi-pur without any driver, and the Hindu shopkeepers drove the beast on to get rid of the shocking sight, and so the donkey and beef were sent round a good part of the town until the beast got tired and fell flat with his load right in the middle of a bazaar in a thoroughfare where no both sides there were a lot of Hindus, which caused no little commotion. It is supposed that this trick was played by a Muhammadan purposely, even at the loss of the property, as the police finding it was unclaimed, had the beef buried, and put the donkey in the pound to be auctioned as unclaimed property.

NOTHING would induce Mrs. Gladstone to remain at Hawarden so soon as the news of the Premier's indisposition reached her. She was terribly distressed about the illness of her daughter's little girl, to whom she and Mr. Gladstone are passionately attached. But she posted off almost at a moment's notice, to Downing Street directly she heard of the slight ill, knowing, as she said, "that unless she came and looked after him, William would be doing all manner of foolish things." In most things Mrs. Gladstone lets her husband have his own way. She has frequently declared that she never contradicts him lest he should fall to arguing, and, as he gets so much of that in public, she thinks it ought to be none within doors. And doubtless she is perfectly right. But although this wonderful old lady, who really ought to write a series of papers on the management of husbands, permits her even more wonderful spouse to do as he likes when he is well, she asserts her authority very strongly when he is assailed by the least indisposition. She then takes William in hand and rules him with a rod of iron. Her patient is by no means a tractable one; he always wants to be up and out long before it is safe for him to be discharged from the sick list, and he has a rooted objection to absolute rest. But Mrs. Gladstone becomes a regular martinet in the sick-room and the G. O. M. recognises her as the She to be obeyed in these circumstances.

Extracts.

MR. GLADSTONE TO HIS PARTY.

A meeting of the Gladstonians was held at the Foreign Office at the conclusion of which Mr Gladstone spoke as follows:—The only difficulty I feel in answering a question of that kind is that for the moment we are already overcharged (cheers), and to give assent to new engagements is a very cheap method of obtaining credit. But, undoubtedly, it is my belief that considerable changes are called for in the procedure of the House of Commons There is still one point I have to notice which I have deliberately omitted from my first speech I did not think it was fitting for me in introducing to you a matter of business of such importance to say anything about myself But it was my intention, and that intention was formed after what has fallen from my friend Sir Joseph Pease and others. It is, I think, a matter of justice to you, and, still further, if possible, it is a matter of justice to my colleagues, that I should again state here what I have repeatedly stated—that no man can be more sensible than myself of the great disadvantage which the Liberal party has long undergone, and must I fear, continue to undergo, from being led by a person of my age ('No, no') It, perhaps, may not be in the recollection of many of you that Lord Macaulay, with his bird's-eye view of history, was fond of observing that no man had ever led the House of Commons—and it was true when he said it—at 60 years of age (Laughter) Well, gentlemen, 60 years have long, long vanished in the distance for me, but they leave behind them the consciousness of the great inconvenience I inflict upon others ("no, no"), of the many burdens which devolve upon my friend Sir W Harcourt and my colleagues, in making good my deficiencies and they lay upon me also the obligation to say this—that I cannot continue with a good conscience in the position which I still hold by your favour—I cannot continue in that position were I not well aware that on the one hand I desire to do as much—fully as much—as my strength will enable me to do, and, secondly, that when that fails me, and my absence from the House is dictated by prudence and necessity I am leaving the affairs of the House of Commons and of the Government in the hands of Sir William Harcourt and all his colleagues, so that when I am away I am aware that no detriment occurs to the cause of the party and the country, and that, on the contrary, it may profit rather than suffer by my abstention (Loud cries of "No") Gentlemen, you understand that my desire is to serve you as long as I can serve you (Cheers) It is very nearly, I am afraid, run dry, but while strength remains to me I am yours in the unity of heart and purpose, and will do the best in my power to fulfil my obligations (Loud cheers.)

RESISTANCE OF ULSTER

The Irish question threatens, in the language of Hibernia to become a *Lotherstein tragedy* It is annoying to see the late advisers of Her Majesty the Queen and now in opposition exciting Ulstermen to Civil War and thus giving their enemies an occasion against them The strange insinuation comes from Mr Balfour's lip, that to resist to the death tyrant majorities was so much a duty as to oppose tyrant Kings Were the dictum made universally applicable, it would create a perennial state of pugilistics In a country governed by constitutional principles, the national will is expressed through majorities, and it would always be easy for the defeated majority resenting their overthrow to bastard the epithet 'tyrant' to "the victor" Tyrant majority have wrought all the reforms England has witnessed The mode epithetical is a weapon that cuts both ways The Nationalists had it in their power to say and did say that the coercive laws in Ireland were the work of a tyrant majority and it was to repress that tyrant majority that intimidation, the means of the assassins the only means Ireland possessed in self defence—was used By a change of irony of fate the very views held by these men and the means they used to punish them are now adopted by the opposition who, when in office, denounced them in the strongest terms—and more than denounced them, devised strong measures for stamping them out Did Ulster offer armed resistance, it would be guilty of treason against the Crown and the rebellion of the brave men would have to be put down by the Queen's troops. The situation would be farcical did it not involve in it so many tragical elements. Viewed as a practicability, the resistance of Ulster would be mere madness There may be the will to fight, but where are the means? 20,000 Regulars supported by artillery would make short work of the rebels The *Spectator* talks of an Irish rebellion which shows how little it knows what it is talking about. It is not to be supposed that the authorities in Ireland now shaping their policy on liberal lines would stand by with folded arms while the Ulster malcontents were gathering an amateur army and constructing entrenchments, they would rather disperse an armed nucleus before it gathered strength enough to become formidable—it would end in a battle like that called the 'Cabbage Garden" which now adorn the pages of Irish History But it is sad that all this talk about fighting is a mere *bellum fulmen* Ulster is a divided household and not the united happy family some would represent it. Be this as it may, let us hope that wise counsels may prevail. We cannot, but think the action of the opposition is simply intended to alarm the country and is not extended to push matters to extremity; but it must be said that an appeal to the bad passion of men argues the presence of an amount of lawlessness among men whom we should never have suspected of following it The into champions of order are transformed into advocates of disorder as will be seen from the structure in the *Irish case* Gladstonian Press Lord Salisbury when charged while in office with suggesting rebellion to the Ulster men denied the imputations asserting that he did no more than point out the state of feeling in the North of Ireland, by his action now this defence slips from under him as a plank from the grasp of wrecked seamen He is fairly charged with egging Ulster on to armed revolution, and thus condemning the strength of his own position Civil war in Ireland would be a national calamity whether to bring about repeal or frustrate it. Lord Beaconsfield once pushed the Emerald Isle at the bottom of the Atlantic We could almost wish to see his desire realised.

THE CRISIS IN PATIALA.

We are very averse to discussing the private affairs of any one: but the recent marriage of the Maharajah of Patiala has political issues which cannot be overlooked It would be wrong, we think to suppose that the recent matrimonial alliance formed by the Maharajah, though it was suddenly carried out, was hurriedly conceived. The Maharajah has more than once received hints from high quarters, that his social arrangements were not approved of, and these hints were understood, and probably intended, to convey a veiled threat that it might be necessary for Government to interfere. The Maharajah, we are informed, made no secret of his determination, if a change was forced upon him, that he would, sooner than part with his friends, marry Miss Bryan, even if he had to abdicate his principality There is, therefore, every probability, that the hasty and privately arranged marriage was accelerated by influences working from without as well as within the State; and we are no doubt destined to hear much more of the consequences arising out of the marriage. As too, Mr Bryan hitherto the nominal Superintendent of the Maharajah's racing stables, is now the brother in law of the ruler of the State, some suitable distinction will of course be conferred upon him Mr. Bryan's own choice may lead him to secure the supreme and active control of the racing stables This would be followed by disruption in the sporting department of the State. It may be regarded as a significant fact that Lord Wolseley has suddenly proceeded to Dholepore where, as we have already announced, the Maharajah of Patiala has gone with his European *Rais* to await any communication in the way of congratulation or otherwise, the Government may be pleased to send him. As sport has always appointed to occupy the first place in Patiala under the present Maharajah, we have referred to this aspect, but the domestic department of the palace is also not likely to remain quiescent in the present situation. The Maharaut of Patiala, it is no secret, has been strongly opposed to the social arrangements against which the Government protested, and is hardly likely to be reconciled to them when they have evolved a rival to her position in the State. Perhaps the domestic department may contribute a phase to the political situation of which we are sure to hear something very soon on the part of the other Phulkhian States.

There is, we believe, an agreement in force by mutual consent between the three great Phulkhian States, that no one of the three shall take action in important matters without consulting the others, as their dignity and interests are inseparable It is more than possible, therefore, that the marriage of the Maharajah to Miss Bryan will be regarded in all the other Phulkhian States as a breach of the understanding; and, with the approval of Government, a rule might be passed placing the issue of such marriages on much the same footing as the issue of a morganatic marriage in Europe Ruling *this, it is almost certain that the natural* development of the present situation will give rise to zenana intrigues and rivalries of an desperate a character that we may any day see repeated in Patiala the Palace crimes that have darkened the annals of so many Indian States We have touched only lightly on a few of the salient considerations that suggest themselves, for those who know anything of the inner workings of Patiala politics are aware that there are mysteries and mysterious combinations of forces that may at any time break forth in seemingly most unexpected ways and places We have said enough, however, to show that the sensation of the moment *in connection with the Patiala State* must be the Maharajah's marriage but it is to be hoped that an incident of this kind, whatever ultimate results may arrive therefrom, will not be allowed to distract attention from the important administrative reforms to which the Maharajah on the eve of his second marriage, had formally committed himself besides promising other concessions to popular liberty in due course . .

Whatever attitude Government may adopt with regard to the Maharajah's domestic arrangements, we hope it will recognise as no small compensation the political reforms which have been simultaneously inaugurated Otherwise these, too, may be lost, and the last state of Patiala be much worse than the first or even than the present—*Civil and Military Gazette*

BABU SURENDARANATH BANNERJI ELECTED BY THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION

The Mirror

The first ordinary monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta for the year 1893 94 was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening under the presidentship of Mr Batches, the Chairman of the Corporation, the attendance being the largest since the *reform of the present* body of Commissioners, 75 members in all being *present*

The first item of business before the meeting was the election of a member to be recommended to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for nomination to a seat in the Bengal Council, in accordance with Rule II—A, of the regulations framed under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act The Chairman proposed that they should make the election on the understood rules for electing a member to the Port Trust, or appointing persons to the General Committee of the Corporation, i e, the method of chairman, with the modification *that each candidate* should be proposed by a Commissioner in a single speech. The proposition was carried unanimously

Nawab Abdul Latif said that he had great pleasure in proposing that Babu Joy Gobind Law be elected on behalf of the Corporation to a seat on the Bengal Council. He was a member of one of the *foremost*, wealthiest, and most influential families in Calcutta, nay in the whole of Bengal, and his election would do honour to the Corporation Notwithstanding his vast wealth and social position Babu Joy Gobind had for the last sixteen or seventeen years regularly, attended every meeting of the Municipality, and his personal experience of commercial and sanitary work, and his remarkable capacity for work, pointed him out as the most fitting Commissioner to represent them in the Bengal Council

Babu Nobendro Nath Sen proposed the election of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, and in doing so said that the present occasion was a historical one. *For the first time, in the history* of the country a local body like the Corporation was called upon to elect one of its members to be recommended to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for nomination to a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council, and as this would be the first election of the kind by them they should perform their duty with a due *sense of its magnitude and irrespective of all* personal considerations Their choice should be one which would do credit to themselves and commend itself wholly to the public If there was one member of the Corporation who deserved more than another to be returned at the first opportunity to the Bengal Council, it was assuredly Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, and he felt sure that the majority of them would concur with him in that view. The Press had been singularly unanimous in recommending his return and it was impossible for them in these days, when public opinion had become so powerful in this country, to ignore it altogether without serious detriment to their good name. To him it appeared as it must appear to many of them that there was not a better and worthier man whom they could elect than Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji His election would at least have the merit of being a most popular one He would enjoy not only sufficient of a large number of that body, but also of the public *he* He was not only *one of the oldest* but also one of the ablest of the elected Commissioners He possessed every qualification for the office, and there could not be two opinions about his fitness for it. He would be in every respect a fit representative of the Corporation and would more than uphold its reputation. His mental calibre, his steady powers of debate, his experience, his grasp of all public questions of the day, his long acquaintance with the affairs of the Corporation, and his experience of municipal matters generally, pointed him out as the best man available among them for nomination to a seat in the local Legislative Council But in him they found not only a happy combination of all the qualifications necessary for the office but his claims to it were incontestably superior to those of any of them. They owed the present franchise chiefly to the unceasing efforts of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji I was the man who had taken a leading, if not the most leading, part in the *movement which had brought about the reform*, the fruits of which they were about to gather. He was one of the earliest to cause the idea, and had ever since been its most persistent advocate In fact many of his proposals were embodied in the scheme just launched into existence So far back as 1882 Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji wrote publicly as follows —

'Let the non-official element be strengthened, let the non official members be chosen for the present at least from the Municipal Corporations, and let them have authority over the administration of finance, and let them also enjoy the right of interpellation and then we shall be saved such scandals as the one to which the *Times of India* has drawn attention, and which we venture to think unworthy of a civilized Government'

In conclusion, the speaker said he was sure that his proposal would meet with their cordial support and approval

The local bodies specially should be deeply beholden to Babu *Surendra Nath Bannerji for* the representation which he had secured for them in the local Legislative Council

Mr O Brien said that it had much pleasure in proposing Mr Bonerjee's nomination to a seat on the Bengal Council From his character there was not the slightest doubt that in his hands the interests of all Commissioners, Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans, would receive every attention

Babu Dwi Prosad Subadhicary said that it was become his duty to propose Babu Kally Nath Mitter for the proposed seat on the Bengal Council As Babu Kally Nath Mitter was very well known to all the members he (the speaker) would not take up the time of the meeting by referring to his merits

The result of the balloting was that of the 68 members who voted, 43 members recorded their votes for Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji, 15 for Babu Kally Nath Mitter, 8 for Babu Jogobundu Laha and 2 for Mr. Banfield Babu *Surendra Nath Bannerji* a success elicited much applause. He expressed his appreciation of the confidence which the majority of the members had shown in him and he assured the meeting that should the Government confirm his nomination, and he be appointed to the Bengal Council he would endeavour to the best of his ability, to prove that he merited that confidence,

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 1, 1893. [No. 17.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B —Those who wish to secure the advertisement rates are required to send their subscription within a month from the date of their applications Subscriptions will not hence forward be received for less than 3 Months Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or both The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion [illegible] 0 2 0
For the subsequent insertions [illegible] 1 0
Advertisements [illegible] should be sent in [illegible] the 2nd or 3rd Saturday [illegible]
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of insertions they desire the advertisement is to appear as [illegible] of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into reasonable terms
Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid Remittances may be made either by money Order, Postage Stamps Bills of half anna value, the latter accompanied by an account of one Anna per rupee stamps of higher value are not received

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A Vegetable Specific for the cure of Eruptions of Mercury, Sperminy [illegible] Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 19 8—for the complete cure—one Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine speedily cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1-8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile.

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1-8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY.

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA.

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency to Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY
Col H. S OLCOTT.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 22nd April.—The Lords have read for the first time the Bill brought forward by Lord Kimberley for the abolition of the Presidency Commands in India.

London, 23rd April.—At the Home Rule demonstration which took place yesterday at the Albert Hall, twelve hundred delegates from Ireland attended. Altogether seventeen thousand spectators were present, besides thousands outside The Duke of Abercorn presided A Resolution condemning the Home Rule Bill was carried with boundless enthusiasm and accompanied with the hoisting of the British flag under storms of applause "Rule Britannia" was sung.

Simla, 12nd April—Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne and Staff have arrived.

London, 24th April—In the House of Commons to night, Sir William Harcourt introduced his Budget Statement The surplus last year, he said, amounted to £20,000, the revenue from the Post Office being the worst feature, Telegraphs showing a deficit of over £100,000. The Public Debt has been reduced by £7,000,000 during the year.

London, 25th April—The estimated revenue for the coming year is set down at £89,890,000, and the expenditure at £91,464,000. To meet the deficit Sir William Harcourt proposes to put one penny on the income Tax, thus yielding an extra £1,750,000 and also to raise the stamp on contract notes to one shilling; but this will be withdrawn if the House opposes it. Sir William Harcourt, in his Budget Statement last night, further said that if the increased stamp on Contracts was adopted, the tax on Foreign and Colonial Securities would be remitted. He hopes to introduce a Bill next year for making large capitals pay a higher rate of Income Tax than smaller ones.

Lahore, 24th April.—The Maharajah of Bhownagger arrived in London to-day. Sir Gerard Fitzgerald and Captain Cox, representing the Government besides Mr. Bhownaggree, met His Highness at Dover.

London, 26th April—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question said the Secretary of State for India had consulted the Viceroy as to the expediency of strengthening the law for the suppression of opium dens

London, 26th April.—Continued conflicts are taking place at Belfast between the Police and mob. The Police were compelled to charge the crowds repeatedly, and have had to use their batons freely

A deputation of Ulster men waited on the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House yesterday Mr Ewart, Member for Belfast, who spoke in their behalf, stated that the enrolment of Loyalists was proceeding throughout Ulster, and that there would in June elect an assembly of six hundred delegates who would shape Ulster's policy.

The Lord Mayor, who gave the deputation a most hearty welcome, said he was convinced that Home Rule was mischievous.

London, 25th April—A telegram from Washington states that it is expected that the Brussels Monetary Conference will reassemble on the 30th May.

President Cleveland, who was interviewed yesterday, declared he was resolved to maintain the gold standard

London, 27th April.—The Members of the House of Commons of both parties who are in favour of bimetallism are organising a petition to Government in favour of resuming the Monetary Conference at Brussels.

London, 26th April.—Mr. Morley, Secretary for Ireland, has telegraphed to Government that Belfast is quieting down.

Sir James Brown, Governor General's Agent, interviewed the Khan of Khelat on the 24th, but it is believed that no satisfactory result was arrived at. The troops for the present still remain at Khelat.

Hyderabad, 27th April—Mehdi Hossain is dismissed and directed to leave Hyderabad. The political situation is strained but is clearing under the Nizam's awakening to a sense of duty and consciousness that the Resident will not thwart any honest and manly policy he may adopt. Final orders are anxiously awaited in the case regarding the alleged payment of one lakh to Sarvur Jong. If the Nizam is firm on this question the future political prospects of Hyderabad will assume a healthy complexion.

London, 28th April.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Registration Bill.

London, 28th April.—The Maharajah of Bhownagger was yesterday introduced to Mr Gladstone, Lord Kimberley and Lord Herschell.

The Pope yesterday received the Maharajah of Kapurthala

London, 28th April—At midnight on Wednesday a mechanic named Townsend fired a revolver at a policeman who stopped him as he was approaching Mr. Gladstone's residence. On being searched a book was found on him wherein were numerous threatening entries against Mr. Gladstone in connection with the Home Rule Bill The prisoner, who was brought before the Magistrate yesterday, was remanded.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1893.

EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

A copy of Annual Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for 1891—92 has been placed at our disposal, and in to-day's issue we give the substance of a portion of this document. The Department is in a very prosperous condition; good work is being carried on, and the education of the province may well compare with that of other parts of the country. There is progress all along the line, new schools have sprung in different places, old ones have been improved, and there does not appear to have been a check anywhere. Mr. Bhaba is to be congratulated on the way matters are managed, and the people of the province on the amount of good the department is accomplishing. The Report brings the work up to the 30th of June last year, and it is a pity the work was not issued earlier. From the account before us we find that on the 31st March of last year the number of public educational institutions in the Province was 1,663 against 1596 of the same date the previous year. The number of pupils was 76,288 while the number the year before was 72,970. This is a very good advance considering the size of the Province. The number of private institutions also increased during the year from 1814 to 2,060, while the number of pupils in these institutions grow from 23,457 to 25,041. The total number of institutions both public and private, increased from 3,410 to 3,723, and the total number of schools from 96,427 to 101,329. Taxes

figures speak well for the work of education in the Province, and there is no reason to suppose that the progress will be ephemeral It will, we feel assured, be lasting. If we divide the pupils into male and female we find that 89,967 belong to the former and 11,362 to the latter If the population of school going age be estimated at the usual rate of 15 per cent of the mass of the people, the percentage of male scholars to male population of school going age was 24·65 and that of female scholars to female population of school going age was 3·14 The percentage of the year before for boys was 23·97 and for girls 2·78 We are told that in the Madras Presidency the corresponding percentages of male and female scholars on the 31st March 1891 were 24·07 and 3·35 So that Mysore need not be ashamed when compared with the Southern Presidency The percentages of boys and girls of school going age to the total male and female population are respectively 22·8 and 22·5 per cent and not 15 per cent as they have usually been assumed to be The Census of 1891 showed that there were in Mysore 567,519 boys and 553,352 girls The Madras Middle School Examination was held for the first time in December 1891 The Local Pupils' Examination which was instituted in 1886 was an examination of the same standard for the English Middle Schools of the province, but was conducted in the Vernacular The scheme of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, which provides a final test for all Middle Schools, was published in June 1891, and the examination was held for the first time in December 1891 Among other matters we are told that the Maharani's Girls School, Mysore, which had been under private management for nearly ten years, was taken over by Government on 1st April 1891, and placed under the general supervision of a Committee At the same time to secure the sympathy, confidence and support of the people in the management of Government Girls' Schools they were all placed under the supervision of Local Committees For the guidance of the different Committees, rules have been framed which were published by a notification of the 25th March 1891 A training class for mistresses composed of ten pupils who had passed Lower Secondary Examination was lately opened in the Maharani's Girls' School We are also told that a standing Text Book Committee were appointed in May 1892, chiefly to lay down the lines on which new text books should be written, and to arrange for their preparation. An Educational Library and Museum were formed during the year, for the purpose of making collection of standard works relating to the theory, practice and history of education An Oriental Library has also been established at Mysore for the purpose of making a collection of all published standard works of Sanskrit literature and of Sanskrit and Kanarese Manuscripts, especially those that can be discovered in the Province The school fees of Mahamedans under instruction in Government schools have been reduced to half the ordinary rates This had been done in order to encourage this portion of the community to attend school in greater numbers than at present We are also told that an additional class called the IV Form has been opened in all the High Schools, and the staffs of these schools have been strengthened There is no High School that has not now at least three graduate teachers. The Munshis and Pandits employed in these schools and in Colleges have been graded, and placed in classes like the Assistant Masters, regular increments of pay being provided for them in each class This is a very wise measure and is sure to be productive of good. Another step has been taken that is sure to do good The pensionary prospects of village schoolmasters have been improved by declaring the service of all teachers, whatever may be their pay, to belong to the "superior service" This will very materially help to make the service popular, and to promote the cause of education in those parts where it is now the most backward These are some of the items in this interesting report In our next issue we hope to give some more

OUR WATER SUPPLY

The shower of rain we had on Wednesday night has put a little water into our reservoirs, but this will only last a short time It is to be hoped that before this has been used up we shall have a good down pour and that the tanks may be full The season we have gone through has been a terrible one and the hardship we have experienced should, if possible, be prevented in the future The trouble we have had to procure water should be a lesson to us and to those who may come after us for all time to come It will not do to trust to the amount of water that may come into the tanks, but a water supply scheme must be carried out, and as soon as possible There has been some talk about a joint scheme for the two parts of the place The Viceroy recommended this when he visited the place, and those in charge of the works seem to favour the idea But it does not seem a very likely matter to be accomplished There are many difficulties in the way, the authorities in one part of the place want something that those in the other part do not care about, and this delay is being caused It would be better for each part of the place to have its own supply, and then there would be no clashing Should a joint scheme be decided upon there would, to a certainty, be a great amount of friction, the people in one part of Bangalore would imagine they did not get their fair share of the water, and there would be discontent To avoid this the City should have a supply of its own, and so should the Civil and Military Station then there could be no complaints, and if the quantity of water was not sufficient, those who carried out the works would have to be blamed It is believed that the Dewan is in favour of the Hessaraggatta scheme, and though expensive it would, in all probability answer very well for the City We trust it will be taken in hand at once, so that we may in future be saved from the difficulty to procure water we have lately experienced In the meantime all the reservoirs should be improved, so that they might contain as much water as possible They have been fearfully neglected, and we should not have suffered so much if they had been better looked after In the next place, Sankey's tank ought to be given up to the City It was constructed with money taken from Mysore and, therefore, by all that is right it belongs to the Province. Major Grant admitted this in the lecture he gave in the Mayo Hall on the 22nd of this month, and he was right It is very useful to the City, but it is of very little use to the Civil and Military Station, and never will be The water question is of the greatest importance, and not a day should be wasted in doing what is required

Occasional Notes

One of the results of the tussle in Central Finsbury between Captain Penton and Mr Naoroji, both at the election and in the Law Courts, is that Captain Penton has made up his mind not to contest the division again

An account is given in the last number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* of the Oriental Institute at Woking, which was designed to enable Hindus who venture to cross the seas, to live according to the law of caste and the ordinances of their religion

The Maharaja of Bikanir recently sent to the Bombay Mint a quantity of silver which has been coined into about one lakh of rupees for his State These have now been declared legal tender in British India, His Highness having undertaken to abstain for thirty years from coining silver and copper in his own Mint

In connection with the interview which the Khan of Khelat has had with the Agent to the Governor General at Quetta, rumours reach a contemporary—they require confirmation, however—that the Khan has been informed that his deposition has been decided upon by the Government of India

On the 27th while the Maharajah of Kapurthala was making his salaams to the Grand Old Man of the Vatican, his brother Maharajah—of Bhownagger—was shaking hands with the Grand Old Initiator. Everything is evidently being done to give those two enlightened Indian Princes an enjoyable time in Europe

Babu Surendra Nath, says the *Bengalee*, has received letters of congratulation from the Pana Sarvajanik Sabha, the Rajshahi Association, the Faridpur Peoples' Association and the Balasore National Society, besides numerous letters from private gentlemen and distinguished personages both of this and other Presidencies.

Mr Dadabhai Naoroji having given up all hope of securing a day for his motion respecting the Indian currency proposals, if he is in order, to call attention to the matter when the House goes into Committee of Supply He will propose that no change be made in the present system until the House of Commons has been consulted

A wonderful device for seeing behind your back is reported from Pennsylvania A gentleman there, it is said, has invented eye glasses and spectacles for enabling the wearer to observe what is going on behind his back, as well as in front of his nose This result has been attained by the fixing of small mirrors on each glass

Reports have reached the Government of India, says the *Morning Post*, of remarkable activity on the part of the Russians, their movements pointing to the impending occupation of Wakhan and the other outlying provinces of Afghanistan Our production that a grand *Camp* would be attempted before the Boundary Commission could assemble seems likely to be fulfilled

Four natives of the village of Bisoppore, Bengal, are being prosecuted by the Alipore Police Court on a charge of having during their contemplated festival permitted themselves to be dragged, and locked through the sides and swung about at a mark of devotion to the goddess Sitala This is rather hard lines on the hooligans who were not the heroes presented ?

A singular kind of the bullet proof cuirass, invented by Herr Dowe and offered by him to the German Government is to be made at Mannheim Germany The cuirasses will be fixed on a number of lay figures, in order to test the effect of the bullets that will be fired at them The Austrian War Office has decided to adopt for the army a bullet proof cloth invented by Herr Sylander

A new map of India showing the British territories sub-divided into collectorates, and including Burma, with the position and boundaries of each Native State, chiefly compiled from trigonometrical surveys and executed by order of the Government of India by Mr. John Walker, Geographer to the India Office, has just been issued by Messrs W H Allen and Co The map is corrected to 1890, and shows railways finished and in progress

The Irish Nationalist Party is greatly enraged at the agitation which is being stirred up in Ulster against the Home Rule Bill The more extreme Members of the Party are urging Mr John Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to prosecute Colonel Saunderson, the Member for North Armagh, and other leaders of the Irish Loyalists, for inciting the Ulster Orangemen to armed resistance to the proposed Dublin legislature

The Amir's denial that the Russians have made any advance into Afghan territory in the direction of Wakhan by no means disposes of the question The news came from a source which the Lahore paper regards as quite as reliable as any at the disposal of the Amir and it is worth remembering that this Hill tribe has all along shown less resentment than might have been expected to the action of the Russians in the Pamirs region

President Cleveland is endeavouring to stop the negotiations that have been for some time past in progress between Russia and the United States with regard to the Extradition Treaty which was entered with Russia by President Harrison's Government This Treaty provides that all persons guilty of attempts to assassinate any member of the Imperial family of Russia who escape to the United States shall be given up to the Russian Government It was ratified by the United States Senate on February 1st

The United States Congress has just passed an import Act for the preservation of human life It makes the use of continuous brakes, automatic couplers, and other appliances for the prevention of accidents compulsory on all railway companies The Act is to come into operation on July of next year and partly in January, 1898, in order to give the companies sufficient time to make the necessary alterations Some day we shall have a similar Act in this country, and the sooner the better

A suitable locale had to be chosen on virgin soil, and near running water. The series of experiments spread over a set for which research and trials of a long and tiresome character have been made, so that a great step has been taken in this own way From several well in the sands the tremendous amount of water has been and continues still to flow. Mill buildings and pulses, and saw mills have been and will, from all accounts, with some modifications, are now to be erected and quarried Once at the factory here, it is stated, is also stated to be cheap as India

At Haveliah, on the 25th instant, application was made in the Subordinate Magistrate's Court, by Mr [illegible] for permission to prosecute Nawab Wajid Ali Khan for having committed offences under Section 195 and Section 196 of the Penal Code during the proceedings before the Court in the Scandal Pungle case The former Section applies to the offence of the fabrication of false evidence and the latter to the use of such evidence, knowing it to be false or fabricated Mr Eglee having stated the grounds on which he had made the application, sanction was granted by the Court

The English press generally condemn the new rules [illegible] ment of India's proposals [illegible] the expiration of the Legislative Councils They declared that the principle recognised by Lord Lansdowne's election notion in name, and amounts to nothing more than the right of certain representatives for the same on the Indian Legislative Councils, who may be invited or reject at the pleasure of the Viceroy or the Governors "Thus," says one paper, "much of what was advertised as what was stipulated for would be [illegible] passing through Parliament. Substantially of the elective principle" this writer adds "cannot live"

Mr Townsend has sent the latest oil well at Digboy, Assam, and examined the different strata through which the boring passed He had the stop valve fixed at the casing head, and, being slightly opened, the oil simply flowed with tremendous velocity Having an inkling trouble, he immediately closed it again, and certain was in great fear that the casing head would be blown off, as the oil forced its way out round the screw threads He estimates that the pressure on the casing head is at least 500lbs per square inch. As at the wells of Baku, free sand is thrown out with the oil A trial will be made to go deeper but with such a flow of gas and oil this may not be feasible It is the opinion of experts that this is the first boring which has really reached the top of the oil deposit, and the Assam Oil Syndicate's prospects are excellent. To Mr. Macmillan every credit is due.

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness left Mysore for Ootacamund on Thursday last

THE TEMPORARY WATER SUPPLY.—The work of pumping out water from the Hebbal Tank into Miller's Reservoir will begin about the 15th of this month.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday night, when the storm was at its height in Mahamedan was struck by lightning and died immediately. He was proceeding to his house, and on the way met with his death. His brother was a Resident in the Mysore service.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—This is anything but good at the present time, influenza being very prevalent, while fever is to be found in many parts of the place. Small pox has also put an appearance, and some of the poorest quarters of the community are suffering from the disease.

THE WEATHER.—On Wednesday night there was a good shower, and on much and thirsty soil. A field water has come in of the [illegible] tank in the other reservoir [illegible] Tuesday. The Shiva [illegible] Tuesday, have suffered [illegible] and some has also [illegible] tank. It is to be regretted [illegible] this has been used up plenty more will have fallen. There was also a good shower on Thursday night.

A LADY OF EXTENSIVE MATHEMATICAL GIFTS.—Miss Kashi Ganguli, B.A., who graduated from the Bethune College, Calcutta, obtaining Sanskrit as her Optional Language, has been appointed teacher in the Maharani's Girls' School in place of Mr. G. Krishna Rao. Her salary is to be on the Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 limit, and Secretary has been asked to write Mr. G. Krishna Rao to report how it at the Director's Office.—M. H.

It having been brought to the notice of the Madras Government that the accommodation at the Pongalo City Station—which is now the junction station of the Southern Mahratta, Mysore and Madras Railways—is insufficient for the increased traffic, the Government has called upon the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway to submit plans and estimates for its improvement and enlargement—at a cost, we hear, of Rs. 1,77,000.

The Presidency Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore having applied to the Madras High Court to be relieved of the responsibility of trying the case of Bertram Spurford, Major R. A. Bineing, against Captain E. S. Newmarch, Assistant Resident, Mysore, who is involved in the same case with those gentlemen from which it may be inferred that he was prejudiced in the case by the High Court has issued a rule to show cause why the case should not be transferred to the file of some other Magistrate. The notice has been made returnable on the 5th proximo. Messrs. Bartley, Morgan and Orr represent Captain Newmarch.—S.

A FIRE.—On Friday morning last the Government Central Press came small mercy of a fire, when the Princes, Princesses and others were all standing clear. The "Kept" went to the cage to clean it up and will be come out of it [illegible] after a time. In an instance [illegible] very gravely with [illegible] lifting up his head with [illegible] that some indeed [illegible] By this time the Summer Palace was all in confusion. His Highness' children were at once sent back to the Palace, several of the employees ran in different directions, but no—the Superintendent was just on the point of shooting the tiger! But fortunately the prisoner thought he was yet in the cage and he quietly walked back into his place without doing any mischief.—M. H.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 17th April 1893—No. 172S—c. 1272—the following appointments of Amildars are ordered with effect from 1st April 1893:—

From the 2nd to the 1st Class.

1 Khader Ali
2 Magali Ramachandra Rao

From the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

1 H. Gundappa
2 Bangalore Sitaramaiya
3 C. Shamaiengar
4 M. Krishnaiengar

From the 4th to the 3rd Class.

1 S. Krishnamurti Rao.
2 C. Venkatachalapa
3 M. A. Firmadachari
4 B. Nagesa Rao

No. 17287—c. 4281—The following transfers and postings of Amildars and Deputy Amildars are ordered:—

Amildar Ahmed Ali, from City Mysore to Mysore Taluk.

Amildar B. Nagesa Rao, from City Bangalore to Bangalore Taluk.

Amildar B. Sitaramaiya, from Mysore to Hirisave D. Venkatramaiya retired.

Amildar T. Chikkanna, B.A., to Hassan Taluk vice Lakshminarasappa retired.

Amildar Alasingaiengar, to Turikere Taluk vice Lava Rao on other duty.

Amildar Y. Narasimmaiya, to Honnali Taluk vice Parama Dasappa retired.

Amildar Krishna Ars, to Channarayapatana Taluk.

Deputy Amildar Vasudeva Rao, to Yedehalli.

No. 17310—c. 4291. The following confirmations and appointments of Amildars and Deputy Amildars are ordered:—

Sub proba Amildars of the 5th Class, to be confirmed in the 5th Class, with effect from the dates of their *Sub proba* appointments:

Bidaram Krishnappa
V. N. Gopal Rao.
C. N. Chandraiya
K. G. Annaramaiengar

Acting Amildars of the 5th Class, to be confirmed in the 5th Class, with effect from 1st April 1893:

Nalig Subba Rao
G. Hanumanta Rao
Ramaswamaiya, B.A.

To be Amildars of the 5th Class:

T. Chikkanna, B.A., Revenue Probationer attached to the Mysore Division.

Alasingaiengar, Deputy Amildar.

Y. Narasimmaiya, Revenue Head Munshi, Mysore District.

Krishna Ars, Deputy Amildar—to be Amildar of the 5th Class, *Sub proba*, pending his completing the prescribed examinations.

Vasudeva Rao (Police Inspector and Acting Amildar, Channarayapatna)—to be Deputy Amildar.

2. The following Deputy Amildars acting in permanent vacancies are confirmed:—

Venkataramaiya		Gubbi.
B. Shama Rao		Gudibande.
M. Subba Rao		Kanur.
S. V. Dasappa		Seringapatam

The 18th April 1893—No. 17183—c. 4307—Mr. C. Mahadeva Iyer, Acting Judge, delivered charge of Mr. P. S. Krishna Mudaliar, charge of the Office of Judge of the Chief Court on the afternoon of Monday the 3rd April 1893.

The 21st April 1893—No. 17321—c. 4269—Under the provisions of Article 168 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. S. R. Subbaraya Iyer, Registrar of the Chief Court, doing duty in the Dewan's Office, sequanta privilege leave of absence for 4 weeks with effect from the 21st April 1893.

No. 17184—c. F. 76/92—The three months, leave on private affairs granted to Mr. P. Panchanatha Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, in Notification No. 1305—G. F. 76/92, dated 15th February 1893, is hereby extended by three months.

The 24th April 1893—No. 17173—c. F. 86/92—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the following officers are invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class:—

(1) Mr. C. V. Raghavacharlu, B.A., acting Sub-Division Officer, Closepet Sub-Division.

(2) Mr. B. Ramaswami Iyer, B.A., General Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District.

(3) Mr. H. Narasimha Ars, General Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District.

2. Mr. B. Kuppuswami Naidu, acting Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, and Mr. A. Parasuraiengar, acting Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, are, as a special case, hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. K. S. Devaswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

4. Mr. K. Ramaswamaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, conferred on him by Government Notification No. 9358—J. F. 86/92, dated 5th January 1893, until further orders.

No. 17552—c. 4331—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, casual leave of absence for 5 days is granted to T. Ramachandra Rao, Amildar of the Tirumakudal Narsipur Taluk, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 17351—c. 4333—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, V. Krishna Rao, Deputy Amildar of the Korotagere Sub-Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. The Amildar of the Maddagiri Taluk will be in charge of the Korotagere Sub-Taluk in addition to his duties, during the absence of Deputy Amildar V. Krishna Rao on leave or until further orders.

No. 17550—c. 4329—Under the terms of Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. S. R. Subbaraya Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, doing duty in the Dewan's Office, was granted casual leave of absence for 6 days from 2nd to 7th April 1893, both days inclusive.

The 26th April 1893—No. 17617—c. 4351—Under Article 221 of the Mysore Service Regulations, M. Ramachandra Rao Amildar, Gundlupet Taluk is granted 30 days' leave without allowances from 1st May 1893 or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. V. Subbaraya Pillai, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Gundlupet Taluk during the absence of M. Ramachandra Rao on leave or until further orders.

The 25th April 1893—No. 17513—c. 4325—Until further orders, the Dewan's postal address will be "Camp Doddaballapur."

No. 17578—c. 4336—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. T. Rayappa Chetti, Treasurer, State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, was granted 6 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 19th April 1893.

The 12th April 1893—No. 1501 248—Mr. K. Krishnaiengar, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Kolar Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months from date of departure.

No. 1503—2.0

The following transfer is ordered in the interests of the public service:—

Mr. T. S. Shamaiengar, Apprentice Engineer, from the Fresh Works Division to the charge of Fresh Range of the Kadur Division to join forthwith.

The 24th April 1893—No. 1710—278—The following transfers of Assistant Engineers are ordered in the interests of the public service:—

(1) Assistant Engineer Mr. K. Bhabhadas from the Kolar Division to the Central Office on special duty. To join as soon as possible after the close of the current official year.

(2) Assistant Engineer Mr. K. Krishnaiengar from the Kottapatna of the Kolar Division to the charge of Mr. H. Sub-Division of the Kolar Division, vice Mr. Prabhakara Rao to join on return from privilege leave.

The 22nd April 1893

A Proviso to the Rules relating to Advocates and Pleaders published in the Mysore Gazette, Part II, dated 2nd March 1893, it is hereby notified for general information with the approval of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, that clause (c) of Rules II and III shall not come into operation before 1st August 1893.

General News.

A NEGRO was executed by electricity in Sing Sing Prison, New York, at the beginning of this month. The strength of the current, which was applied for one minute was 1,740 volts. Death was instantaneous and the execution is regarded as the most successful yet accomplished by electricity, a fact which must have been gratifying to the negro!

AN electric pencil for the use of photographers in touching up their negatives has been brought out. The pencil point is rapidly vibrated through a small range by means of an electro-magnetic contact breaker, and the pencil has only to be guided by the operator. The point makes some 2000 strokes per minute. Two large Leclanche cells are sufficient to work it.

THE Viennese tailor who has earned notoriety by travelling all over Europe as luggage in a specially constructed box has made his arrival in his usual eccentric fashion at Copenhagen. He had travelled all the way from Christiania. There was some difficulty on his arrival at his destination owing to his having no ticket, and eventually he was compelled to pay the ordinary passenger fare.

THE marriage of the grand daughter aged 15 years, of late Pundit Ishwar Chunder Vidyasagar, came off with *eclat* yesterday (Thursday) the 20th April. She is the daughter of Vidyasagar's son Babu Narain Chunder Banerji. The bridegroom is Babu Mohini Mohun Ghosal, a good looking young man of 25. Both the bride and bridegroom are the offsprings of widows, who had remarried.

AN English officer in Surat, who happened to have a glass eye, was one day examining a prisoner, a zealous follower of Mahdi. "Why do you believe in the Mahdi?" asked the officer. "I believe in him," replied the man, "because he can work miracles." The officer immediately took out his glass-eye, tossed it up in the air, caught it, and put it back into its place. "Dare you think the Mahdi can do that?" he asked. The man was literally appalled, and could not say another word.

APROPOS of Prince Bismarck's seventy eighth birthday, there is a story extant which is worth repeating. During Mr. Gladstone's last administration his name was coupled with that of Prince Bismarck, and they were classed as [illegible]. Some one objected in the hearing of the Prince to Mr. Gladstone being called colleague of his. The Prince replied, "On rare occasions, but with a difference. I plant trees and he cuts them down."

THE Cochin State will ere long have a law committee or rather a legislative Assembly, says the *Madras Spectator*. The necessity for this has been impressed on the minds of the Sircar by Mr. Gregg, the British Resident of Travancore and Cochin. The committee as contemplated will consist of three members—one non-official and two officials with Dewan as President. Mr. Black of Cochin Town is to be the non-official member and Messrs. Locke and Narayana Marar of the Appeal Court are to be the official members.

THE mahant of the wealthiest temple in the town of Contai, in the Midnapore district, was murdered in the temple on Friday night, says a Calcutta paper, and jewels belonging to the idols, and cash amounting to several thousands of rupees, were stolen. The old mahant was, it appears, first gagged, and afterwards his throat was cut from ear to ear. Several younger priests slept in the temple with the deceased on the night of the murder. The police have so far been unable to discover a clue as to the perpetrators of the crime.

THE want of an adequate public hall for Bombay is about to be supplied. A Parsee lady, whose munificent charities within a short period have made her name respected in all sections of the Bombay community, has signified her intention of contributing a sum of five lakhs of rupees for the erection of a Public Hall in Bombay, for the use of which only a nominal rent will be charged, and to which is to be attached a popular free library. The building is to be erected on some prominent spot on the Esplanade, and plans and designs have already been prepared by an eminent engineer. The building is intended to commemorate the respected name of the Parsee lady's deceased husband.

MR. NEWMAN HALL has a story in the *Sunday Magazine* about Prof. Sedgwick, the geologist. The Professor narrated how he had recently been seated on a heap of stones by the roadside in the neighbourhood, amusing himself with his geological hammer, examining some of the abounding fossil remains. A lady rode up to a gate leading into a private road close at hand. The gate was latched, and the stone breaker arose and opened it for the fair equestrienne, who offered him a penny for his service which he accepted without hesitation, doffing his hat in thanks. Next day he found himself seated at the Crown table where he sat the day, greatly to the amusement of both when recognising each other.

THE *Hindu* has an appreciative article on some of the intending candidates for election and final nomination to the Madras Legislative Council According to our contemporary, among the candidates for the Northern Group of Districts are Rai Bahadur A Sabapathy Moodelliar, the wealthy and influential mill-owner of Bellary; Mr N Subba Row, Government Pleader of Rajahmundry, Mr. M Jumbulingum Moodelliar, of the Cuddapah Bar Mr. Bryson will of course represent the European community of Madras The choice of the Madras Municipal representatives has lain between Rai Bahadur P. Anandacharla and Mr Ramaiah Naidu, and of the University of Madras between the Rev Dr W Miller, C I E, and Rai Bahadur P Ranganadham Moodelliar

THE *Indian Mirror*, in a fit of enthusiasm, writes —The Hindu does not value rank, but he values holiness, and hence no power, no character, no pedigree, can make even the highest sovereign equal to the poorest Brahman clothed with the noble insignia before which the proudest of the proud have humbled themselves, the ideal Brahmin, what with his genius, his love, and his wonderful unselfishness of purpose, has been the object of admiration to all other nations of the earth Nowhere are two opposite elements so harmoniously combined as in his character, their strength is perfected for sacrifice to expiate human sin Nations may rise and nations may fall—the names of the highest potentates may pass into oblivion—but as it has survived the shocks of ages, the name of the Brahmin will endure to the end of time.

SUBMARINE photography has not arrived, but it is coming An enthusiast in "Natural Science" declares his conviction that photography could be used for submarine exploration, and this with so little difficulty that he is surprised that so little has yet been done in this direction Our ordinary lenses would, it is granted, be useless for the purpose, but lenses to act through a denser medium could easily be made The pressure at considerable depths is a still more obvious difficulty, but this is to be got over by having a camera full of water with no air spaces between Then there is what will seem to the uninitiated the greatest obstacle of all—that of protecting the sensitive plates from injury when immersed, but nothing daunted, this writer is ready with methods of accomplishing this object, and thus obtaining photographs as far down as light penetrates, or even further, for we might use the electric light to illuminate the great depths

MR CROWE, Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, has intimated to the Sirdars that the election by that body of a member to represent them on the Bombay Legislative Council will take place immediately after the annual Darbar, which will be held by the Agent at the Council Hall, Poona, on the anniversary of the Birthday of the Queen Empress, it has been decided that on this occasion every Sirdar desirous of voting shall do so in person For the convenience of ladies who may be desirous of voting, and who, according to the custom of the country, do not appear in public, a room will be set apart in which they may record their votes with the arrangements for securing privacy. The names of candidates for the Council should be submitted to the Agent not later than the 20th May, after which date no nomination will be accepted The Agent points out that it is not necessary that the candidate himself should be a Sirdar, but he must be proposed by one Sirdar and seconded by another Sirdar

THE BRAHMINS OF HARDWAR —Sir Charles Crosthwaite delivered a plain speech address to the Brahmins of Hardwar a few days back, saying —"You Brahmins of Hardwar, you sit here eating the money of the poor pilgrims yet do not lift one finger, or give one pice to help in cleaning the place, or procuring clean water for the pilgrims to drink, or to preserve the health of those on whose money you live Now, I tell you, the Government does not wish to interfere with the Fair but if great sickness breaks out notwithstanding, the Fair will have to be broken up, whether you Brahmins lose money or not You will have to obey the rules and orders laid down for cleanliness in the place, and you will have to pay your fair share of the taxation necessary for those objects. I therefore advise you to contribute from your own stores to this work."

PERSUADING A POLICE OFFICER.—Sub Inspector Ryan to day charged Nunjaudiah before Mr Mir Sultan Mohiddeen Sahib Bahadur, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, with personating a Police Officer, to wit, an Inspector of the Mysore Police, and thereby inducing Ramaswamy Pillay and Nagarathnum on the 2nd and 9th instant, to give him cloths, eatables, and money, promising to obtain them employment He made them people believe that he had very great influence with Mr V P Madhava Row, Inspector General of Police, as well as the Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, and that those officials would, at all times, be only too ready to oblige him and grant any request of his He also produced two telegrams in which it was stated that for valuable services rendered he was to receive a reward of Rs 1,000 Accused pleaded not guilty, but he was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment

CONVICTION OF A BRAHMAN SANYASI —On Saturday last the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput sentenced a Brahman Sanyasi named Vaidinatha Iyer *alias* Bhakeshanananthe Swami to one year's rigorous imprisonment for the offence of stealing some jewels and cash from the house of Annaswami Iyer, a Pleader at Chingleput The Sanyasi, it would appear, undertook to recover for the Pleader, by magic, certain jewels and silk cloths which had been stolen from him With a view to this, he took possession of the Pleader's house and sent the inmates out to enable him to perform his *mantrams*, and when they were away he helped himself to some jewels and money, he disappeared next morning This happened in October, 1890, and the Police were in search of him ever since They received information a few months ago that he was in Salem, where he created some sensation amidst the native community by certain mysterious doings He was arrested in Salem and brought down to Chingleput, where he was identified, tried and sentenced as above The Police declare him to be an impostor and swindler, and say that he has been up to similar games in other districts

Extracts.

THE TRADE IN TITLES AND SOCIAL DISTINCTION

(*Ryot and Rayyat*)

What men seriously want they get, though all the philosophers frown No matter how absurd or unbecoming it may be, every need is apt to be supplied The principal pursuit of these days in our society is after social and official recognition, and naturally some ingenious men have made a business of the universal passion Our readers are not perhaps aware that a Title Brokers Company has been formed in Bihar with Head quarters at Patna under the auspices of some very go ahead and influential gentlemen It is in a prosperous and thriving condition and doing good business for some months Its head office is at Calcutta, in charge of some most experienced men of business, as directors and honorary members Its printed list of rules is in circulation and for each class of titles and distinctions (including presentation at the *levee*) a reasonable and suitable price has been set Names of dozens of aspiring wealthy candidates have been registered and applications are pouring in daily by every post This has, we are informed, increased the stamp revenue and given an impetus to the business of the registration offices, as most of the candidates are borrowing at high rates of interest to pay the prices of the titles for which they have already applied It is alleged that, as the Company started business actually a short time before the close of the last year, its *proteges* could not monopolize many titles in the New Year's list. Many names are suggested for the Birthday honors and there is prospect of a good business, in May next

A candidate has the option of making payments either at the Provincial office or at the head office at Calcutta The members have superaturn agencies at command through which they can easily learn who are eligible and probable candidates for titles and honors in the books of Government The agents of the Company have free communications with the candidates and others whom they think to be fit persons for such candidature They are informed, in confidence of course, that their names have already been registered, either in the local or the Calcutta list, and that as soon as they would pay the requisite price for the titles for which their names have already been registered, they would get them This Company's proceedings are open secrets and have caused much sensation among the wealthier classes, every member of which is now anxious to purchase a title

The Company is conducting business on the principles of free trade of which, it is well known, our Government is a great supporter Some people entertain doubts whether Government officers can join such a Company, apprehending that it might come under the category of regular trade In all cases prices are to be paid in advance though in some exceptional instances payments are also received in cash and kind after conferment of title or distinction

All this shows that the Company is conducting business on liberal principles and its dealings with their customers are not very exacting We wish soon to see some manufactory for Government appointments, for which there is a great demand

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS AND NAUTCHES

The appeal that Mr W E Hoare made in our columns some days ago we commend cordially to the attention of Lord Wenlock His Excellency put a stop to what was once a scandal of no ordinary dimension that of making elaborate preparations for the reception of His Excellency by forced contributions by the speeches he delivered at Bellary and other places in the early part of his rule, by expressing his public disapprobation of the existing custom In the matter of holding entertainments to which dancing girls are invited to grace and enhance the occasion, if His Excellency but gives a hint of his mind, a growing scandal will receive a hard blow It will be perfectly consistent with decorum and the cause of public morality, if the Excellencies Lord and Lady Wenlock politely decline to be present at any gathering at which immoral women, known as dancing girls, are present The host employs them to please his guests Europeans as a rule do not appreciate either the singing or dancing of Indians We believe most of them bear with it merely not to offend the susceptibilities of the Indian people But on no account can the system obtaining in India be just felt As the head of the Government, as the head of the European society as representing all that is purifying and virtuous in the British social system, His Excellency can be appealed to not to lend the weight of his name to such gatherings Nor is the evil a matter of complaint only among Missionaries Public opinion in India is forming to declare itself against such women being assigned any place in enlightened society The number of thoughtful men among Hindus who are in favor of stamping out the pernicious custom is yearly on the increase No considerations of delicacy ought to be allowed to stand in the way of the moral advancement of the people All that the Governor has to do is to publicly declare that neither he nor his illustrious consort will attend entertainments at which dancing girls are present We need hardly say that the example thus set by the highest official in the Presidency will soon be followed by other European ladies and gentlemen At least after such a declaration, the Collector or the Judge will have little excuse in attending similar parties And once the people know that the presence of Europ in officials cannot be secured at such gatherings, a change for the better will be perceptible And the remaining work can well be left to the influence of a growing public opinion in India and may we receive the serious thought of all interested in the well-being of our community We invite the attention of other Missionaries and lay men interested in the question and we hope they will strengthen the request made by Mr Hoare The question is one of considerable importance—*Hindu*

THE NAUTCH GIRL

One of the results flowing from the attempt to promote social intercourse between the European and the Indian is the creation of what may be called the Nautch Girl Question which already deserves the applying to it of the hackneyed adjective burning Without intending anything like disparagement of the moral scruples of Christian gentlemen, we would remark that it is not a little strange that European Society should have borne with the presence of the Nautch Girl up to now at public entertainments The last Royal visitor to India was the Duke of Edinburgh, and old Madrasis will recollect the large pandal erected by the Native community on the Monument Esplanade, in which pandal the second son of the Queen was treated to an Indian Nautch. Again, when Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, touring through the Indian Empire, paid us a visit, the platform of the Royapuram Station was rendered gorgeous with colored paper and tinsel by the cunning hands of a *posse* of Tanjore workmen, and thereon the heir apparent, like his brother of Edinburgh a few years before him, was ushered to the world-renowned Indian Nautch Girl, one of whom had the honor of being presented to his Royal Highness, who with his august fingers condescended to examine critically the jewels worn by the noted dame Then as now we had a Press, then as now European Society existed, and then as now the Missionary was in our midst, but our Press nor European Society, nor the Missionary protested against the exceeding great sin of witnessing the graceful Bacchanalian and suggestive gyrations of the almond eyed bamboo limbed naughty *Lakshmee*

Twenty years have passed since then, and a radical change has come over European sentiment, guided in the main by Missionary influence Dr Murdoch and the Rev Hoare are determined to disestablish the Indian old age, who for centuries has figured in Hindu social entertainments But the Missionaries eloquently appeal to Christian Englishmen to decline being present at all entertainments in which the Nautch girl is included in the programme Dancing is not sin, all this is very natural, but it argues the unpleasant impution by implication to the entertainments of Native Society [illegible] nature essentially immoral which any patriotic native might be disposed to resent as a sweeping aspersion of the community to which he belongs The position is one of extreme delicacy and serves to illustrate how diametrically opposite in many things are the ideas of the East and West Professional Nautch Society when they come together for mutual entertainment each other but Native [illegible] similar position here professional contributes to their amusement Dancing Girls are one whose profession is not very high, but it would be an extravagant level of every spectator of her gyrations which is not intended as to assert that an Englishman who in a ball room waltzes round with a [illegible] shouldered lady clasped in a close embrace, is actuated by feelings of the evil, only The consideration of this question opens up very thickish ground, so difficult to deal as that occupied by the nude in art, which has once and again provoked sharp controversy between artists and strict moralists Only the other day a magnificent picture stylé "The desire of the world" was exhibited in the studio of a well known artist, and it led to an action in Court, which resulted in a verdict in favor of the exhibition We are not here defending the pernicious influence exercised by Nautch girls on Hindu society, which is too much disposed to forget the moral indifferentism involved in the existence of a class of wantons who are elevated to something like a recognised position, to which they are not at all entitled, but simply saying that the presence of these women at entertainments is quite another matter, their business being simply to afford a little legitimate amusement, at least so thinks the society charged with privity on this score Is the European Society right enough?

However, we do not think that the exclusion of these syrens from parties in which European Ladies and Natives are associated, is undesirable, since I hope our opinion is [illegible] as sensitive as to demand their exclusion It is the demand is not complied with we will seriously interfere with the growth of that social intercourse to which mixed parties so materially conduce, so the presence of the Nautch Girl will cause European ladies to decline the invitation of Native Ladies The elimination of the Nautch Girl would be a great concession made by these ladies to the fright We, while at the same time it would not interfere with the [illegible], if the Hindus care to perpetuate it, would still be left open to members of Native Society to procure the services of these professional women at *Ramashas* given in an [illegible] of purely Native [illegible]

We notice that the *Indian Social Reformer* [illegible] quite irrespective of [illegible] tion on European [illegible] has to stamp out the [illegible] motives of the [illegible] women at which [illegible] live, by means of the [illegible] position, obtained so strong [illegible] Society that to get rid of them would [illegible] the creation among educated Hindus of [illegible] concepts very unlike those [illegible] now The moral havoc caused by these honest Dolibas is patent to [illegible], but they will never cease to exercise their pernicious sway till the rising generation of educated Hindus, by an expressed or tacit pact, deprives the [illegible] of the [illegible] social occupation —*The Law Times*

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MAY 8, 1893. [No. 18.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

[illegible] wish to see the [illegible] in the subscriber's list [illegible] from the list [illegible] the expiration of the subscription. Subscriptions now due should be paid [illegible] than 3 months. Subscribers who will [illegible] the Karnataka Prakasika [illegible] Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in the orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear, in the absence of legible instructions they will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A marvelous Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Scurvy, Scrofula, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 3 per phial. Packing As 1

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial.—Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heart-burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 1

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Leprous Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—one Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen. Vitale.

Only 7 days use brings the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4.

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

This new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days use of this medicine invariably and generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week.

POSTAGE AND V. P. COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

7 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5 half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H. S. OLCOTT

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 30th April—The number of Amendments to the Home Rule Bill amounts to 427, of which 62 relate to the question of the retention of Irish Members at Westminster.

The Maharajah of Bhowanagar yesterday received Lord Kimberley with much ceremony.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived at Lucerne.

The *Standard*, in a telegram from Simla states that "Russia is seeking to rectify her frontier on the north of Persia."

Lahore, 30th April—The military occupation of Khelat town was ordered mainly in the interests of the people of the State. The Treasury there is said to contain a great hoard of wealth and is badly secured and the temptation to the lawless section of people to loot the place was, consequently, one that might have proved too much for them had not our troops appeared on the scene. There would probably have been anarchy in Khelat but for the demonstration made from Quetta with such promptitude. The occupation of Khelat is likely to be of a most temporary kind and the troops be removed as early as possible. The political settlement once made, there should be no occasion for a military force to remain in the town.

Chicago, 1st May—President Cleveland to-day opened the Chicago World's Fair with great ceremony. After an inaugural speech, the President pressed a button which at once set in motion the whole of the machinery and fountains sound salutes of artillery, ringing of bells and cheers of the enormous mass of people present. Everything passed off well and was pronounced a complete success.

Manbalay 1st May—The inquiry into the Archdeacon Noyes case terminated on Saturday. The proceedings have been sent to the Government of India, no decision being given by the Commission.

London, 2nd May—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Charles Dilke brought forward his motion regarding the evacuation of Egypt, and in doing so said that the time had come to give effect to the declarations made by successive administrations relative to the Government of Egypt, and urged that either Government should revive negotiations for carrying out the convention arranged by Sir Drummond Wolff with the Sultan or confer with the other Powers to obtain their sanction for our continuing the occupation of Egypt.

Mr Gladstone said that the occupation of Egypt was a burden and possibly a risk for England, and that its permanence did not consort with our traditional policy or with our good faith towards the Sultan or the declarations made by us to Europe. Nevertheless, the British occupation had conferred an enormous benefit on Egypt. France, he said, has no special title to intervene in the matter, and her rights are not different to those of others. Mr Gladstone said the position was an extremely difficult one and the events that took place in January last made it the exclusive duty of Great Britain to maintain the security and peace of Egypt.

The motion was eventually negatived.

London, 3rd May—In the House of Commons last night Mr Bowles called the attention of the President to the refusal of the Government to give any official news regarding the action of Russia in the Pamirs, and said he was certain that the ultimate aim of Russia was to strike Great Britain at a vulnerable point, and the duty of Britain therefore was to stem the Russian advance.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Under Secretary, in reply, said that the presentation of papers in the question to the House would only delay the difficult negotiations which were proceeding with Russia. Great Britain, he added, will send a Commission of Enquiry to the Pamirs, and Russia had given an explicit assurance to abstain from expeditions in that quarter pending negotiations, which, Sir Edward said, he hoped would end equally satisfactorily for Great Britain, Afghanistan and China.

London, 3rd May—The Thakore of Gondal has arrived in London.

Calcutta, 2nd May—At the Sessions to-day, Capt in Fraser was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for swindling Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co in respect of two bogus cheques. He pleaded guilty to a previous conviction in 1875 for a similar offence, when he got 5 years.

London, 4th May—The betrothal of the Duke of York to Princess May of Teck is officially announced.

The House of Lords has passed the Mercantile Bank of India Bill.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Bill for making working hours in mines eight hours daily compulsory. The Bill has not been made a Party question.

A great Anti Home Rule meeting took place at Guildhall yesterday, the Lord Mayor presiding. Two thousand stock brokers marched in a procession to the scene of meeting amidst the greatest enthusiasm. After a few speeches, a Resolution was adopted that the Sheriffs should present a petition against the Bill at the bar of the House of Commons.

Simla, 3rd May—It is reported that there are movements among the Amir's troops in Badakshan, the intention of His Highness being apparently to reinforce his outposts on the Oxus and in the Khanate north of the river in case the Russians develope hostile intentions during the summer from the direction of the Pamirs. The old story is revived that the Cossacks have appeared at Langar Kisht near Kila Panja.

London, 5th April—In the House of Lords last night the Bill relating to the abolition of the Presidential Armies of Madras and Bombay was read a second time. In the debate which took place Lord Kimberley said it was necessary that the Indian Army should be able to maintain peace and to repel any invasion. His Lordship was firmly convinced of the loyalty of the Princes and people in India, and said it was our duty to preserve peace by an efficient military organisation. The Bill, he said, would strengthen Great Britain's rule in India.

Lord Cross and the Duke of Cambridge fully concurred with the remarks made by Lord Kimberley.

The Duke of Connaught, who made his maiden speech in the House of Lords, agreed that the step was necessary but he hoped that the Madras and Bombay Commanders-in-Chief would continue to be Members of the Viceroy's Council.

Lahore, 4th May—The Agent of the Governor-General of Baluchistan held a *Jirga* of Sardars and Maliks at the Quetta Residency on Monday last, at which the Khan of Khelat and his sons were present. It is believed that Sir James Browne explained to the assembly the circumstances under which the outrage was perpetrated at Bhag by order of the Khan, and invited their opinion, as is customary on occasions like this, as to what treatment the Khan deserved for his conduct. Judging from the nature of the outrage and subsequent disclosures, there is reason to believe the opinion of the *Jirga* was adverse to the

A riot immediately after the conclusion of the Jigra the Native Infantry guard on the Khan's house was doubled, and extra vigilance was employed in his surroundings

A rumour, for which there is foundation, states the deposition of the Khan has been decided on, the Khan's eldest son, Mahmud Khan has, according to report, having been selected to succeed his father The Khan will possibly be deported to India and the administration of the State be entrusted to a native Government official in British service The only explanation of the Khan's stated to have given to justify his conduct in connection with the outrage is that the Wazir tried to take his life, and being his slave he, the Khan, was at liberty to do what he liked with him

It is stated that the Khan, in his deposition to the Agent to the Governor General, admitted that since his accession to the throne 36 years ago, he had killed no fewer than three thousand men and women Since the death of Sir Robert Sandeman he had killed sixty people in his territory. Not many months ago he had his five wives killed, one of whom was burned alive, while a man was stoned to death

London, 5th May—The remarks of the Duke of Connaught in the House of Lords last night were misreported His Royal Highness having said that he hoped the Madras and Bombay Commanders in Chief would continue to be members of the local Councils and not of the Viceroy's Council

The *Times*, discussing the debate, warmly endorses the Duke of Connaught's contention, which the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Cross and Lord Northbrook have also supported, and quotes approvingly Lord Kimberley's plain statement that India has to consider the near approach of one of the greatest military powers in the world, and that it is absolutely necessary that our armies should be capable of dealing with the internal condition of India and of defending it from a foreign attack

London, 6th May—At the request of the United States, the Government of Belgium has issued invitations to the Monetary Conference which will assemble at Brussels on the 30th instant.

The Maharajah of Bhownugger had a long and cordial audience of Her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1893.

EDUCATION IN MYSORE

II

We continue to give a short account of the interesting Report sent forth by Mr. Lewis, a report that does credit to all concerned We find from it that the number of public institutions increased by 67 or 4 19 per cent, and the number of scholars taught in them by 3,418 or 4 11 per cent during 1891—92 The increase in the number of public institutions during 1890—91 was 155, and in the number of scholars 6,469 It is satisfactory to note that in 1891—92 though the number of institutions was about forty per cent of what it was in 1890—91, the increase in the number of pupils was more than fifty per cent of what it was in that year. The increase in the number of pupils is especially satisfactory as owing to the failure of the rains, the whole year was one of great scarcity, and especially in villages parents were tempted, or compelled to keep back their children from school in order to make them contribute towards their maintenance. The average monthly number on the rolls was 72,608 or 95 18 per cent of the number on the rolls against 94 per cent in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 57,813 or 75 78 per cent on the rolls against 75 per cent in the previous year The percentage of the average daily attendance to the number on the rolls in Mysore during the last two years was the same that it was in the Bombay Presidency during 1889—90 and 1890—91 or 75 per cent We find that the number of pupils in the English Colleges increased from 330 to 446, and as both the F A. and the Matriculation Examinations of December 1891 were comparatively easier than the corresponding examinations of 1890, a considerably larger percentage of candidates passed in the former than in the latter year The number of Oriental Colleges increased from two to three The number of pupils in the English High Schools increased by 157 and that in the English Middle Schools by 92, The number of English Middle Schools increased from 40 to 46 The number of Primary Vernacular Schools for boys increased by 491, and the number of boys attending them increased by 1,357 The number of girls' schools increased by eight, and the number of pupils in these schools increased by 633 There was also an increase of 173 pupils in the number attending Industrial schools, owing to the establishment of the Mysore Industrial school on the first of January 1892 We find from the Report that the number of private institutions during the year under review was 2,000 against 1814 in 1891, and the number of pupils 25,011 against 23,157 The total number of public and private institutions taken together on the 31st March 1892 was 1,723 against 3 110 on the 31st March 1891, showing an increase of 9 18 per cent and the total number of pupils was 101,329 against 96,127, this giving an increase of 5 2 per cent The average number of boys in English High Schools was 242 in English Middle Schools 57, and English Primary Schools 40 In Vernacular Middle Schools for boys the average number of pupils was 99, in Vernacular Primary schools the average was 35 In Vernacular Middle Schools for girls the average number of pupils was 154, and in Vernacular Primary Schools for girls the number was 55 The average number of pupils in the private schools was only twelve, which shows that the attendance was extremely poor in those schools If we take district by district, we find that Mysore has 35 public institutions which is the largest number of all the districts Bangalore comes next with 300 institutions Kolar has 248, Tumkur 205, Shimoga 193, Chitaldroog 140, and Hassan 136 There was an increase of forty-eight in the number of Government Schools and of ten in the number of aided schools The number of unaided girls' schools decreased from thirteen to eight, but the number of unaided boys' schools increased from fifteen to twenty The number of unaided schools increased during the year under report from twenty-eight to thirty seven but the number of scholars decreased from 1,468 to 1,413 If we take the pupils according to race, we find that there was an increase of the number of pupils for every race, and every subdivision of race with the immaterial exception of the decrease of Parsi boys from four to three, and of Jain girls from 94 to 84 The Mahomedan pupils increased by 357, the Brahmins by 673, the low castes by 276, and the Hindus generally by 2 122 Of the total number of 65,810 boys, 56,186 were Hindus, and 7,613 Mahomedans Of the total number of 10,478 girls under instruction 9,114 were Hindus, and 777 were Mahomedans The Report tells us that only 822 or 1·07 per cent of the total number of pupils belong to the richer classes, 17,296 or 22·6 per cent to the middle classes, and 58,210 or 76·3 to the poorer classes Those percentages, we are told, are almost the same as those for the year 1890—91 According to the occupation of the parents 2,354 or 2·9 per cent of the total number of pupils were the children of officials drawing Rs 30 or more, 8,811 or 11·5 per cent were children of officials drawing less than Rs 30 a month, 10,789 or 14 percent were children of traders, 32,904 or 43·1 per cent were children of land-holders, 7,238 or 9·4 per cent were children of artizans, 6172 or 8·4 per cent were children of coolies, and 2,057 or 2·6 per cent were children of mendicants These percentages are about the same as those for 1890—91 The percentages of children of traders, artizans and coolies have slightly increased while the percentage of the children of land holders decreased by 2·3 We must here bring these interesting items to a close, the Report shows that Mysore is well and far as education is concerned, and that those in charge of the Department are performing their duty efficiently.

INDIA HAS TO PAY

We have often pointed out that when this country can be made to pay England compels her to do so India is always badly treated, so far as money is concerned Heavy burdens are laid upon her, every farthing is exacted from her, although the finances are low, and the rate of exchange frightful The authorities at home do not care in the least how India suffers, what she has to undergo The Home charges are very heavy and those responsible do not seem inclined to make a change, they will not reduce them This will have to be brought about by the House of Commons Now the Home Government has laid another charge upon this country The Imperial Institute is to be opened on the 10th of this month, and in order to give *eclat* to the occasion a few picked Indian soldiers are to be sent to London There can be no objection to this, if only the British Government would provide the funds for their conveyance to and from England But this it will not do but throw the expense upon the finances of this land This is not only tyrannical, but it is never England can well afford to pay the money required to take these troops from India and bring them back again, but some Member of Parliament would be sure to ask questions on the matter, it would be said that the money was not well spent So the authorities quietly throw it upon the finances of this country, and we cannot protest against the matter If we do protest very little good will be done We are helpless, England is all powerful If this were the first occasion on which this country had been badly used in this respect there need not be much to be said, but it is not the first time When the Shah of Persia visited England a banquet was given in his honour in the Guildhall, for which India had to pay Surely this country had nothing to do with the matter, the people did not care in the least whether the shah was feasted or not, but they did care about having to pay Again when the Egyptian war broke out this country had to pay the whole cost of the expedition that was sent to the land of the Pharaohs, while the Colonies were not called upon to contribute a farthing The latter were equally interested with the former in keeping the way to India open, but while India was charged a large sum the people of Australia were not called upon to contribute the smallest mite So in the present case, the country has to pay though its consent was not asked We feel certain that the people of this land did not care in the least whether troops were sent or not The men are required to enhance the glory of the show, not to do any good to India It is high time a stop was put to such high handed proceedings as we have mentioned, for the country has suffered enough already, and every effort should be made to bring about a better state of things

Occasional Notes

H. H THE GAEKWAR of BARODA, accompanied by the Dewan of Baroda, and by his brother the Commander in Chief of the Gaekwar Army, sailed for Trieste on monday last

The Turkish Government is said to be indignant with Lord Cromer, the British Minister at Alexandria, for his treatment of the Khedive of Egypt, and his recall has been suggested

We understand that of the five candidates who went up for the final examination for the Provincial Civil Service only two have passed and that the Prince of Coorg is one of the successful couple.

Mr NORTON's appeal to the full Bench in the matter of his being prevented to appear in the Civil case, Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Sheikh Motibal, by the Divisional Bench of the High Court, has been decided against him

The total imports at the ports of Burmah for the past year amount to 1,097 lakhs, against 1,050 last year, the exports to 1 257 lakhs, against 1,267 The imports of Rangoon were Rs 9,31,00,000 against 9,02,00 000, and the exports 9,33,90,000 against 9,00 00,000

M Haffkine proceeded to Aligarh on Saturday and inoculated over seventy persons on the following day He returned to Agra on Monday and continued his operations Between his arrival at Agra from Calcutta on the 5th April and the 1st May the Professor has performed no fewer than 800 inoculations

The English Government is said to be erecting batteries and off-shore works on the Coast opposite Perim A few weeks ago Colonel Stewart, the Assistant Resident at Aden paid a quiet visit to the neighbourhood of the supposed operations, but what he saw and reported has, of course, been kept a secret

The Honours List this year may be a full one In vacancies are 2 G C S I's, 3 K C S I's, 3 C S I's, and there are 10 K C I E's, and 12 K C I E's, available Although it has reached India, it may not be improbable that several Honours will be granted in India in honour of the opening of the Imperial Institute

News has been received in Rangoon from Pekin that China has declined to receive the small Mission to the Governor of Yunnan offered by the British Government She is said to insist on the customary Mission, of which there is apparently a tradition that it took elephants as presents, and was generally on a scale of pompous formality

In the India Council, which is concerned purely with Indian questions, there is not a single Indian gentleman, remarks the *Indian Mirror*, who can deal with them with the authority which in Parliament belongs to Mr Nowroji This is the question then that we should agitate now, which our public bodies and Associations, and the Congress itself should take up

A Montreal telegram states that the proceedings of the Chinese on the Pamirs are causing increased anxiety The Chinese seem to be in strong force, several batteries of artillery being on the ground. They are making roads, organising posts and telegraphs in the country, which they claim as their own The Russians have, therefore, been compelled to increase their own forces

The number of M Haffkine's anti-cholaric inoculations grows apace Over 730 persons have now been vaccinated, including about 120 Police Constables of the Provincial Police Force. M Haffkine intends to pay a flying visit to Lucknow and Aligarh this week, and will take a stock of his "vaccines" with him He has fixed on Agra as the seat of his central laboratory for preparation of his cholera cultures

THE Paris *Matin* states that in the event of a war Germany could place 500,000 men in the field against France in her first fighting line This force could rapidly be raised to a million and a half of men, and could be divided into four distinct armies At the same time, Germany could put 260,000 men in the field against Russia at the commencement of the war, and 3,000,000 men after a complete mobilisation had been effected

According to a report from Foochow, a coming war with Russia is freely talked about as the latest news at the tea-houses in the city and in the streets. The report is supposed to be based on a paragraph which appeared lately in the *Shenpao*, stating that a number of trained officers, and fifty men from the Viceregal troops, with 10 field guns and 2,000 rifles, are to be despatched shortly to the frontier province

THERE is a Kulin Brahmin in Burdwan who is only thirty six years old, but his already married fifty-six wives He is still open to engagements, and as Kulin girls are plentiful as blackberries, he is being pressed with further requests Fifty six wives is a large number even for a Kulin Brahmin of thirty six, but the secret for this man's extraordinary success is that his demand from the bride's father is small, being only a few bottles of wine

THE Resident of Hyderabad has reversed the order of Mr Bosanquet whereby leave was given to Rahmat Dhuma, one of the witnesses of the Pamphlet Case, to prosecute Mehdi Hussain for perjury Seeing that the Magistrate could hardly decide the case not on its merits, but on the ground of want of proof to publication and his adverse witnesses were subsequently indicted for false statements on oath, the fact did certainly, the *Pioneer* says, seem an extraordinary proceeding

A CALCUTTA correspondent who is travelling with the Raja of Kapurthala says that His Highness is occasionally mistaken by the Indian Ambassadors for a native of Naples A charming incident occurred at Naples a young Duchess presented the Raja with a rose which he gratefully accepted "Give them to me, if you please!" He had to pay Out of his servants was invited to take extraordinary ice "Thank you, Madam, I will have it" "Ten lemons, if you please!" Bewildered he will never eat another ice without first finding out what they are going to charge

THE following is a Hyderabad story — "A police peon on duty in the camp was bitten by a snake The officers present told the peon to seek immediate relief in the hospital The man, however, would not go until relieved by another policeman The matter coming to the notice of the Nizam, His Highness reported to the spot and ordered the man to go to the hospital, but was surprised to receive the same answer that he could not leave his post of duty *until relieved* Pleased with the man's sense of duty, His Highness gave him a present of Rs 500 and made him a Jemadar on the spot The man is now doing well"

THE text of Lord Rosebery's despatch to *Lord Cowen* has been received at St. Petersburg The Russian press declare that the despatch undoubtedly points to the preparation of British control on the bank of the Nile, and it would be highly impolitic on the part of the Powers to seem, by silence, to acquiesce in the principles laid down by the British Minister *In well informed circles* the opinion prevails that the St Petersburg Cabinet will certainly not take the initiative in making any protest or raising any question which would constitute [illegible] from the policy of prudent reserve on the Egyptian question.

At the meeting of the Royal Botanic Society of London, held last Saturday, among the orchids and other plants in flower shown was a specimen of Loportea—the "burning tree" of India, both leaves and stems of this plant are covered with *stinging* hairs after the manner of our own nettle, but of a far more virulent nature It is stated that when touched the sensation felt is as of being burnt with red hot iron, the pain extending over other parts of the body, and lasting for a fortnight. Little or no mark is to be seen on the skin, but, for some time after, should cold water touch the part, the *pain returns with all its* original intensity.

THE Government of India approves of proposal of the Madras Government to charge the Southern Mahratta Railway Company a mileage rate for the use of the Kistna bridge, and directs that the necessary steps may be taken to arrange terms on this basis with the Agent of the Company, in direct communication with the Government of Bombay, and also that the Agent of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway be asked to enter into negotiations with the Southern Mahratta Railway for an agreement for working the junction station at Bezwada The terms proposed will have to be submitted to the Government of India for approval

WE have already stated that sanction has been obtained to prosecute Nawab Mehdi Hussain on charges of perjury connected with the Nawab's denial of any knowledge of the *Government inquiry* into the authorship of the Sedition Pamphlet, and also in connection with the cheque which it is alleged by the defence he made out in payment of a bribe to the photographer, Asgar Jan It is now stated that the Nawab intends to make an application to the Resident for the revision of proceedings in the Pamphlet Case. Maulvi Nawab Mehdi Hasan's services have, it is said, been returned to the British Government, and he will soon leave for the *North West Provinces to take up an appointment* there

H. H. The Raja of Kapurthala was the cynosure of all eyes at Naples A gentleman who is travelling with His Highness says that at the races, after their own Prince of Naples, the crowd cheered most lustily for the Raja, in whose appearance the public curiosity had not abated "He dresses quietly in an English frock coat and in no way combs or decorates notice, but they cannot get over his big turban. Returning through the crowded streets, he received quite an ovation for cheers at every turn Men shouted, women waved handkerchiefs, and small boys danced a war dance at the risk of being crushed beneath the wheels"

THE Bar of Bombay, with a contemporary is shortly to be reinforced by a lady member The fair Barrister is Miss Sorabjee, and the object of her practice will be largely philanthropic She has just finished her preliminary studies in England, and is now telling sympathetic drawing room audiences there how distressful is the plight of her *purdah nashin* country women in legal matters, unable as they are to have any direct communication with their lawyers According to Miss Sorabjee's representation, the fair tenders many of the provisions regarding the holding of property by women, which are liberal in India, practically null and void It is Miss Sorabjee's intention to remedy this state of things, to the extent of her personal ability, by placing herself at the disposal of the *purdah nashin*, who will now have free access to all the blessings of litigation

WE are glad to learn, says the *Hindu* that the Secretary of State has directed the local Government to appoint a Hindu gentleman to the Sanskrit chair in the Presidency College to succeed Dr Gustave Oppert who has retired, and it is also said that Lord Kimberley has expressed his disapproval in somewhat strong language of the Madras Government's attempt to thrust in a German, setting aside the claim of the Hindu candidate of whose qualifications it was fully aware The appointment will be gazetted next week, and this, a good appointment in the educational service has been saved from the ever spreading encroachment of Europeans and may be said to be secured for a competent native of the country. Thanks to the Mahajana Sabha for its timely protest and to eminent men in England, including Messrs Digby, Caine and Dadabhai who appealed the Secretary of State of the barefaced jobbery that was about to be committed Perhaps if the functionary had been a Tory instead of a Liberal politician, tied to a party dominated by *Radical backing, our efforts would have* proved futile

INFORMATION has reached us from Parur, a town in Travancore, of an extraordinary judgment which the Sessions Judge lately passed on a child of nine. This infant in defector who, it appears, is a cripple, had a quarrel with another boy *older than himself over a mango, and in the scuffle stabbed him with the knife* with which he was going to cut the fruit, causing his death. The sentence which the Sessions Judge passed on this child was that he was to undergo imprisonment for the rest of his natural life, the offence for which he was convicted being put down as "culpable homicide" Imprisonment for life in Travancore, it may be mentioned, has a literal meaning and does not imply an imprisonment for twenty years as under British law, though this has no bearing on the present case As the facts stand, it is hard to conceive a more iniquitous sentence being pronounced, as it is evident that there was no premeditation and that in the heat of the moment the child struck with what he held in his hand, never pausing to consider the wound it was likely to inflict The boy *has, we learn, been removed to the Travancore Jail* We commend the matter to the immediate attention of Mr S Shungra Soobyer, the Dewan It has been proposed to start a Reformatory in Travancore on the same lines as the one at Chingleput, and the present case is very clear evidence that such an institution is sorely needed in that Province

Local and Provincial.

MR CHENTIAH ROW.—This gentleman arrived in Bangalore from Calcutta on Wednesday last, and returned to Madras by the Mail train on Saturday

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POLICE —The Mysore Government has sanctioned the construction of quarters for the use of the Chief Constable on Railway duty, near the Madras Railway company's goods shed

THE RECENT POISONING CASE —In accordance with the verdict brought in by the jury the two conclimen of the deceased have *been arrested, and will shortly be put up* before a Magistrate.

DEATH OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF —On account of the death of Sir James Dormer, the bands of the different regiments will not play for some time to come, and there will be a stop put to all amusements among the military.

THE WEATHER —This is still hot and trying, and very little rain has fallen The *few small showers we have had only appear* to have made matters worse and it is simply stifling It is to be hoped we shall soon have more rain

ACCORDING to the *Mysore Herald*, a young Mahomedan named Mirza Aminudeen, a Forest Clerk in the Mysore District is to be excommunicated by his co-religionists for advising the lady members of his house to abandon the Gosha system

WE understand that Lord Harris, accompanied by Lady Harris, his Private Secretary, and suite will leave Mahableshwar for Ootacamund on the 17th instant, arriving at Ootamund on Saturday, the *20th idem at 9 A. M*, where he will remain till Friday, the 26th His Excellency and party will return from Ootacamund to Mahableshwar by the Southern Mahratta Railway route passing through Bangalore and Mysore and will reach Mahableshwar on the 30th May.

FROM an official Report said to have been received at the Dewan's Office it appears that on the night of the 6th March *there was a hail storm* in Biskour, Godhali, and other villages, Magadi Taluk The hail stones were unusually large, ranging in size from a lime fruit to a cocoanut! The tiled houses were entirely damaged together with the articles stored in them. A man was struck down dead and his body was carried away in a current. *Birds and wild beasts, such as hogs, jackals,* &c, were killed in large numbers, and the surrounding atmosphere became corrupted, so much so that the offensive smell was sickening and unbearable!!

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DORMER

A Fort St George Gazette Extraordinary was issued as follows —

GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Ootacamund, 3rd May, 1893

With the deepest regret the Right Honourable the Governor in Council announces to the Army the death of His Excellency *Lieutenant General* the Honourable Sir JAMES CHURCHEVACHE DORMER, K C B, Commander-in Chief, Madras Army, which melancholy event took place at Ootacamund on the 3rd May, 1893 As a mark of respect the Flag of Fort St George will be hoisted half mast high from sunrise to sunset to *morrow* fifteen minute guns will be fired at Fort St. George to-morrow the last gun being fired at *sunset Similar marks of respect will be paid* to the memory of the late Commander in Chief at Ootacamund and all the principal Military Stations within the Madras Command The Governor in Council further directs that all Officers of the Army on the Madras Establishment shall wear mourning for a fortnight from this date

H R HOPE Brigadier General,
Secretary to Government

General News.

H H THE MAHARAJAH of Patiala has granted a large village for the support and maintenance of the Lajpatar Dewan Orphanage at the request of Dewan Partap Singh president of the committee This institution was founded at a cost of Rs 10,000, given by Sardara Partap Singh and Chet Singh in October last, and a comfortable and large building is already now under construction The Maharajah's endowment has secured the permanency of this charitable work

THE East Coast Railway from Rajahmundry to Vizianagram, covering 170 miles, will be opened to traffic before the 1st July next The Godavery river will be crossed by a ferry designed to transport the vehicles of the railway bodily without transhipment of their contents after the manner of the ferry across the Indus at Sukkur before the bridge there was constructed This will enable traffic to be booked through between Bezwada Junction and Vizianagram

The key with which the Queen will open the Imperial Institute on the 10th instant is, like everything else in connection with the event, to be entirely unique The gold *Opkir* has taken to London 5½ oz. of Victorian gold and the precious stones are being contributed by India, South Africa and other portions of the Empire The face of the handle will show the insignia of the Order of St Michael and St George, and the reverse the Star of India precious stones will embellish the handle the remainder of the key being in gold

A native paper published in Calcutta tells the following story in apparent seriousness —Some of the villagers of *Bazara in Howrah have been in a state of* panic in consequence of an old grave in a Mahomedan burial ground, which had not been used for upwards of 20 years, bursting open, and dense volumes of smoke issuing forth A large crowd of spectators collected in the vicinity of the burial ground, but so great was their fright that no one volunteered to approach the scene of the occurrence. It was believed that the soul of the man who died some 60 years ago was in hell. It was *accordingly resolved to invite* several Mahomedan priests to offer up prayers to obtain his release from further spiritual punishment

Extracts.

THE TRUTH ABOUT LEPROSY.

An analysis of the Leprosy Commission Report, published by the *British Medical Journal* in confutation of insane and misleading statements recently made current, shows that the Commissioners, after a very thorough investigation, were able to take the most encouraging views on almost all points They literally deny that there is ground for the statement that Leprosy had increased to an alarming extent in British India In 1871 there were 100,000 sufferers from the disease; in 1881 there were 109,000, giving approximate ratios of 5 per 10,000 The Commis-

sioners do not agree either that the opposition of the natives to vaccination grows, or that leprosy in India can be considered a hereditary disease. They consider the risk of contagion small though it is undisputed that leprosy is contagious. They deny that either fish or the increased price of salt is an etiological factor, but, on the other hand, are convinced that insanitation, poverty, and bad social surroundings seriously assist the genesis and propagation of the leprosy germ. The Report thus disposes of many fears, and shows that attention to the ordinary rules of health is the best means of escaping the foul disease.—*Home News.*

HYDROPHOBIA.

Some people are in perpetual terror of being bitten by a mad dog. The bite of even a harmless dog frightens some people out of their lives. Deaths from hydrophobia are comparatively rare. It would be useful, however, to know the prominent symptoms of rabies which are excellently summarised in a paper read by Dr. Nariman at a meeting of the Bombay Medical Union.

(a) A dog appearing to be more lively and playful than usual, or couching in a corner or underneath a table or some other articles of furniture. Such a dog must be looked upon with great suspicion, as rabies often begin with such symptoms.

(b) Depraved appetite, as shown by the dog licking cold objects, eating filth, earth, grass, bits of wood, leather, iron etc., even eating his own dung and lapping his own urine.

(c) Considerable thirst. A rabid dog drinks water with avidity. He is never afraid of water nor excited at the sight or sound of water, in fact there is no hydrophobia, which is such a characteristic symptom of the same disease in man. No doubt there is difficulty of swallowing as the disease progresses, but even then the animal finds relief by plunging its muzzle in water. Thus, the popular belief that a mad dog becomes furious at the sight of water is quite incorrect and misleading and apt to cause serious consequences. The sooner, therefore, it is dispelled from the minds of the public, the better.

(d) Hanging of thick ropy saliva from mouth, brown colour of the tongue and vomiting of a grumous bloody fluid.

(e) *The uncontrollable desire to bite logs*, next animals and lastly man, or even to bite at doors and articles of furniture if no living being be at hand. Up to the last moment a rabid dog avoids biting its master and hence it is common to notice the animal running away from the house when the desire for biting gets beyond its control.

(f) The bark of a rabid dog, this is so peculiar, that if once heard, it is seldom forgotten. It is a single cry more of the nature of a howl, given out at short intervals and often followed by a groan.

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

The notion so prevalent in England that India consists of an immoral herd of timid peasants easily taxed and governed by a few officials, or a population full of luxurious Princes, with difficulty restrained by scientific force and central devices from eating up each other is, as the *Spectator*, far from correct. In reality Indian society is more complex and varied than that of Europe, comprising, it is true, a huge mass of peasant-proprietors, but yet full of Princes who are potentates and Princes who are survivals of landlords who are only squirearchs, of great ecclesiastics and hungry curates, of merchants like the Banyas and merchants who keep shops, of adventurers, artificers, and savages. Any one can see that this is the case who reads Sir Roper Lethbridge's "Golden Book of India," which will teach any reader that Indian society is not a democracy, that amid all these peasants and officials stand hundreds, or rather thousands, of families as distinct from the masses as the Percys from English labourers, three hundred of them ruling States large or small. There is an astounding variety of titles adopted by Princes. Reverence for power is the true root of this variety. 'Nizam' is only "Administrator," but it suffices to the most powerful King in India. "Dewan" is only "Prime Minister," but it is the title of several rulers. "Gaekwar" is only "Herdsman," but the reigning Prince of Baroda is as willing to be called that as Maharaja. The power being clear, nothing else matters, save only birth, and on this the Indian holds, and holds hard, by both theories. What of pedigree does not interfere with the position of the Gaekwar, or Sindia, or Holkar, nor did not interfere with the reverence felt for Hyder ali a corporal's son, or for Runjeet Singh, a village officer, and yet, *it pedigree be not the main factor in Indian life*, observers alike are at fault. The Maharaja of Udaipur (Oodeypore) is first among Hindoos, because, whether he descends from Rama or not it is eighteen hundred years and more since he, even then head of a family which had resisted Alexander, settled down in Rajpootana to reign till the Black Era should dispersed in the endless progress of time. The Maharajah of Travancore certainly reigned, as even Sir Roper Lethbridge allows—and he is careful to understate legendary pedigrees—in 372 A.D., and there is no reason for doubting the local belief which asserts that even then he sprang of the Lawgivers of Malabar, and only lost in the night of time, and because of the descent he is in his own dominions almost divine. The Maharaja of Oudeyr, whom the natives and English alike used to call the "Zamorin," that is, "the Admiral," he must be regarded, like the Days of Algiers, over pirate fleet, is nearly quite as old, and so is another Prince, 88 in sovereign of this comparatively obscure dynasty.

THE HINDU SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The first anniversary of this Institution was celebrated on Sunday at 5.30 p.m., at Pattayappa's Hall, with Mr R. Sadagopachariar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, in the chair. There was a large number of visitors present, among whom were Mr K. P. Vasudevaiyar, Mr M. Raga Row Pillai, Mr M. Venugopal Pillai, Mr Narayana Row, Mr B. Narasimha Row, Mr Seeniva Iyengar, of Salem, and Mr M. A. Singara Chariar. The proceedings opened with the reading of the report by Professor Devadu Iyer, the founder and manager of the institution, from which we take the following extracts:—

"My chief object in starting the Hindu Music School, Triplicane, the first anniversary of which we are assembled to celebrate here this evening, was to spread, as far as it lay in my power, our cruel neglected Hindu music among the educated young men of our country. I say much neglected, because a Hindu Music School is quite a novelty among us, and though some of our enlightened countrymen subscribed very liberally for the establishment of the Madras School of Music, we have been very sadly disappointed in our hope that thereby our Hindu music also would be encouraged. Though I began with but very indifferent hopes at the outset, I am glad to say that my undertaking has met with a success equal to my most sanguine expectations. You will see from the select lessons they play before you on this happy occasion, that I have arranged their lessons upon quite a new method, with a view to make them serve as exercises, while at the same time they amuse. You will find that my students have made considerable progress during the short time they have been under my training and that is a sufficient proof to show that my system of teaching, though an entire departure from the old one, is none the less successful and more pleasant. Lastly my success and my thanks are mainly due to the heartiest cooperation of my able assistant and cousin Mr Srikantaiah, to whose agreeable manners and teaching capacity I owe the promising state of this institution and the good work it has turned out. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to the Chairman for the kind sympathy and patronage which he has been always extending to the institution, and for his condescension to take the chair on this occasion."

A well arranged programme of music, in which the students of the institution, who consisted chiefly of graduates and officials took part, was then gone through, after which Mr A. C. Parthasarathy Naynda made the following remarks:—

A word, Gentlemen, with the permission of the chair. We have, indeed, enjoyed a pleasant entertainment this evening, and we should therefore feel thankful to Mr Devadu Iyer and his colleague Mr Srikantiah. I am entrusted, by one who is amongst us here with a duty, I may say more pleasant, as it has for its object the rendering of stability to the School. The gentleman in question comes from that illustrious *Caste* family of Pondicherry, *famous for its hospitality, liberality, benevolence and charity*. Mr *Calve* Sankara Chettiyar is the gentleman that has desired me to announce his willingness to give a donation of 100 Rupees towards the maintenance and improvement of this school, started and managed single-handed by Mr Devadu Iyer. A costly musical instrument of a new pattern, and excellent workmanship Mr Chettyar desires me to say, has almost been completed, and as soon as it is ready and its soundness tested, he is quite willing to present it to this School, so that with the help of the citizens of Madras, which the School is sure to secure at no distant date, that the institution may gain permanency, and, in view to its operations being more effective and diffusive.

The Chairman next addressed the audience. He began by expressing his heartfelt thanks to them for their kindness in selecting him as the Chairman. He said that the Indian music had at one time occupied the position of a well developed science, but it had now fallen into decay, and hence the necessity for its resuscitation. The idea that music should be practised by dancing girls, and the dress of society, has now been exploded, and it must henceforth occupy a very prominent position in the education of the Indian youth. He suggested that they must bring about a fusion between the music of the West and the music of the East, in order that there might be an artistic and harmonious combination of harmony and melody. Great credit was due, he said, to Mr Devadu Iyer for what he had done, and the Chairman impressed upon him the necessity of continued good work.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR GLADSTONES ASCENDANCY

The historian of the future who has to describe the position of Mr Gladstone in 1893 will, the *Economist* thinks, be chiefly perplexed when he comes to describe the origin of Premier's power. He will discern, of course, that his position was an anomalous one, almost, if not quite, without precedent in English history, but he will probably hesitate in describing its final causes. "Mr Gladstone," he will say, "was, in 1893, the acknowledged dictator of the Liberal Party and as that party possessed a sufficient majority in Parliament, was, in a sense rather continental than English, the actual head of the State. With a certain reserve as to foreign politics, due probably to the great experience and fixed convictions of the Queen, he was supreme in his own cabinet, dictated the principal objects to which his colleagues should direct their energies, and arranged the order of importance to be attached to each measure. In order to quicken the action of Parliament he induced his own followers, on 27th March, 1893 to give up all claims on legislative time, and even to renounce the right of speaking at will, of which they kept part of their hold upon constituents. So assured was he of his position that he hardly consulted great men in his own party and when important bodies of his opponents remonstrated with him, he either refused to hear them, as he did the city members of Dublin and South Ireland, or gently told them, as he did the financial representatives of the City, that they had been opposed to him since 1868, and that the composition did made no difference. It would appear to be certain too, that this ascendancy was acknowledged on all hands, that his colleagues did not consider themselves his equals, that his followers in Parliament, when discontented, seldom ventured even on remonstrance, and that with his followers out of Parliament he was a kind of idol, who was received everywhere with acclamations, and whose name when casually pronounced in a public meeting, brought down torrents of applause. There had probably been no such favourite since Pitt's time of triumph, and as Mr Gladstone had never achieved any triumph for his country in difficult times having lived, in fact only through the golden period of peace and progress now called the Victorian Era and as he had led no *great* but vacillation although he carried out with singular ability the great work of Free Trade initiated by Sir Robert Peel, it is difficult to comprehend fully the causes of his magnificent position, about which, however, there can be no mistake. Every memoir, even the most hostile, every file of a newspaper, every book of literature confirms and strengthens the same impression.

"It is probable that the success of Mr Gladstone's career was due in part to his personal qualities, to his eloquence, which though it reads verbose, carried away the most varied audiences, to his unusual range of knowledge, which, except upon history of which, he knew nothing was hardly ever at fault, to a certain dominance of nature, which impressed and alarmed all who came in contact with him; to an entire independence of all colleagues, *whose, it was said, he sled*, as a tree sheds leaves without a tremor or a regret, and to a lofiness of moral character, *which greatly influenced a people accustomed* to regard respectability of the higher kind as a qualification even for great office. With the *exception of the latter source of attraction*, it is, however, a little difficult to account for the fine ovation he exercised upon the multitude. He had none of the attributes *they had* usually been supposed to value. He did not care about the greatness of England, he had no *patriotism of the kind which Pitt possessed* or Palmerston, a kind of jingoism for the dignity of his country, and he never indulged in the Chauvinist speeches so common upon the Continent. He cared nothing about military or naval triumphs, and on one occasion, *namely, the policy pursued after the* repulse at Majuba Hill, he deeply wounded the sensitive pride of the fighting services by tranquilly accepting a defeat. The poor thought Lowis in their side but except that he was willing to extend a suffrage which added to his power, *and that he declared all Englishmen to be our own flesh and blood*, the evidence for this impression is obscure. He carried out Peel's policy of free trade, which materially cheapened the means of living, but he took little trouble to keep down estimates which rose every ten years, he left the old system of rating, and of the Poor Law, both of which pressed on the lower classes unfairly, and once with a majority in his hands he publicly offered to use it in altering the other classes he abolished the one mistake the movement to favour the interests of labour left him unaffected, or hostile and there is little proof that he cared very of the aristocratic fortunes, which, to the latter part of his career, grew into vogue. He did, indeed, offer to transfer land to the peasantry, and reduced their burden of rent, but it was in Ireland, not Great Britain, he did this, and to English and Scotch landowners he gave nothing but the vote, in which his opponent, Lord Salisbury, also joined. It is probable, indeed, that through life he held to the doctrines of the older political economists, and that he was interested rather in increasing the wealth and work of the community than in any question of raising or distributing wealth. In particular, he never attempted anything calculated to raise the wages of the poorest class of handworkers, the agricultural labourers until they obtained the vote, and even then it was rather to his party than by legislative that the system known as that of allotments received legislative sanction. His true sympathies for the labouring sympathies were probably with the lower middle class, whom he greatly relieved from the pressure of direct taxation, and whose trading interests he thoroughly understood. Still, it was by the workmen that he was believed and latterly cared to power and never offended have reason it remains only to offer a hypothesis. It is probable that he owed his popularity to his generosity in contrast to the intelligence of the people. Latterly he even exalted the impulsive, which must always be engaged general, as in the thought of the classes as he called them, and this, in a country which recently and in which it looked down on his somebody else, greatly soothed a widely diffused feeling of wounded pride. The people thought they were understood by a friend, and, with abnormal good reason for he, stood by their friend under all circumstances and without caring for consequences, *which half of them thought Mr Gladstone* must understand much better than they. They did not ask so much for acts in proof of friendship as for a certain bearing, and, above all, for the absence of any exercise of a supercilious judgment. Americans have always exhibited the *so much more for friendship* in their rulers, just as jurymen love friendly Counsel, and it is probable that the newly-enfranchised classes in England were at first unusually sensitive as to any opinion passed on their worthiness to exercise their new power. This, at least is the most probable explanation of the ascendancy exercised by a man of complex character, who was certainly never understood by the classes which raised him to such unquestioned supremacy among the followers of *his policy*."

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, MAY 15, 1893. [No. 19.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Half-yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kannada	3—0—0	1—12—0
English (V) Kannada (V)	6—0—0	3—0—0

MOFUSSIL

[illegible]	0—0	2—8—0
[illegible]	1—0—0	2—8—0
[illegible]	3—0—0	1—8—0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA

[illegible] of Sarsaparilla [illegible] Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood

Price Rs [illegible]

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and effectual remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect not exhausted at the expiration of a few days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient. Price Rs [illegible]—Packing Annas [illegible]

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularities of the bowels, Heartburn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs [illegible] per phial—Packing Annas [illegible]

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra, Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs 19-8—for the complete cure—cure Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of this medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs [illegible] for complete cure—One week's dosing Annas [illegible]

RICHI FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nervous Debility. Only 7 days use. Time, the secret of its action. [illegible]

Price Rs [illegible] per phial—Packing Annas [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

[illegible]

OPINIONS

77 [illegible]

NOTICE

PRABHURA PRAKASIKA

[illegible]

SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 6th May—[illegible] has postponed the Tory Conference at Bournemouth [illegible]

London, 6th May—[illegible] Bill by a majority of 18. [illegible] Reports from Cabul and Kandahar state that the Hazaras are [illegible] the Ameer's rear [illegible] Ghost, [illegible] Hazaras.

Calcutta, 8th May—[illegible] the Viceroy has selected to represent the University of Calcutta in the Legislative Council.

London, 9th May—The Prince of Wales [illegible] the Home Rule Bill.

Mr Gladstone has declined to state whether the Government will adhere to the clause relating to the retention of Irish Members at Westminster.

The Queen yesterday inspected the Indian Native Cavalry detachment at Windsor.

The Duke of Connaught receives the Indian Princes at Buckingham Palace at 11 A.M. to morrow morning, and the Prince of Wales receives them at Marlborough House in the afternoon.

St Petersburg, 8th May—The Russian Prince [illegible] respecting the Ameer of Afghanistan [illegible] the Government Reichsrath, [illegible] the Government to [illegible] the Government to [illegible] Russian frontiers.

London, 9th May—The Division in the Committee on Home Rule Bill has so far been attended with more than the Opposition by [illegible] the Government. The amendment affirming the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was first negatived, [illegible] Amendment brought forward by Mr [illegible] "Legislature" was rejected by [illegible] votes.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has arrived in London.

London, 10th May—The Imperial Institute was opened this morning with great pomp and ceremony. The weather was bright and the streets lined [illegible] route from Buckingham Palace to the Institute. The Queen in an open carriage drawn by six [illegible] was received [illegible] Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor of Westminster, the Duke of Fife, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Princess Louise, the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Fife

From all parts of India we see a spirit prevailing, we see the people putting forth their strength in order to send the best men to help in the making of laws. It may be thought by some that a little too much noise has been made about the matter. There has been something like quarrelling here and there. But this may be excused. This is the first time anything resembling a general election has taken place, and it is not to be wondered at if a few irregularities occur. The wonder is that we do not hear of more. In a short time the men will be elected, and when they are in the Councils they must show by their conduct they are the best that could have been chosen, or they will not be sent a second time. Probably some of those who will now be elected will not quite come up to the mark, but this is all ways the case with a new undertaking of the kind. It is only when men have been tried that we know what they are capable of doing. A sessions will test the candidates now being elected, and those who do not answer the expectations formed of them must be relegated to obscurity. The time spent in the Council Chamber will show who are the fittest, and it will only be the fittest who will survive. It may happen—probably will—that when the first election is over, when the men have been sent to the Council the enthusiasm will grow somewhat cold. This is not an unusual occurrence, rather the opposite. It is very possible that many will form too high an opinion of what the enlarged Councils may be able to accomplish. This is always the case when any great reform takes place. When the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed in England many of the people held exaggerated notions of what it would bring about. It was to reconstitute the country, to make food cheap, to do good to everybody. When it failed to accomplish all that it was believed it would, the enthusiasm about it grew cold. The people said reform had done them no good—what was the use of it? Something similar may happen in India, and it will be for the friends of the people to guard against any harm being done in this respect. In fact, the enlarged Councils can only make a beginning, the results cited can show to the rulers what the state of the country is, they can produce facts, facts that cannot be controverted or explained away, and if the authorities do not act on these the blame will not have to be cast on the members, but on those in power. Changes in India no doubt will come out so slowly that people must not be surprised if the progress made by the enlarged Councils is not at first very rapid, and they must be satisfied if good is accomplished. After a time the speed may be increased, measures may be rapidly carried through, and more satisfaction may be given to all concerned. People must guard against disappointment when they fail to see everything they desire taken in hand, and they must not say the institution is useless because it works slowly at first. In the meantime, the Municipalities and the Local Fund Boards must be attended to. It is from these institutions the men must be taken to serve on the Councils, they must be trained in the former, in order to perform their duties in the latter. It must be acknowledged that the local institutions have not accomplished all that was expected of them, they have been almost failures in some places but this was on account of the way they were managed. There was little of the popular element about them, and they failed. The errors committed with regard to the Municipalities must be guarded against, and the interests in the Councils must be maintained if possible. After a period of probation no doubt the privilege lately granted will be extended.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

It is well known that many people die in this country from taking poison. Many cases come before the Courts, but it is generally believed that many more escape detection. The poison is administered, the body is buried or burnt, and there the matter ends. It is not to be wondered at that such cases occur when the ease with which poison can be procured is taken into consideration. It is about as easy to purchase a quantity of poison as it is to purchase food. There are large quantities of this sold in the bazars, and when any body asks for some it is at once given without a single question being asked. More especially is this the case with arsenic, though other poisons are also easily procurable. The result is deplorable. Many lives are lost, and more especially is this the case during the time an epidemic prevails. Then the people clear off old scores. The dose is administered, and the death is set down to the prevailing disease. A case of poisoning lately occurred in the Civil and Military Station, though it seems difficult to bring it home to the perpetrators, and perhaps these will never be discovered. We refer to the Rubin case which has been dragging on for a long time, and which does not seem likely to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. If Mr Rubin was poisoned the cases only another instance of the ease with which poison can be obtained. The time has come when it ought to be made penal to sell poison without a license, and, in most cases, without the certificate of a medical man. Such a ruling would put a stop to the sale of poisons by the petty shopkeepers in the bazars, and we should not hear of so many cases of poisoning. It is very strange that the Government has not taken the subject in hand, for it cannot be ignorant of the evil the unrestricted sale of poisons is producing in all parts of the country. It is well known to all that many lives are lost every year, and though some may die by accident most of them are poisoned. A stop should be put to this as far as possible, and the only way would be to pass a law forbidding the sale of poisons without a license. A severe punishment should be inflicted upon those who transgressed, and we should then hear of fewer cases of death by arsenic and other poisonous drugs. It is nothing less than a disgrace to the authorities that people should be allowed to die out death in just as they liked by means of poison.

Occasional Notes

A colossal terra cotta statue of the late Mr Bradlaugh, M. P., is to be set up in Northampton.

A meteorological Observatory has, it is stated, been started at Kabul, and observations are now taken and forwarded regularly to India.

Mr M. Seshagiri Sastri, M. A., is named in charge of his office as Sanskrit Professor in the Presidency College on the 11th from Dr Duncan.

The Nawab Mehdi Hasan left Hyderabad last week for Oudh to take up an appointment as Sub Judge in the British Service, to which he belongs, his service having been lent some years ago to the Nizam's Government.

A telegram from Agra to a contemporary states that two goods trains were caught in a heavy storm on the 7th instant, and blown right off the line at a station called Dorsi, between Agra and Ajmere. Happily no lives were lost.

The Home Guard of the Southern Mahratta Railway has approved of the introduction of Pintsch's system of lighting trains by means of oil gas, and the plant and machinery for the manufacture and storage of the gas will be sent out shortly for erection at Hubli.

We learn that the Government of India has sanctioned the removal of Mr P. Ramachandra Row from the Statutory Service and that the recommendation of the Madras Government to sanction him a monthly allowance of Rs 180 is referred to the Secretary of State for final orders.

The sepoy who was bitten by a snake during H. H. the Nizam's late shooting excursion, and whom His Highness has taken in interest in, has been presented by His Highness with Rs 500 and a house. He has also been made a Jemadar.

Government has decided that before applications for house sites within Municipal limits are considered, the Municipality concerned should be consulted, and that to deal with funds in a Municipality is beyond the competence of Revenue officers.

The Bengalee learns that the election of a representative for the Presidency group of Municipalities take place on the 15th instant, and that the first meeting of the enlarged Council will probably be held before Sir Charles Elliott leaves the country.

Among a number of other taxes imposed by the Khan of Kelat on his impoverished subjects is one called the Bal Hara tax, which bourgeois, the usual gamblers are called upon to pay into the Khan's treasury annually to obtain a license for vagrancy and crime!

The anti-match-girl party is growing powerful. "Farewell to all matches" is their cry, and their cry will be heard. It may prove more complicated than a mere dispute, the fact will be noted, "Hard hard, commented upon and written in large black characters prominently before the public eye.

Rumour takes upon that the University of Cambridge will confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Maharajah of Bhawanagar. This is on the ground on found by the Chief's munificence to the Rajkote Rajkumar College. In 1880 a similar honour was conferred by the Edinburgh University on the Hakim Saheb of Gondal.

In Burma there are many mineral and geological treasures to be found in India and deserved notice, and it is proposed that a thorough and complete survey of the whole country should be undertaken during the winter. The officer chosen for the duty is Mr F. O. Oldham, P. W. D., who has already been employed on duty in connection with the Archæological Survey of India, and Dr Pryer.

A Continental journal from a reliable private source states that the charges brought against Archdeacon Nyssen have been found by the Court of Inquiry to be true in the main, and it is stated that the case will go against him. Another contemporary states that it is rumoured at Simla that the Court has found the charges proved. The papers meet now with the Government of India for final decision.

Clause 1 of the Home Rule Bill which has been passed in Committee not affect the constitution of the Irish legislature in its Executive and Legislative authorities. Every Clause of the Bill will be not only contested, Sir Lyon Mr Gladstone's followers cling well together, and their unanimity is wonderful. Will it continue as after these Clauses have been discussed which refer to the funeral part of the Bill and the retention of Irish Members at Westminster?

The Resident of Hyderabad had an interview with the Nizam on Saturday last, but nothing of what took place has transpired as yet. The complete silence that has been maintained has produced a feeling of almost painful expectancy among all classes of officials. It is certain that the Minister has not resigned, as was so confidently stated, and absolutely nothing is known by even the highest as to what has been agreed upon—if anything has really been agreed upon. This inaction gives some colour to the supposition that between the Government of India, the Resident and the Nizam there is no complete accord as to the solution the situation requires.

Referring to Sir William Hunter's remarks in his fortnightly article on Indian affairs in the Times of the 21st ultimo in connection with public opinion in India concerning the proposed abolition of the Presidency Commands, the Times of India pertinently remarks that it would have been well had he recognised that English journals in India had been anything but unanimous in supporting the scheme of amalgamation now passing through the House of Lords. On this side of India the scheme has for years been strenuously opposed, not only from the point of view of efficiency and general policy, but from the financial point of view as well. We recently showed that the scheme which was originally backed as certain to save close upon a crore a year to the Indian exchequer will in all probability save nothing at all, and that the contemplated extension of Head quarters staff alone will involve, we probably add at least two lakhs a year to the cost of administering the army in India."

Six thousand ladies are banded together under the Duchess of Portland for the purpose of discouraging the slaughter of birds for personal adornment. They held their first annual meeting recently and passed resolutions which declare all birds form contributing to the adornment of women except those which are killed for food, and the birds of tropical exception, except those which are killed for food, and the birds of tropical exception, except those which are killed for food, and the ostrich. The members of the Society do not wish to discourage the feather and ostrich farming as it is, in reality, to be suppressed and bringing. Thus they frankly recognise, but within their power, saveth. Star, to discourage in the most practical way the cramming of hats with wings, the hanging of clocks with feathers and the many other vulgar and disgusting military practices which have so long been the disgrace of women.

Dr Wright gave last Saturday evening at the meeting of the Women Teachers' Association held at the Mission, an interesting lecture to clergy in the course of which he pointed out that a great portion of Southern India was once submerged in the sea, and alluded to the fossil sal grain worshipped by the Hindus of Trichinopoly, to Rama's bridge, which once connected India with Ceylon and which had been destroyed in 1480, and to the curious fossil remains at the foot of the Himalayas which pointed to the existence at one time of several varieties of elephants. The lecture was illustrated by maps and specimens; and at the close Dr Wright presented several valuable specimens of fossil specimens of an antique collection he had made.

Mr N. Subbaraya Chetty, B. A., B. L., High Court Vakil, Rajahmundry, writes to the Hindu as follows:—In conformity with the general feeling of the North in Circars, I have consented to stand as a candidate for nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council. For the purpose I have tendered my resignation of the post of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Godavari District which I have held for more than 9 years. I take this opportunity of thanking through your columns those Municipal Councils and District Boards who have either already nominated me or are intending to do so, as well as the public who have kindly come forward to support my candidature. I can only say, that if elected, I shall try to the best of my ability to deserve the confidence so generously reposed in me." We are really proud of this gentleman's patriotism.

Our readers might remember, says the Hindu, that Mr P. Ramachandra Rao who was acting as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, was suspended in November 1882, pending the final orders of the Government on the report of the Commission that was appointed to inquire into the charges brought against him. We understand that the Government of Madras recommended his removal from the public

the award to him of a monthly of Rs. 300 The Government of however, it is said, differ from the of the local Government. The former ly are for the adoption of drastic measures and look with disfavor on any compromise If Mr Ramachandra Rao is guilty of acts of commission and omission which disqualify him from remaining in the public service, why grant a pension to him? Has the other hand the charges are groundless why should he be retired on three hundred a month? What reply the Madras Government will give to the letter the Government of India, we cannot say now.

The Madras correspondent of the Hindu writes as follows A dinner was given to the Rajah Bahadur last night by Mr Ramaswamy Chettiar the leading merchant of this Town At the conclusion of the dinner, the Rajah was informed that the service of a month had left his mortgage for a singing party was upon the Rajah requested to attend the party as one who was sympathetic with the Social Reform Association The entertainment was to consist of The Rajah Bahadur is further called that in future no more young girls should ever be allowed in the Round Palace But so long as the Dewan, these will have to take place in the Temple when the Palace the Rajah paid a visit to the found by people with Social community as the dancing and music from the mouth of the Temple Sannadhi Rajah Bahadur were in perfect ignorance of the Agents who rub the rules of the Palace but that the expected to come to Madras the week of the Rajah has very carefully considered the suggesting that a social reformer should discuss the point, but whether anything definite will come of the Dewan's is doubtful

Local and Provincial

The Mangalore Summary says that his Highness will arrive at Ootacamund on the 2nd of September. His stay there is

Postal —The work of preparing ward from the Head Office to Station and common Carts, the post has been and the work has been so that work may be delivered without delay into our hands

Fire Bombs Over —Fire bombs have been thrown over the Fort Have been received R 12 each for the Fort purpose and the Fort Fort were fired on one occasion against them

Cases and Arrest —The case of defamation of Sri and Lady Mr Mr Presidency Mr Mr partly heard the diff of the of the case the case to the Sri Sri and Sri Sri Sri

[illegible] postal, telegraphic, and telephonic [illegible] have been introduced, two railways [illegible] under construction, a tramway has been [illegible] in Bangkok, and the Government has been largely Europeanised. The old theory of Government, viz., that of an autocracy in which not only all authority, but all property not granted away was concentrated in the King, is, in fact, so far still maintained, that the initiative in all executive action still rests with the King the public revenue, amounting to two millions sterling, is disposed of by him, and from him all concessions must emanate. But the power of the Royal Council to determine the succession has been taken away, and the King has declared his oldest son heir to the throne; while the office, or title, of second king, which carried with it a tremendous burden to the State, in the shape of a separate Court, ministry, and army with provinces and revenues for their support, has been abolished. The old Council of State has been replaced by a Council of Ministers composed of the heads of departments, most of them the King's brothers, which meets every evening for deliberation and reports to the King. In the organisation of the various State departments everything depends on the head, there being no trained staff of permanent officials. The Royal Commissioners in the provinces like the members of the Council, are mostly the King's brothers. The army is small, and the men who compose it are drilled by Danish inspectors, for which purpose they are called up to the capital during three months of the year. The navy consists of a small flotilla of gun boats and cruisers, mainly officered by Danes, and including a new armoured cruiser of 2,100 tons, carrying two heavy Armstrongs in turrets and eight Hotchkiss guns on the upper deck. The postal, telegraphic, and customs services, in which the Germans are in the ascendant, are said to be well organised, and a silver coinage has been introduced, consisting of the tical of 60 cents, and smaller silver coins, to which more recently has been added a paper currency for small sums. As to slavery, a Royal decree, promulgated in 1872, declared that no subject of Siam born after the accession of the present King could be legally held in slavery, but the rights over previous slaves and voluntary vassalage were left undisturbed. "The bulk of existing slaves" says Mr Curzon, "are debtslaves, *i.e.*, persons who having incurred debt, have handed over their persons and services to some superior willing to relieve them of the obligation, entering, so to speak, into a contract of unspecified duration, in which one party advances a certain sum of money, while the other engages to render a certain amount of service, being housed, fed, and supported in the interim and having at his power at any time to terminate the connection upon repayment of the sum originally advanced." Recently the King has appointed his adviser in Foreign Affairs, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, an eminent Belgian jurist and former Minister, M. Robin Jaequemyns. The railways to which we have referred as building, are a narrow gauge line of fourteen miles, from Bangkok to Paknam, and a broad-gauge line, of 165 miles, from Bangkok to the table-land of Korat, viz., Ayuthia and Sarabiri, which is in the hands of English contractors, and is to be completed in five years. A concession has also been granted to an Englishman for a line from the mainland of Singora to the State of Kelah, in the Malay peninsula. The greatest outward changes have naturally taken place in the capital. "The river city, the Venice of the East," with its hundred branching canals and creeks, alive with canoes, sampans, market boats, cargo boats, houseboats, gunboats, shrieking launches, and big merchant steamers, "is as filthy as ever, but, extending far back from the river frontage, a land city has sprung up, with many miles of well laid streets, fringed by private residences, and shops. Along the principal streets, which are laid upon a substratum of brick, a tramway runs, and telegraph and telephone wires line the roadway. The European population numbers between six and seven hundred, of whom more than a third are English, the Germans coming next in numbers, and then the Danes, who are great favorites, the French being nowhere. The English language appears on the shop-fronts, on the public buildings, and on the postage stamps, and is taught in schools and spoken by the King and most of the Princes. Two English newspapers constitute the local press. In the [illegible] the Princes maintain a club, containing a large English library, and 88 per cent of the port is carried in British bottoms. In the trade of the capital the Chinese occupy a dominant position, owning eighteen out of the twenty-five steam rice mills, doing most of the export trade in rice, absorbing the retail industries of the place generally, farming all the monopolies, owning all the pawnshops, and living, many of them, in splendid residences along the river bank.

THE ANTI-NAUTCH GIRL MOVEMENT.

In an article on this subject this morning our contemporary of the *Madras Times* takes a peculiar view of the obligation of the Viceroy and the Governor in the matter of putting down the practice of inviting nautch girls to be present on occasions of social entertainment. Our contemporary seems to think that for any of these functionaries to mark their condemnation of this practice will be against the Government's time-honoured principle of religious neutrality. "At the call of the people," our contemporary writes, "his Excellency the Governor would, doubtless, be justified in making his approval of the custom which provides that nautch girls should take a share in grand entertainments. But if His Excellency does this while the nautch girl continues to be an indispensable factor in religious ceremonies in Hindu temples and in Hindu people's at weddings and elsewhere he will be in risk of being told hereafter that he has only manifested the wants of the public, and has deviated from that strict neutrality which has been maintained for so many years and which accounts for a good part of the success of the British Indian Empire." What a strange proclamation! We, as our contemporary assumes that nothing of the kind will happen. The Governor will not be found fault with for insinuating the wants of the Hindu public, nor will he be said to deviate from the path of strict neutrality in religious matters. The real object of the movement should be to induce, and it is merely that the Governor and other representatives of the Queen Empress should decline to attend entertainments at which the nautch girl may be present. The Governor is not asked to prohibit Hindus, in their own social and domestic festivities, from inviting these women, nor is the Governor as the head of the Government requested to prohibit their employment in temples and in religious services. No kind of authoritative intervention is prayed for. The customs and religious practices of the Hindus are not at all to be meddled with, and neither the Governor nor the Governor-General is asked to bring his influence, either as a private individual or as the representative of the Government, to bear on these customs and peculiarities. All that is prayed for is that as men of some social responsibility and as the most prominent men interested in the moral well being of the Hindu community, they should refrain from directly and personally countenancing a practice which is well known for its immoral character and for its baneful consequences to individuals and to the community. It is wrong to suppose that the nautch girls supply any social want of the community, except in the sense that any vicious habit is, in what degenerated times regarded as a want. Nor are they any essential portion of the religious system of the Hindus. Thank goodness The Hindu religion has not yet so far degenerated as to intervene itself inextricably with prostitution. Lecky, the great historian, says "In Greece a conspiracy of courtesans conspired to bring a certain section of courtesans into a position they have in no other society attained. The voluptuous worship of Aphrodite gave a kind of religious sanction to their profession. Courtesans were the priestesses in her temples and those of Corinth were believed by their prayers to have saved Greece from their city. Prostitution was said to have entered into the religious rites of Babylon, Byblos, Cyprus, and Corinth and there as well as Miletus, Tenedos, Lesbos, and Abydos, became famous for their schools of vice, which grew up under the shadow of temples." In India too a similar deplorable thing has happened. Under the shadow of temples vice is growing, and prostitutes figure prominently in the worship of the deity in our temples. But prostitutes are no more essential to worship than pickpocketing and rowdyism that are sanctioned by the grand processions of Hindu idols so common in Southern India. Their employment is a corruption of an old innocent practice that has obtained in Europe and even now prevails in Roman Catholic countries. The prostitutes employed in the temples for the service of the deity are the corrupt remnants of nuns and virgins who in ancient times dedicated themselves to the service of the deity in temples. During the centuries of political and social confusion that overtook the country on the decline of Hindu independence, women of honourable character did not venture to give up the safeguard of domestic life and expose themselves to the risk of violation which was every in a state of general insecurity. Our temples do not exist on the *deva dasis* leading an immoral life necessarily; and although like a certain *Tuamberan* of Mayavaram there are many who taking advantage of the present degenerate state of society, may try to palm off their selling to the licentiousness of worship in temples yet no sane Hindu with a clear mind will deny or contend that any portion of Hindu religion will be disguised by denouncing and condemning the practice of some nautch girls and according a stigma to prostitutes under any pretext. It is time that the reform should begin with the Hindus themselves. But we are ashamed to say that absolutely no decent, social or religious sentiment or public opinion, to which the reformers can appeal, for put down this unfortunate evil. And instead of waiting till such an enlightened public opinion comes into existence, some of our countrymen have thought that the first blow might be delivered through the more susceptible consciences of our European friends. No Hindu will maintain that the nautch girl is deserving of encouragement on the score of religion, and though Hindu ladies have been asked to set the example by participating in such a function, yet it is to be hoped that no Hindu gentleman will be found who may propose or countenance such a thing. To exhibit these women in a place to which Europeans, in whose social circle the nautch girl is not tolerated, are invited, is to degrade the European society, and to place her in a position to which her employment in temples does not entitle her. Some may argue, that we have no right to contend that our social intercourse with Europeans should be free from the presence of the nautch girl, because we have ourselves invited her presence in our houses. We would refer our contemporary to the opinion that the Madras Scandal, an important and useful factor, has succeeded in raising the position of the nautch girl in the Hindu temples. We cannot do better than quote the example set by the young Raja of Ramnad. We have no doubt that his personal and laudable resolution and courageously at the fact against the invasion of a long established custom in our *Hindu*.

THE DANGERS OF THE NEW AGITATION.

As regards the question of extinguishing nautch girls, [illegible] dancing girls [illegible] of professional singers, dancers and prostitutes. It is for us to consider that a certain portion of the European community [illegible] Europe and Indian countries which contain have the same number of inhabitants. But still the social restriction on the liberty of women, the law of caste, & yet to establish that in India, on the whole women are purer than the women of other countries. This may be due to certain safeguards provided by our civilisation.

Woman is always tempting to the opposite sex, but man is always the tempter, and brutal and powerful men, have gone through blood shed, &c. to get possession of a fair woman. The caste of dancing girls in a country where every man and woman is a member of a caste and a bad woman is looked upon as an outcaste, may have been instituted, to prevent the lustful brute of man from breaking open the sacred precincts of homes of all castes, high or low. Men are not willing to give up the pleasure of dancing and singing. Englishmen, with all their multifarious diversions, look upon the nautch balls, in fancy dress as a respectable national institution, in which the pleasure more than counterbalances the few errors which such contact between members of opposite sexes may lead to. But in England, the land of freedom, where every [illegible] nerve is imbued with the spirit of [illegible] and every Briton is prepared to defend [illegible] honor and that of his household with the [illegible] and sword (read some of the old ballads [illegible] Southey and Scott) where now the press, [illegible] the priests, and free social intercourse exist, the dangers resulting from such mixed [illegible] were bottles are freely circulated are greatly magnified. But still there are some of slips, which go to impress the Eastern Indians, that such dancers are a source of moral danger to any caste woman.

In European countries a fallen woman is eligible for re marriage and for entering society again. But in India neither its religion nor its social opinion allow it. No caste woman would ever come forward, for some years to come to sing and dance in public.

What our modern priests object to is to dancing girls in out the house and dance in her, but be life of prostitution.

As Hindu society is now constituted, these two do not exist in the case of dancing girls. If the nautch girls are excluded from social parties, music and dance must disappear, at least the latter art is [illegible] out of sight and sound, and dire.

Gentlemen [illegible] and dance, will seek for them to some device. When there [illegible] music and dance, a [illegible] will be [illegible]. A new class of [illegible] singers, dancers, actors or scholars, will [illegible] dancing girls, attend [illegible] temple [illegible] respectable ladies, who [illegible] and [illegible] but [illegible] the [illegible] part [illegible] later. None of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] and private [illegible] Gentlemen [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893. [No. 20.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Half Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—4—0
Kanarese	2—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

	Yearly	Half Yearly
English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	4—8—0

N.B.—[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

BHUTESHMINS

B GHOSES

SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis in its worst form, Mercury Specially purified, Weakness, Rheumatism, Boils, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect unbearable at the expiration of a days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 10-8—for the complete cure—one Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale

Only 7 days use of this medicine cures Diabetes, restores the natural condition of the system and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 2 8 per phial, packing As 4

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases in a few days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR GONORRHŒA

This new remedy for painful Micturition Only 7 days use of this medicine completely cures the disease without any inconvenience

Price Rs 1 for a cure—one week

CONSULTATION & COMMISSION FREE

Prepared only by G. GHOSE & Co.,

CHEMISTS

77 Colinga Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency. It has Rising Subscribers Annual Subscription Rs 4 only Papers Annual Subscription Rs 6 only including postage payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the Manager, Vizianagaram, Vizagapatam.

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism

Subscription (, yearly in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rup Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office*, Adyar, Madras

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Paris, 17th May—It is officially announced here that Siamese troops have occupied the Luang Prabang district on the Upper Mekong. A French detachment has been sent to the scene of action

London, 8th May—Two hundred and twenty picked men of the Infantry of the Varna contingent have been ordered in view of the rising of affairs in Siam

London, 15th May—In the House of Commons Mr Asquith Cavendish brought forward an amendment to Clause II of the Home Rule Bill demanding a definition of the matters with which the Parliament at Dublin would have to deal. The amendment, on being put to the vote, was rejected by a majority of 17

Mr Storey and Mr Jackson, Irish Members, voted with the minority

Tokoro, 16th May—The Hazara people of Oruzgan have murdered the Governor sent over them by the Amir and risen in rebellion. The Amir is evidently going to make a great effort to finally settle the Hazara question, and an army of twelve thousand men is now converging on that country. In a slight skirmish the Amir lost several guns

London, 16th May—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Northbrook complained that India was unfairly burdened by the Home Charges

Lord Kimberley, in reply, said he welcomed any assistance that Lord Northbrook could render him in the unequal contest he had with the Treasury and War Office. Increased charges, he said, were constantly being imposed on India through the action of the House of Commons, and he promised to do his utmost to reduce these charges. The fact that India maintained a third of the British Army on active service, His Lordship said, gave him an undoubted claim on the help of British reserves in any contingency

London, 17th May—The House of Lords has passed the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill through the Committee, with an amendment moved by Lord Cross enabling the Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay to become members of the Local Legislative Council

London, 17th May—An amendment to the Home Rule Bill brought forward last night by Sir Henry James affirming the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was accepted by Mr Gladstone and adopted

London 17th May—The Duke of York and Princess May yesterday received the Maharajah of Gondal, who presented the Royal Highnesses with a wedding gift

London, 17th May—Lord Rosebery intended to have taken a hand in the House of Lords last evening but found at the last moment he had left the patent of his peerage in India

Simla, 16th May—Sir James Browne considers the deposition of the Khan of Khelat uncalled

London 18th May—The House of Commons last night adopted Clause II of the Home Rule Bill after the closure had been enforced. The debate has been adjourned until the 30th instant

Allahabad, 17th May—Whilst Lady Lansdowne was out driving at Simla on Sunday, her horse shied and dashed into a ravine, which fortunately dried up, else the Vice-Queen would have been precipitated down the Khud

It is believed that the Khan of Khelat intends to resign the rulership of his State in favor of his son, who is now exercising a paramount control, but a good deal depends on the verdict of the Khelat Sardars, who have been summoned to Pishin to express their views on the Khan's recent conduct

London 18th May—Lord Herschell gave a banquet to the Indian Princes at the Imperial Institute last evening

Mr Gladstone, whilst walking with the Royal party through the Courts of the Institute, was badly hissed

Calcutta, 18th May—It is rumoured that at the express desire of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr H. A. D. Phillips, of Mymensing celebrity, will shortly adopt the judicial branch of the Service.

London, 20th May—In the House of Commons last night Sir W. V. Harcourt, in reply to a question put by Lord Randolph Churchill, said he had learned unofficially that the Herschell Committee had reached a point wherein agreement would be immediately reached, and he believed that an immediate decision would become to.

The House of Commons has adjourned until the 29th instant for the Whitsuntide holidays

Simla, 20th March—The Government of India in the Public Works Department is now considering Mr Kirby's scheme for a Railway in Mysore and Madras, connecting Arsikere, Erode and Mangalore.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

As announced in our last issue we take up the *Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year 1891—92*. The state is in a very prosperous condition, its finances are sound, and it is making progress in a quiet way. Not much is heard about it in other parts of the country. But there are many things that the other Governments could learn from it, and some of the institutions are admirably suited, to the wants of the people. For instance, we are told that the *period of three years for which* according to Section 1 of Regulation II of 1085 (the English year is not used in the Report) a membership in the Legislative Council is tenable, having lapsed at the end of 1086, the *Personnel of the Council* was for the most part, reconstituted in the beginning of the year under review. This is a wise regulation, for by it fresh blood is introduced into the Council of the State and its affairs do not stagnate as they are liable to do if the members remain on for ever. The servants of Government must look forward to a seat in the Council and thus encouragement is given to them to do their best. A list of the *measures passed* is given, and the number is very satisfactory. There appears to be more ceremony about the Council in Travancore than in other states, and the procedure, so far as *we can see from the Report*, resembles that adopted in Europe. After the laws have been passed in the Council they were presented to the Sovereign for his Sign Manual, then they become law. The laws passed *seem to be useful measures*, and most of them relate to agriculture and industries. There is a military force in Travancore, but the account given of it in the Report is very meagre, and a bit more in the way of detail would have been well. Next comes the Police, and here we have more items given us. During the year there were 1123 men besides officers, [illegible] these were distributed in all parts [illegible]

Province. We are told that the proportion of police to population was one to 1,565, and to area, 1 to 4 1 sq are miles. In the Madras Presidency during the same year, proportion was one to 1,681 persons, and one to 6 7 square miles The strength of the force in the Trevandrum Division includes a reserve force of 174 men in the Capital utilised for purposes of treasure escorts, and for meeting emergent calls Ninety four of the men in the force are set down as "Foreigners," that is men who came from places outside the Province The largest number was from Tinnevelly and Cochin, while the remainder came from places at a greater distance We find that the total cost of the Police force amounted during the year to Rs 1,87,019—9—4 against Rs 1,75,310—12—10 in the previous year Thus the expenditure of the year under review exceeded that of the one that went before it by Rs 11,708. We are told that almost all the items show an increased outlay The clothing of the men cost more than the year before, and they were supplied with water proof capes, and also it is said that the contract price for some of the articles was dearer than in former years This probably was owing to the rate of exchange. There was also an additional expenditure of more than Rs 1,600 on account of batta to all grades of police officers and horse allowance to inspectors. The former was due to more frequent travelling, and the latter to promotions and fresh appointments in the grade of inspectors made during the year, which involved an increased allowance The average annual cost of a police man was Rs 114 against Rs 107 of the year before The average in the Madras Presidency during the same year was Rs 181—4—0 We are told that there was a noticeable decline in the number of resignations, discharges and desertions There was a slight increase in the number of men dismissed and suspended, and a large decrease under other punishments No inspector was dismissed during the year. But in addition to the departmental punishments, 98 men, namely one inspector, five head constables and ninety two constables were criminally prosecuted This number seems large, and proves that the protectors of the laws can also break them. One head constable and eighteen constables were convicted while all the rest were discharged We are told that the failure to convict in so many cases is not creditable, and most people will agree to this. On the other hand, it is stated that seven inspectors, sixteen head constables and 125 constables were, for meritorious conduct, specially rewarded by promotion, and one inspector, nine head constables and fourteen constables by money rewards. With regard to the education of the men the Report tells us that 1570 men can read and write. This gives a percentage of 96 2 of the total strength of the force. The percentage of men in the Madras Police who are able to read and write has 79 6 in the same year, so that Travancore compares well its neighbour. We also find that 634 of the force have passed qualifying tests. We are also told that during the year under report 19 men passed the Station House Officer's Test, and fifty seven the constable's Test against four and forty four respectively in the previous year These facts go to prove that the police of Travancore are in an improvable condition, and that the force contains good men, and appears to be doing its duty fairly well We wish we could say as much of the men in this part of the country, but this we are unable to do. We may give some more items from the Report before us in a future issue

THE FIFTY FIVE YEARS RULE

This rule was made many years ago and it applies not only to British India but also to the Mysore State. There is a good deal to be said for and against it If a man remains in office a long time he is apt to become very conservative and all matters will be sure to run in a groove Then again the others will become dissatisfied because they will see no chance of promotion Every thing will be stagnant and the stimulus of encouragement will be wanting On the other hand when a man leaves office while he is able to perform its duties the Government has to pay him a pension for doing nothing The amount paid in this way is very great and every year is on the increase The pension system has taken deeper root in India than in any other country upon earth and the money paid in this way is greater than anywhere else But as the rule is in force it should be carried out, or else it should be altogether abolished In the Mysore state the rule is carried out strictly in some cases while in others it is not carried out at all Some servants of Government are told to retire as soon as they arrive at the age of fifty five, while others remain on from year to year till they are no longer able to work It cannot be said that other men could not be found to perform the duties if these were told to retire, and they remain on because they have influence with the authorities The result may be easily imagined Those who are compelled to retire become discontented, they nurse a grievance, and do not fail to tell the world all about it Each man who has had to leave while others as old as himself were allowed to remain on becomes a focus of dissatisfaction, and thus many is collected upon the Government Those in office may think they will not be treated impartially when they reach the age of fifty five, that if their places is wanted for somebody else they will be told to retire, whether they are able to work on longer or not In other words, they may come to the conclusion that a difference may be made between them and others, and this will not help to make the service popular Just the opposite, it is to be feared It the rule is a good one it ought to be carried out in the strictest manner, if it is not a good one then let it be abolished. It is the partial enforcement of the rule that does harm, it is believed that it is worked in favour of one, and against another, This cannot be good, and something definite should be laid down on the subject

Occasional Notes

MAHARAJAH OF DURBHANGA has been returned by the Patna Division, and Mr. A Choudry, by the Rajshye Division.

During the past trooping season 15,891 European troops, 540 women and 602 children arrived in India, and 13,150 troops, 506 women and 1,072 children, left the country.

THE University of London has acceded to the request of the Government of India that the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B A Examination of the University may be held in Calcutta These examinations begin each year on the third Monday in July and the fourth Monday in October respectively

MR C E M RUSSELL M R A C, Superintendent of Forests, and Government Farms, Mysore, who has been at home on two years' furlough, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on the 26th ultimo At the same time Kamalanabha Rama Chandra of the University of Madras was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn

MR. HORMUSJI F DOCTOR has come forth with a scheme for the establishment of an association of Indian journalists He proposes that the aims of the association should be natural protection and guidance, the improvement of the tone of the vernacular press and the securing at the hands of the public as well as the Government, proper respect for, and appreciation of its devotees.

THE Burma Census Report shows that the Buddhists number close upon seven millions, Mussalmans come next on the list, but their number is little over a quarter of a million, Hindus are less than a hundred and seventytwo thousand, Nat, or spirit worshippers are practically the same in number, Christians are only a hundred and twenty thousand.

MR LEMONIUS GLOSE, the wholesale candidate for Parliament for Deptford, Barrister at law, has been elected to represent the group of Municipalities within the Presidency group on the enlarged Bengal Council There were three other candidates, but, on learning of Mr Ghose's nomination, they withdrew in his favour

All officers attached to the Burma Siam Boundary Commission have now returned to head quarters, work having been completed along the whole length of the frontier The arrangement published last year has been closely adhered to The Burmese State of Kyaingchaing lying on the upper waters of Mekong, has been given to Siam, which has formally abandoned all claims to Trans Salween Kengtung

SEVERAL instances having of late occurred of officers, British and Native, having so far forgotten themselves as to strike native soldiers and the offences having in each case been met with a reprimand by way of punishment, the Commander in Chief has directed that in future if similar cases occur, the offender, whatever his rank, is to be placed under arrest and the matter submitted for His Excellency's orders

WE have already reported one extraordinary judgment from Tavoy in which a cripple of nine was sentenced to imprisonment for life, notwithstanding the facts of the pollution case as reported by a correspondent. We now learn that this sentence was recorded that is simply a second one in the former case It is high time that the "administration of criminal law" should have the close attention of the Government of that Province

THE *Ceylon Observer* is advocating the transfer of Ceylon to the Crown of the Indian Other, i e, the annexation of Ceylon to India Our contemporary makes criticism, and states "We only wish we have written to Ceylon colonists now settled in Indian planting districts or in the town of Madras, asking them kindly to place before us their view of the advantages or disadvantages of the Indian and Ceylon systems, respectively We are anxious for the fullest discussion"

SPEAKING of Mr W C Bonnerjee's election *The National Guardian* observes — Since the election is really over I feel in the court that has been enough twaddle, nonsense, prejudice, and folly on the one hand and a cause, on the other, pitted against — The cause is the welfare of the whole Community, and the principle is the wisdom, the ability, and the disinterested to advocate it The cause has triumphed, and the importance of the victory consists in its being more than even a moral victory"

WE are glad to note the appointment of Mr Manuratan Rajah as acting Deputy and Sessions Judge, Kurnool He is the first Indian appointed under Sir J Lyall's rules in 1889 He is a very capable officer and makes himself popular wherever he goes We are glad that the recent unjust interpretation of the rules has not fixed him in a particular subordinate post He is in acting Sessions Judge now and may be appointed eventually as Collector

AT Vienna a young man of pleasant exterior and agreeable disposition but without means, has hit the singular method of disposing of himself by means of a lottery The tickets are 50 kreuzers (Re 0 1) each, and are only to be sold to unmarried ladies The young gentleman undertakes to marry the winner, who will thus, in addition to a charming husband, receive more than 100,000 florins as the proceeds of the lottery We wonder if the contract will be considered binding should the winning number belong to a lady of sixty summers, or possessing some natural defect

THE following story reaches a contemporary from a reliable source, and may be accepted as not only good but (according to a correspondent) true A punkawalla who for 20 or 30 years had regularly pulled the rope at last fell ill, and was sent to hospital where, owing to the nature of his complaint it was found most difficult to induce him to sleep, and without prolonged sleep recovery was hopeless All the recognized remedies (such as nibbed, &c, (were tried but with poor success At last a happy thought struck the patient "Give me a rope to pull" said he This was done, and with wonderful results The patient *slept soundly for 12 hours*

MR STOLEY and Mr Jacks, the first Radical Members to fall away from Mr. Gladstone, are the representatives of Sunderland and Stockton respectively. Mr Stoley is a newspaper man, having interests in several different North England journals, he prides himself on his sturdy independence Mr William Jacks has a Lance for against Home Rule Mr Gladstone in 1886 but this time he has played the coming servant for during the contest for his election he received a letter from Mr Gladstone himself urging all Liberals to unite in supporting Jacks' candidature and now Mr Jacks is the first to desert him

THE London Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes —It appears that Mr. Donald Nicolson, appointed as Central Cambrian Director General Elections, is not to be the bearer of Mr Bonnerjee but the instrument the Hon H F B Mackenzie Minister Resident Central India, but as himself an distinguished Bengalee, except as a deputy Commissioner having been Resident at Nagpur which thirty years ago Mr Dalhousie's friend he lost, and I do not think that whatever may be thought in India about his appointment the House of Commons Radicals will be considerably strengthened by his presence, and the Liberals as a strong wave of reaction sets in on the Liberals Radicals are sure to their old habit of quarrelling among themselves, it will be almost impossible to dislodge him from his seat

Local and Provincial

MYSORE LOCAL SERVICE EXAMINATION — This will in future, be held on the 31st May instead of the 31st March as hitherto

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY — There will be a parade of all the troops in garrison on the 24th of this month being the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen

THE BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY — Dr J A Lang, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, is now at Bangalore investigating the Bangalore water supply scheme

THE HEBBAL CANAL — Pumping from this tank has not commenced yet, but is expected to begin soon Some of the pipes, when examined were found to be faulty

THE RAJAH OF KALAHASTY — This noble man arrived in Bangalore from Katpadi on Thursday morning last and is now stopping in Millers Road near the Maharajah's Palace

MR BHAPPAJI, Patel of Konahalli, Chintamani Taluq, Kolar District, and his two brothers, have given Rs 14 000 for charitable and benevolent institutions in the District

THE WEATHER — We had a few showers of rain last week, and upon the whole the weather is better than it was But sometimes it is very hot in the middle of the day A good deal more rain is required before we can expect the wheather to be pleasant Still there is an improvement, and the tanks have received a small supply.

A LAW COLLEGE FOR MYSORE — We learn that some of the lovers of education in the city are getting a memorial ready to His Highness the Maharajah setting forth the urgent necessity there is to establish a Law College at Bangalore and to raise the local College to a first grade one The Bangalore people, we hope, will follow suit and thus show the Maharajah the need for the Law College — M H

THE NAUTCH GIRL.—This very nice question is being very warmly discussed by the upper classes here. Several of them have already come to an understanding among themselves that they won't not, on any account, attend nautch parties, or in any way encourage the now much condemned entertainment, and would do their very best to induce their friends and relations to help the healthy movement now set on foot. We understand that a list is about to go round bearing the signatures of the enthusiasts.—M. H.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 14th May 1893.—No. 18677—G. F. 105 92.—Under Article 138 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted 2 months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 18748—F. 1671.—Vasudeva Rao, Deputy Amildar, Yelahalli in the Kadur District, is appointed to act as Amildar and Ex-Officio Magistrate of the Mudigere Taluk during the absence of Amildar G. Shamanna on leave, or until further orders.

The 11th May 1893.—No. 18785—G. 1576.—Mr. B. Ramaswamy Iyer, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadur District, is appointed to act as Assistant Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Division, vice Mr. B. Hira Singh, Forest Officer on special duty of the Kadur District Forest Office, on the forenoon of the 20th March 1893.

2. Mr. B. Hira Singh, Forest Officer, and Mr. M. G. Rama Rao, Forest Probationer, are placed at the disposal of the Shikarpur Forest Sub-Division Office on the forenoon of the 13th March 1893.

No. 18777—F. 1574.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. P. R. W. Wardell, Superintendent of Police, Mysore, is granted casual leave of absence for 5 days from the 23rd April 1893.

General News.

RAIN AT SEA.—Heavy rainfall last night along the Railway line between Dadar and Bombay stations. The Gutters and other drains are now in full flow.

VACATION.—The members of Dharmapuri in the Coimbatore District have presented a petition to Annand Mohan Mitra, Madras Railway Company, praying for the extension of the time to Pal Kottai Dindigul.

MEDICAL SALES.—A serious riot took place at the Secunderabad Railway station between the guards of the Madras Railway line and the guards' cook and his accomplices. Several guards have been very seriously injured. The matter has been handed over to the Police for enquiry.

CORRECT WEIGHTS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—Merchants having complained that on several occasions they had found the weights on the Madras Railway to be incorrect, owing to which they had suffered loss, the Traffic Manager has now intimated to his subordinates that all weight bridges and weighing machines at stations along the line should be kept out of gear and the low-priced only be put on at when articles or waggons are placed on them.

In connection with the subject of leprosy, a contemporary mentions a curious belief said to be entertained by the Indians of the Ganges Valley, where the disease is rather prevalent. These hill men say that if a young man of tender whiskers, be placed round an affected person's finger or toe, the progress of the disorder is immediately arrested.

A most ingenious explanation of the large feet with which Chicago girls, according to their compatriots, are commonly cursed, is ascribed to an English visitor of Darwinian views. The Gargantuan dimensions of the Chicago girl's foot furnish, according to this observer, a beautiful example of an organism adapting itself to its environment, being developed by nature in self-defence against the holes and ruts in the streets of that city.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"Rajammal, a Lingayet woman from Mysore, gave a performance in Sanskrit last night at Mylapore before a select audience. The piece acted was *Ishtasiddha* and the performance was very satisfactory. The main interest of the plot consisted in the unsuccessful attempt of "Ouvana" to win the love of Arjuna. Raj ammal took the part of the heroine Ouvana and proved to be far be off the way in which she sustained the part. Her knowledge of Sanskrit is very good indeed."

An ordinary meeting of the Freethought Club was held on Friday, the 12th instant, with Mr. P. Parthasarathy Iyengar, First Grade Pleader, in the chair. The local sub-Registrar then gave a lecture on "Dancing girls." He said they were simple servants of their masters. Devadasis implied "sacred handmaids of perfect purity." In course of time they fell. As Hindus, following the injunctions of Rishis, it behoves us not to have anything to do with the prostitutes as the Puranas are in favour of our family girls discoursing sweet music.

A NOVEL CASE AT TRICHUR.—A correspondent writes:—A novel and interesting case happened the other day at Trichur in the Cochin State. It would appear that while a company of the orthodox Namburi Brahmins were amusing themselves one evening, they made one of their number the object of their laughter. The latter was in the habit of putting on a short sometimes white cross-tied by the congregation Namburi, is a part and parcel of the Christian religion, and the man who had the short, was on Friday last put out by the *Pallee Pelee* (priest). The police was requested so often afterwards that the Hindu party presented the Namburi for Ishtanam, in the Trichur Munsif's Court. The Munsif, Mr. Venkata Rao Bahadur, enquired into the case, and on the evidence before him convicted the accused and fined them to different sums of Rupees all amounting to Rs. 100. The defendants have however, referred an appeal before Mr. P. R. Ramachandra Aiyar, B.A., the Zillah Judge of Trichur, and the case which has caused considerable excitement in the Namburi circle is to come off at the reopening of the Courts in the Cochin State.

Extracts.

PRINCES IN INDIA

How would the following extract on the 'Princes in India' from our Rangoon Contemporary strike our readers. Please bribe your temper before you begin its perusal. We write:—"We are constrained to enquire how much longer the Government of India intend trifling with the monsters of iniquity, who closely stand at the head of affairs, calling themselves Princes, Maharajahs or Khans, in the native states of Baluchistan, Hyderabad (Deccan), Cashmere and Indore? Rumours, we take the mildest view of the cases of these personages, we believe that our first thing to be done, if not to instantly annex the territories, is to pension that "princes" off and reorganize the Government of these states (although we are aware that there are very many persons who would prefer to have the wretches blown from the muzzles of two-pounder guns as a caution to other evil doers. After discussing the Khan of Kheilat, this is what he says regarding the Nizam of Hyderabad:—In the very centre of India is one of the most effete rulers it is possible to conceive. Not yet thirty years old, the constitution of the Nizam is utterly wrecked by debauchery, drunkenness and the daily consuming of large quantities of opium. For months together he lives in his harem of three hundred and odd wives, taking no concern in the affairs of his State, and allowing only his Indian companions an audience of an evening. We are now informed that through the new that took place in last January among the Armenian and Circassian women of the Harem, with which the main guard was mixed up, it has come to the ears of the Government of India that, some time ago, a dozen or fourteen European girls of different nationality disappeared from the harem in the most dreadful fashion. The goings-on in Hyderabad, where many of the Nawabs emulate their chief's example, are quite unfit for publication and we are surprised that the Government of India hesitate to move in the matter.—P. F.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES FOR MADRAS

The Mail.—The question of Honorary Magistrates for the City of Madras has again cropped up. This time it is suggested by Dewan Bahadur Raganatha Row that the cleanliness of the town would be improved by the trial of nuisance cases by a body of Honorary Magistrates. This is not the first time that the Dewan Bahadur has mooted the important question of the establishment of Honorary Magistrates in Madras. So far back as the beginning of 1885, he addressed a letter to the Government, bringing to its notice that much of the valuable time of the people, the Police and the Magistracy was wasted every day in connection with cases of most trivial nuisances, and suggesting that arrangement might be made to have such nuisances heard and disposed of in various parts of the city of Madras by persons who are Justices of the Peace, and by Honorary Magistrates appointed by Government for this purpose. Such gentlemen, and the Dewan Bahadur without any cost to the Administration, might dispose of those petty cases between 8 and 9 A.M. to the great advantage of all concerned. This proposal was shelved, due chiefly, we believe, to the uncompromising attitude displayed towards the scheme by Colonel Weldon the then Chief Presidency Magistrate. Three years afterwards, the idea of securing unpaid Magistrates for the Presidency Town struck the Hon'ble Mr. F. P. Hutchins, Senior member of Council. He even went to the length, in *June, 1888, of drawing up a set of Rules* under Sections 18 and 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates to be established in Madras, which he forwarded with a Circular to several Europeans, East Indians and Native gentlemen resident in this city asking them whether they would accept the office of Honorary Magistrate in order that their names might be submitted to the Government for the purpose of appointment. The Hon'ble gentleman's scheme differed in some particulars from that of Dewan Bahadur Raganatha Row. He proposed that a Bench of three Honorary Magistrates from the list of those attached to the Black Town Division should sit from 11 A.M. till 3 P.M., or till the work was over, at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and a Bench of three from the Egmore list should sit at the Egmore Magistrate's Court for the same hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The Bench was to have the power to try all such cases as might be referred to it by the Senior Stipendiary Magistrate sitting at Egmore or Black Town. The only limitation fixed being that no case triable exclusively by the High Court was to be referred to the Bench for inquiry. Dewan Bahadur Raganatha Row's proposal appears more simple and, consequently, more likely to work well. It is that Benches should sit in different parts of Madras—say a Bench for each Municipal Ward, which might sit in a Police Station or any other convenient building—for an hour or two every morning, to dispose of nuisance and other petty cases. The powers of Mofussil Honorary Magistrates as a rule, do not exceed those of a Second Class Stipendiary Magistrate, that is to say, the ability to inflict imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to inflict a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Such powers are ample to inflict the necessary punishments in the cases under the Local and Special Laws that would be brought before them for trial. That the establishment of Honorary Magistrates in Madras would be a great relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates, cannot be doubted, for cases under the Local and Special Laws—infringements of the provisions of the Police, Municipal, and Abkari Acts—form by far the large portion of the Calendar of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, and while the scheme would result in a saving to Government it would also benefit the public, provided the right men are chosen.

THE NAUGHTY NAUTCH

The Pioneer Mail.—Is the nautch a naughty entertainment? If we are to be guided by the convictions of a handful of agitators in Madras, it is a demoralising pastime to witness, but if we are to heed the opinion of that eminent authority on India who stamps on Indian subjects occasionally in England, it is not. Indeed, so far from possessing any impure tendency, Sir MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF, ex-Governor of Madras, thinks that for propriety, the nautch might well be performed at the funeral of an Archbishop. However, it is only our lot to be sensible of the fact that would-be philanthropists in Madras are really twiddling agitators. They have met in serious conclave at Madras, headed by that great South Indian Reformer, Dewan RAGOONATHA ROW, to strike the death-blow to the nautch. The meeting, which was held in the Christian College, is reported to have been thoroughly representative. Resolutions were passed condemning the institution, and even the mighty *Mail* has taken up the subject in favour of the agitators. Of course, it was only to be expected that the *Indian Social Reformer* would follow suit. But there is a section of the press that will not concur with its contemporaries on this subject, and for a very good reason. We are all prepared to admit that the profession of the nautch girl is immoral, that she lives by vice and that she murders her conscience under the plea of religion, but the difficulties attendant upon any attempt at reforming her are so great that she is best left alone. The reforming band forms an infinitesimal body as compared with the vast population that will resent the removal of the institution. The adjuncts of Hindu temples would be incomplete without her, and any energy directed towards the abolition of these adjuncts would naturally be regarded as an impudent trespass upon the religious rights and freedom of the people. Even granting that the institution is abolished, what will the profession of the nautch girl come down to? Only a worse form of vice—a more public, a less decent form of pursuing a vocation which before had its religious cloak to maintain it from absolute publicity. If it is only in the interest of the European guest that the agitation has been got up, his friends deserve to be thoroughly laughed at, because if the performances of the nautch girl are to him obscene and repulsive the remedy lies in his own hands—he need not witness them. As for moving Government to prevail upon its officers to refrain from attending a nautch given in their honor or otherwise, the idea seems simply preposterous. We know what it is to be bored at a nautch party. The evolutions of the heavily bejewelled dancing-girl, her unintelligible singing and the particular music requisitioned for the occasion, are all lost upon us. Not so to those who provide the entertainment. To these all is grace, all is melody, and the wonder to them is that the Western mind cannot grasp it as much the ridiculous statement has been hazarded that if it were once made quite plain that Europeans would henceforth decline all invitations to such entertainments, the nautch would become, to a great extent, a thing of the past. This is almost absolute rot to use plain language. It is utterly inconceivable that on account of a few Europeans who are so entertained, one of the most ancient of Hindu religious institutions must fall to every performance given for the especial amusement of European. There must be several thousand held among the wealthier class of Hindus at family fetes and feasts. As a custom—an evil one we do not affect to deny—it does not seem probable that the nautch will be abandoned. Custom dies hard, if it dies at all, in India now a days. Therefore the nautch is best left alone. Discountenance it on all hands by all means where no offence can be taken by the act, but one requires to be particularly careful how he deals with the firmly established habits of the people. After all, is the nautch girl any worse than our continental or English music-hall singer, whose abilities are lauded to the skies, and whose acquaintance even Royalty in its time has not hesitated to seek? Who will say that the "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-ay", dance is more graceful, and some of our English music-hall songs of the day, any more edifying than the efforts of the poor nautch girl to obtain a livelihood without courting that publicity which her Western prototype does?

SNAKE-BITES & THEIR TREATMENT

Surgeon M. Sattar Ali 2nd Regiment of Hyderabad Infantry, writes to the *Deccan Budget* on the 2nd instant:—

It was with great interest I read your articles on snake-bite in the issue of the 28th ultimo. As I have been myself experimenting for the last twenty-three years on snake-bites and their treatment, I beg to lay before you and your readers the results of my experiments. When I was Civil Surgeon of Aurangabad in 1871 and ex-officio Jail Surgeon, a prisoner was brought to me for treatment, having been bitten by a cobra while in the act of clearing a cane in hedge. I treated him with a specific which I had obtained from a villager, and the prisoner recovered completely after two hours. There was no doubt in the case that he was bitten by a cobra, for the reptile was almost immedi

stely killed and brought for inspection. Feeling an anxiety to test the efficacy of my "specific" still further, I was afforded an opportunity by my transfer to Shorapur, in the Lingsugur District, where venomous snakes abound in numbers. Soon I had six cases brought to me, and the "specific" did uncommon service. All my patients recovered. Elated with my success, I intimated to the then Collector, *nineteen years ago*, that I was willing to give an honorarium for each live and active cobra brought to me by the villagers. The response to my request was quick and decided, and I had the satisfaction—there were no anti-vivisectionists then—of carrying out my experiments upon dogs. The plan adopted was as follows:—(*a*) I got two dogs bitten within a minute of each other. The first one was put under treatment, and recovered within half an hour; the second, without any treatment, succumbed within two and a-half hours. (*b*) I next reversed the order; the dog first bitten was unattended to, and died in twenty-five minutes, while the second under treatment recovered. The snake and the dogs in each set were fresh ones. I carried on fifteen such experiments, and I have every reason to be satisfied at the results, considering that only three deaths were registered, giving a percentage of twenty fatalities. Remembering that more than a hundred die each day in India from snakebite, the grand saving of eighty lives per diem by my method of treatment must be encouraging. Following up my successes, I determined upon experimenting before a body of high officials who were then at Shorapur, and who are now still alive, and I proved to their entire satisfaction that I was not dealing with nostrums or quack remedies, for that I had a safe and certain cure. My treatment was directed in all the cases, in the last stage of poisoning, when life had ebbed very low in all but extent, and special precautions were taken that the animals were allowed to be under surveillance for twenty-four hours previous to being let free. I have in my possession an attested document from the gentlemen who witnessed the operations.

When the success of my operations was no longer a secret, Dr. Law, the Residency Surgeon, requested me to place an account of my operations and treatment before Sir Joseph Fayrer, who was then travelling in India, with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Following the usual course prescribed for the transmission of official documents, I communicated with Dr. Fayrer, through my military as bearer, who faithfully at length the then Prime Minister, the late Sir Salar Jung I. Bahadur. After a short interval of time Sir Joseph graciously replied that experiments should be conducted and the results forwarded to him. The then Senior Surgeon of the Raigadh Troops, Dr. James Haber, instead of affording me the facilities and help for conducting the experiments on a wider and more systematic scale, insisted upon having the secret of the remedy, which I naturally refused to give up. On my return to Hyderabad with my Regiment, Dr. Wyndowe, the then Residency Surgeon, very kindly recommended me to His Excellency Sir Salar Jung I., and I was directed to begin my experiments under the supervision and guidance of Dr. Wyndowe. Unfortunately, no live snake was procurable at the time, and the matter was allowed to stand in abeyance. After my return to Hyderabad, a policeman near the Railway Station was bitten by a cobra. After the regulatory and recognised treatment had been effected without success, I was consulted, and I succeeded in restoring the man in question to perfect health. When Dr. Haber was appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Raigadh Troops, I placed before him the notes of my treatment of snakebite. With that enthusiasm for which he is famed in his scientific researches, he took up the matter and resolved that I should operate before him. With this view, a quantity of snake poison was introduced, and rabbit's into an incised wound in a dog. Dr. Greany, now at Aurangabad, was also present while I undertook the case, and I am glad to be able to say that after twenty-four hours' detention the animal was allowed to come away, completely cured.

My object in writing so fully is to show you that I worked in the dark days of science in Hyderabad, and if facilities and means had been allowed me, it would have been the saving of much life, inasmuch as the system might have been by this time reduced to a nicety so essential to the achievement of decided and perfect success.

We can all sense of the good results of the Chloroform Commission, so ably presided over by Dr. Lawrie and I am sure that in the interest of mankind snakebite treatment should not hold an inferior and subordinate place. I do not wish that my secret should die with me, and for all the labour and trouble I have taken, I desire that the Government, whom I have served faithfully for twenty-six years, will condescend to grant me a fair trial of the remedy I possess for snakebite. The Government of Hyderabad, which has always shown itself a patron of science and scientific research, I feel confident, cannot hold aloof from lending its aid on behalf of hundreds of its subjects, who are annually falling victims to that most inhuman and dreaded of poisons—snake poison.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN MYSORE

The following we understand, are the particulars of the proposals made by Mr. F. Kirby, M.C.E., through Mr. W. Lansdale, to the Dewan of Mysore in regard to the construction of certain railway lines within the Province of Mysore and through certain Districts of the Madras Presidency, the [illegible] by a Company to be formed of Mr. Kirby and certain other gentlemen. The railway projects are (*a*) a line to connect Arsikere with Mandya, passing through the town of Hassan and proceeding by way of the Sivi pass, (*b*) the connection of the town of Hassan with the town of Mysore by rail by way of Narsipur, (*c*) a new line from Nanjangud to Ootacamund. The terms upon which Mr. Kirby proposes for these concessions, other than those which are those generally granted by the Government of India for similar undertakings, but at the same time he requests one Mysore Government to do all in its power to give, to grant further concessions should the Dewan think fit. Mr. Kirby estimates that a capital of about a million sterling will be required for the project, and he proposes that this capital and to form a Company for the construction and working of the line. For period *which the power to make further concessions* order to that the Company is from six to twelve months. In order to facilitate the raising of the capital for this railway Mr. Kirby says it would be desirable if the Government of Mysore to agree to subscribe some portion of it, and that such portion may be authorised by a sum of some twenty-five or thirty lakhs of rupees payable in conformity with the calls for the rest of the capital. The head offices of the Company, if formed, will necessarily be in England. The terms laid down by Mr. Kirby *for this concession are as follows*:—

(*a*) The gauge to be constructed on the same gauge as the main line of the Southern Mahratta Railway and in accordance with the fixed and moving directions for the time being prescribed for that gauge by the Governor General in Council.

(*b*) The use of all land required for the construction of the railway or its appurtenances, including land required for quarrying, ballast breakers, and for kindred purposes to be provided by the Government free of charge, together with all completed surveys, plans, estimates, &c., which may be in the possession of Government.

(*c*) A preferential right to construct such extensions or additions to the proposed lines as may be agreed to by Government whether lying wholly in British or native territory or partly in one and partly in the other on terms similar to those specified in the original line.

(*d*) Railway materials for the line or its extensions to be carried over the lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway at special rates for such materials.

(*e*) Authority to charge to the capital account during construction and until the close of the half-year in which the line may be fully open to traffic such sum as together with any net receipts from working will suffice to pay interest not exceeding 4 per cent per annum on the paid up capital.

(*f*) Authority to charge to capital account any deficiency from 4 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital which may arise on the working of the line during the first six months from the close of the half-year in which the line has been fully open for public traffic.

(*g*) Rates and fares to be in accordance with those existing on other lines.

(*h*) Electric telegraphs to be in accordance with the Rules of the Government of India.

(*i*) The rates in force on State Railways for services rendered to the Postal Department, to the Military, to the Police and any other Departments of the State or to high Government officials to apply.

(*j*) The lines of the Company to be subject to such supervision and control as may be usually exercised by the Government of India.

(*k*) If the Company so desire they may make such other arrangements with Government for working of the line by State or other agency, the cost of such agency shall not, however, exceed fifty per cent. of the gross earnings including the gross for the use of rolling stock.

The Dawan of Mysore in submitting Mr. Kirby's proposals to the British Resident for the views of the Government of Madras on the matter, remarked:—"The terms offered, unfettered as they are with a Government guarantee, seem on the whole not far from reasonable, with the one exception of the request for a loan of part of the capital by the Mysore Government, which perhaps the Darbar wish to reserve for further consideration and to be excluded from present consideration. Subject to this exception the Darbar will gladly grant the concession asked for on the specified terms, as regards the proposed line from Arsikere to the Hassan Division of Mysore in the spirit of Mangalore in the Madras Presidency. In the Madras Government originally interested in the matter in regard to the line will run through the Presidency, the Darbar have no intention of commenting the issue of a guaranteed connection with this proposed line which has not been previously approved of by the Government of Madras. I beg therefore to inform you that the Government will be glad to grant the concessions asked for on the distinct understanding that the amplitude obtained and the same identical terms for the Government of India for similar undertakings, but at the same time he requests one Mysore Government to do all in its power to give, to grant further concessions should the Dewan think fit. Mr. Kirby estimates that a capital of about a million sterling will be required for the project, and he proposes that this capital and to form a Company for the construction and working of the line. For period *which the power to make further concessions* order to that the Company is from six to twelve months. In order to facilitate the raising of the capital for this railway Mr. Kirby says it would be desirable if the Government of Mysore to agree to subscribe some portion of it, and that such portion may be authorised by a sum of some twenty-five or thirty lakhs of rupees payable in conformity with the calls for the rest of the capital. The head offices of the Company, if formed, will necessarily be in England. The terms laid down by Mr. Kirby *for this concession are as follows*:—

(*a*) The gauge to be constructed on the same gauge as the main line of the Southern Mahratta Railway and in accordance with the fixed and moving directions for the time being prescribed for that gauge by the Governor General in Council.

(*b*) The use of all land required for the construction of the railway or its appurtenances, including land required for quarrying, ballast breakers, and for kindred purposes to be provided by the Government free of charge, together with all completed surveys, plans, estimates, &c., which may be in the possession of Government.

(*c*) A preferential right to construct such extensions or additions to the proposed lines as may be agreed to by Government whether lying wholly in British or native territory or partly in one and partly in the other on terms similar to those specified in the original line.

(*d*) Railway materials for the line or its extensions to be carried over the lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway at special rates for such materials.

(*e*) Authority to charge to the capital account during construction and until the close of the half-year in which the line may be fully open to traffic such sum as together with any net receipts from working will suffice to pay interest not exceeding 4 per cent per annum on the paid up capital.

(*f*) Authority to charge to capital account any deficiency from 4 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital which may arise on the working of the line during the first six months from the close of the half-year in which the line has been fully open for public traffic.

(*g*) Rates and fares to be in accordance with those existing on other lines.

(*h*) Electric telegraphs to be in accordance with the Rules of the Government of India.

(*i*) The rates in force on State Railways for services rendered to the Postal Department, to the Military, to the Police and any other Departments of the State or to high Government officials to apply.

(*j*) The lines of the Company to be subject to such supervision and control as may be usually exercised by the Government of India.

(*k*) If the Company so desire they may make such other arrangements with Government for working of the line by State or other agency, the cost of such agency shall not, however, exceed fifty per cent. of the gross earnings including the gross for the use of rolling stock.

The Dawan of Mysore in submitting Mr. Kirby's proposals to the British Resident for the views of the Government of Madras on the matter, remarked:—"The terms offered, unfettered as they are with a Government guarantee, seem on the whole not far from reasonable, with the one exception of the request for a loan of part of the capital by the Mysore Government, which perhaps the Darbar wish to reserve for further consideration and to be excluded from present consideration. Subject to this exception the Darbar will gladly grant the concession asked for on the specified terms, as regards the proposed line from Arsikere to the Hassan Division of Mysore in the spirit of Mangalore in the Madras Presidency. In the Madras Government originally interested in the matter in regard to the line will run through the Presidency, the Darbar have no intention of commenting the issue of a guaranteed connection with this proposed line which has not been previously approved of by the Government of Madras. I beg therefore to inform you that the Government will be glad to grant the concessions asked for on the distinct understanding that the amplitude obtained and the same identical terms for the Government of India for similar undertakings, but at the same time he requests one Mysore Government to do all in its power to give, to grant further concessions should the Dewan think fit. Mr. Kirby estimates that a capital of about a million sterling will be required for the project, and he proposes that this capital and to form a Company for the construction and working of the line. For period *which the power to make further concessions* order to that the Company is from six to twelve months. In order to facilitate the raising of the capital for this railway Mr. Kirby says it would be desirable if the Government of Mysore to agree to subscribe some portion of it, and that such portion may be authorised by a sum of some twenty-five or thirty lakhs of rupees payable in conformity with the calls for the rest of the capital. The head offices of the Company, if formed, will necessarily be in England. The terms laid down by Mr. Kirby *for this concession are as follows*:—

(*a*) The gauge to be constructed on the same gauge as the main line of the Southern Mahratta Railway and in accordance with the fixed and moving directions for the time being prescribed for that gauge by the Governor General in Council.

(*b*) The use of all land required for the construction of the railway or its appurtenances, including land required for quarrying, ballast breakers, and for kindred purposes to be provided by the Government free of charge, together with all completed surveys, plans, estimates, &c., which may be in the possession of Government.

(*c*) A preferential right to construct such extensions or additions to the proposed lines as may be agreed to by Government whether lying wholly in British or native territory or partly in one and partly in the other on terms similar to those specified in the original line.

(*d*) Railway materials for the line or its extensions to be carried over the lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway at special rates for such materials.

(*e*) Authority to charge to the capital account during construction and until the close of the half-year in which the line may be fully open to traffic such sum as together with any net receipts from working will suffice to pay interest not exceeding 4 per cent per annum on the paid up capital.

(*f*) Authority to charge to capital account any deficiency from 4 per cent per annum on the paid-up capital which may arise on the working of the line during the first six months from the close of the half-year in which the line has been fully open for public traffic.

(*g*) Rates and fares to be in accordance with those existing on other lines.

(*h*) Electric telegraphs to be in accordance with the Rules of the Government of India.

(*i*) The rates in force on State Railways for services rendered to the Postal Department, to the Military, to the Police and any other Departments of the State or to high Government officials to apply.

(*j*) The lines of the Company to be subject to such supervision and control as may be usually exercised by the Government of India.

(*k*) If the Company so desire they may make such other arrangements with Government for working of the line by State or other agency, the cost of such agency shall not, however, exceed fifty per cent. of the gross earnings including the gross for the use of rolling stock.

ATTEMPTED ON THE BREWER'S LIFE

An incident has come to our knowledge, on the best authority, which has in injunction bearing on the case of the man Townshend, whose case is on the charge of his being in [illegible] Pol. On the 18th ult. of the second day of the Home Rule Bill, Townshend had taken up his stand in Downing Street with a loaded revolver in his pocket waiting for Mr. Gladstone to come out of the house. He was standing at No. 10 when the Premier came out. At that moment Mr. Gladstone's life was in the most great danger. The poor excitable Irishman could have shot him with perfect ease and Townshend had his revolver in his grasp with that intention. Happily, a quiet little thought crossed his mind and saved Prime's life. It struck him that Mr. Gladstone's aged face, with its fringe of white hair, bore a marked resemblance to the face of his own father such by on his death bed. "He looked so like my father as he came out," said Townshend in telling the affair to our informant, "that the pistol slipped out of my fingers and I walked into the park and sank down on a bench and burst into tears." That thought saved Mr. Gladstone's life. It is last stated that the prisoner was in the Central Hall at St. Stephen's on the night of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and was conspicuous for certain demonstrations against the measure. An assertion is being investigated. The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says Townshend corresponds most remarkably in complexion, appearance, and dress with a "fanatical looking Orangeman" who took up a prominent position at the Albert Hall *demonstration on Saturday and let the* applause at the mere sight of the speaker. Our Sheffield correspondent on inquiry at Townshend's lodgings, at Hyde road, Hulme, a working class suburb of Sheffield, obtained no information which tends to elucidate the mystery. Townshend has hitherto been the character of a steady, respectable man, though on more than one occasion he has left his home in somewhat mysterious style, turning up again after a short lapse of time without accounting for his movements. He was in Sheffield on Saturday last, when he left home without informing his wife or relatives of his intention, and up to the present nothing has been heard from him. Townshend has suffered from fits, and he has occasionally been subject to spells of deep depression. It is his wife's opinion that he loses at times his mental balance, though he has never shown any disposition to homicidal mania, and the present change came as a great surprise to his relations and friends.

At Bow street police court yesterday (Saturday) William Henry Townshend, aged thirty-six, was charged on the charge sheet with discharging a revolver to the common danger.

Upon the prisoner being placed in the dock, Police-constable Herbert Johnson, 55 A, said At 11.50 a.m. on Wednesday night I was on duty on the Horse Guards parade, near Mr. Gladstone's residence, when I saw the prisoner coming across the Horse Guards parade from Carlton House terrace. As he passed me he walked down the steps of the Premier's residence in Downing street. I called out to him that there was no thoroughfare as the gates were locked. He wheeled round and fired a shot with his revolver.

Sir John Bridge: Shot at you?

The Constable: I could not say. I saw *the flash in my direction but I could* not say whether it was for me. I got round the corner and I looked down the street and he was coming again, and then I seized the prisoner. He said "That's all right." I did not want to shoot you."

Was the revolver loaded? asked Sir John, gravely.—Yes, Sir John, in four chambers, and in the fifth chamber the cartridge was spent.

Were you sober?—Perfectly sober.

Did he say anything about it in the way to the station?—No, nothing, except that he did not mean to shoot him.

He fired directly you topped him?—Yes. He could not have noticed me when he passed by me, but directly I shouted he fired and fired.

On being invited to cross-examine witness, the prisoner, who was perfectly cool and collected, asked:

Directly I fired I did not call out that it was an accident?—No, I did. He said it was an accident, but you were just putting the revolver right.

Did I not call out an accident?—No, Sir John, not till I had seized him.

Inspector Cuff said Dawson, duty at Kingsbridge station, when the prisoner was brought in, charged him with wantonly firing the revolver, and he replied, "Not wantonly, but accidentally." He then handed in this memorandum book, and said "You had better keep that."

Sir John Bridge: Did he give his name?—Yes, Sir John, Townshend appeared in full.

Sir John Bridge (reading from the prisoner's book): "William Henry Townshend, 17, dated 1893. Reason why 1 2, 93 Second reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill passed by Gladstone's Government, with carefully majority of 34, including Tim Healy and Sammies. Always talking approaches to have made a single convert, ergo, it is now time for action. Why was he cheered? Ulster follows leading and calling out 'Traitor.' Thus won't upset the Bill. There is such a thing as wilful murder. Yet it might be nothing of the kind. Simply and purely justifiable homicide. And now to prove it. What says Sir Henry James, one of the cleverest lawyers of the land, and yet one of the kindest of men? Sir Gladstone's speech last night. What says Colonel Saunderson?"

Here Sir John Bridge broke off the perusal, and said "There is a large quantity of writing in reference to the Home Rule Bill. Before making it public I shall commit the prisoner for inquiries. He will give bail for a week." (To the gaoler) "Take great care of him."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 Hosur Road, City.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE.—MONDAY, MAY 29, 1893. [No. 21.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	0—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	0—0—0	1—8—0

N B—*Those who wish to secure the Kanarese Prakasika regularly should renew their subscription within the first fortnight of their expiry, failing which their copies will not be sent. Subscribers who will not receive the Kanarese Prakasika either the English or the Kanarese Journal, or both, are requested to send in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear as in the absence of specific instructions the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.*

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first seven lines Rs 0 0

For these and for every subsequent line 0 0

Advertisements for a longer period than three months and not exceeding six months are charged at the rate of Rs 3 per line per month.

Parties desiring to have their advertisements inserted in both the editions are requested to state the number of lines each advertisement will occupy in the Kanarese Prakasika, failing which the advertisement will be inserted in the Kanarese Prakasika only.

Contract Advertisements for a longer period than six months are charged at the rate of Rs 2 per line per month.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be addressed to the Manager.

Remittances may be made by Money Order, Stamps or Cash. Money Order charges, if sent by post, should be paid by the sender.

Advertisements should be sent in before noon on Saturday.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Scrofula, gonorrhœa, Weakness Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10-8—for the complete cure—one Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of this medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine immediately generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & CO,

CHEMISTS

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Andhra Prakasika*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager *The Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras*

WANTED AT ONCE

Kanarese Compositors and a Kanarese Examiner Apply with testimonials stating Terms to the Manager, M L Press, Vepery, Madras

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 22nd May—A demonstration in favour of Home Rule was held in Hyde Park yesterday as a counterblast to the Irish Union Meeting at Albert Hall Upwards of fifteen thousand people marched in procession Resolutions were adopted supporting Mr Gladstone in his noble work, thus ending the conflict between the English and Irish, condemning the obstruction tactics of the Conservatives and welcoming the prospect of a conflict of power between people and peers

Simla, 22nd May—The Amir has dismissed many of his European employes from Kabul

London, 24th May—At a meeting of the National League held yesterday Mr Timothy Harrington made a speech in which he said he believed that the Home Rule Bill would not be passed for many sessions

London, 25th May—A grand banquet was yesterday given to Lord Roberts by the London Chamber of Commerce The guests included Sir Donald Stewart, Lord Sandhurst and the Maharajah of Kapurthala Sir Albert Rikkt, who presided, proposed the toast of the distinguished guest, Lord Roberts, and said that the Empire was safe with such Generals and with such allies as the Maharajah of Kapurthala Lord Roberts, in reply, testified to the readiness of Indians to defend the Empire, and eulogised the services rendered also by Civilians and soldiers in India. The Maharajah of Kapurthala, who on rising to reply on behalf of India received an immense ovation, spoke warmly of the welcome he had received from the Queen-Empress and from the inhabitants of Great Britain wherever he had been. His Highness said he was convinced that Indians to a man would defend the Queen Indians, he added, love Lord Roberts with undying love, and if he ever returns to a higher position in India, he would be welcomed as a messenger of peace and prosperity

Paris, 24th May—The French Press is urging Government to take vigorous action in regard to Siam, and accuses England to throwing Russia in that quarter

Lahore, 23rd May—A Special Officer is to be appointed to try the Sawal Singh Murder Case Mr S Le P French Clifford, District Judge, Dharamsala, will probably be chosen

Simla 20th May—It is now officially announced at the Foreign Office that the Amir of Afghanistan has sent a large detachment of troops to Hazarajat from Turkestan, Kandahar, Ghazni and Kabul The Amir apprehends some very severe fighting with the Hazaras

London, 26th May—Unionist meetings and the presentation of Addresses to Lord Salisbury continue to take place in Belfast

London, 27th May—Seventeen countries, including Great Britain, have withdrawn their exhibits from the competition at the Chicago Exhibition as they object to single Judges awarding prizes instead of leaving the awards to juries.

Allahabad, 26th May—The Russians some months ago had laid down supplies for some 1,000 men at their fort on the Murghab in the Pir region, and the belief obtains, from information received from Chinese Turkistan, that a force from Ferghana of that strength has already arrived on the spot

Lahore 26th May—Severe fighting is likely at any moment to take place in Hazarajat, The Amir has almost surrounded the rebels with troops from Turkestan, Khandahar, Ghazni and Kabul

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1893

THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE

II

We give, in to days issue, a few more facts taken from this report. With regard to crime we are told that the number of cases brought on the Police Register was 5,611 against 5,663 of the year before There was a large increase of 832 cases referred as false, as compared with the previous year Although the number of cases to be dealt with by the Police was less than in 1890—91, the results obtained were not so favourable as in that year, whether as regards detection and conviction or the recovery of property lost. The Superintendent noticed this unsatisfactory outturn, and it is expected that better results will be seen in the future The ratio of the total number of offences charged by the Police, and of the number of persons arrested to the population was one to 641 persons, and one to 374 respectively as compared with one to 588 and one to 356 in the year before. The proportion of the value of property lost was one rupee to every forty one persons, while the year before it was one rupee to every 78 of the population during 1890—91 This shows that progress had not been made in this respect during the year In cases charged by the Police, the average period of investigation varied from one to 17 days against one to 11 days in 1890—91 Evidently progress has not been made here In regard to cases referred as false, the duration averaged from two to thirty days against 3 to 70 days in the year before In one station the average duration was below three days, in seven between three and 10 days, in 19 between 10 and 20 days, and in 12 between 20 and 30 days When the cases were charged the prisoners were in custody for periods varying from one to 79 days. In 33 stations, the period was below three days, in five below three and 5 days, and in one station above five days. In the previous year, there were only four stations in which the period of detention exceeded three days In nine stations there was no prisoner kept in custody during the year in such cases As regards graver crimes we are told that 18 cases of murder were reported during the year, and including two cases pending detection at the beginning of the year, there were 20 cases for disposal against 25 in 1890—91, and 37 in the year before that This decline of murder speaks well for the people. We are told that four of these cases are referred as false The remaining 16 were laid before the magistracy, and inclusive of three cases pending trial at the commencement of the year there were 19 to be dealt with by the Courts.

With regard to the revenue of the State we are told that during the year it amounted to Rs. 84,11,576 or rupees 1,02,748 more than the previous year and Rs 3 68,578 more than the estimated receipts This is very satisfactory We are

not told what the expenditure was, but there was an increase in this respect during the year under review Several establishments received higher pay, and thus the expenditure was increased by Rs 44 094 above the expenditure of the preceding year The net land revenue for the year, we are told, amounted to Rs 19 61,930 against Rs 15,83,032, or Rs. 78,908 in excess The number of revenue cases filed and disposed of in the year was 41,307 The total number of cases on the year's file was 96,469 against 93,269, or 3,200 more than in the year before The cases disposed of were 55,162 against 42,988 or 57 per cent of the total number filed against 47 per cent of the year before We are told that there were 84 appeal cases filed during the year, which together with the twelve cases pending at the end of the previous year, made a total of 96 cases for decision Of these 83 were settled In 26 cases the decisions of the subordinate officers were confirmed, in forty amended and in seventeen reversed Thirteen cases were pending disposal at the end of the year

As regards education we are told that during the year under report there were throughout the State 2359 schools of all denominations with 1,03,193 pupils under instruction as compared with 2418 schools, with 1,04 616 pupils in 1890—91 There was thus a decline of 59 schools and 1123 pupils This falling off was entirely in the private vernacular schools Most of these are petty pial schools which have but an ephemeral existence The reduction of fees in the lower classes of the Government or Vernacular Village Schools has doubtless brought in an accession to the strength of those schools from the private schools The falling off in the number of pupils in the private schools was 2740 of which 1426 represent the accession to the strength of the Government schools The general prevalence of some disease may also have contributed to the decline in the private schools, which are mostly attended by very small children Taking all the schools together English and Vernacular, 266 were Government institutions with 21,285 pupils, 1,262 aided with 52,767 pupils and 831 private schools with 29,142 pupils There were thus in the year 3 additional Government and 28 aided schools, while the number of private institutions fell off by 90 Of the English and Anglo-Vernacular schools 2,400 were Government institutions and 11 aided, and of purely Vernacular schools, 242 were Government and 1249 aided There was no addition to the number of English Government schools, while 4 schools received Government aid during the year, and were brought under the supervision of the Department In the Vernacular branch 3 additional Government schools were opened and 24 new schools received grants-in-aid Of the 831 private schools 57 were English 774 Vernacular Of the English schools 26 were under Mission management and 31 were owned by native proprietors Of the Vernacular schools 101 were worked by mission agencies and 673 were indigenous The number of private mission schools remained the same as in the previous year The proportion of pupils under instruction to the total population of the state was 4 05 as against 4 09 in the year before The proportion of boys to the total number under instruction was 79 4 against 80 8 in 1890—91 and that of girls 20 6 against 19 2 in the previous year The number of girls in schools is increasing year by year In 1890 it was 16,704 in 1891 it rose to 20,063 and in the year under report the number was 1247 more Female education is thus making steady progress in the State It is very remarkable that the largest number of children attending schools in Travancore belong to the Christian community During the year Christians form 31 8 per cent of the total number learning in these schools while the number of Brahmans was only 4 2. The state of education is in a prosperous condition, and the report shows that good work was done during the year under review.

ROADS AND DRAINS IN THE CITY.

We have more than once had to draw attention to the roads in the City, and yet the Municipality does not care to improve them They are in a worse condition than they have been for a long time past, and as there is water now to be had they should be taken in hand at once It is true that a good deal of money will have to be spent on them as they have been allowed to fall into such a bad state that they will require a thorough renovating Had they been taken in hand earlier the work would not have been so great, now it is very great and the money required is not a small sum. But the longer the work is delayed the greater will be the task to put the roads in order, and so we recommend the Municipality to commence without the least delay If money cannot be found it should be borrowed, or the Government should be called on to give a helping hand When the heavy rains come down some of the roads will be almost impassable, if not quite so A path will have to be made for the people to walk something like a road made in the jungle among a lot of bushes and grass carriages will have to move at the slowest pace if at all, and the whole place will be turned into a slough of despond" But during the dry weather a drive through the town is not a pleasant operation The jolting is fearful There are holes everywhere, and the springs of carriages, besides the tempers and the bones of those who ride in the conveyances that traverse the streets are sorely tried The passengers have to jump from one point to another like as if they had to jump from the top of one mountain to another, and the motion is enough to dislocate the joints of the strongest man It is just possible that the Municipality will have to pay heavy damages some day on account of the injury done to some body, and the money to be paid may be as large as that required to repair a good portion of road The rate payers should insist on a change being brought about, for they suffer in a double sense They suffer in pocket and they suffer in discomfort They have to pay for this discomfort which is rather hard We have also drawn attention to the drains more than once They require to be levelled, and kept in better order than they are at present. The sewage stands in them in many places, and this cannot improve the sanitary condition of the town, far from it Perhaps it is more important to attend to the drains than to the roads, for though the latter may be painful, the drains are dangerous to the health of the place Surely the Municipal Commissioners ought to be alive to the danger and press upon the executive to do something to remedy it Should an outbreak of sickness occur, the drains might then be attended to, when it was too late

Occasional Notes

The mango has been naturalized in South Queensland, and, according to a Queensland paper, the crop is now ripe, and there is a good harvest. The fruit is said to be very large and of excellent flavour.

The popular idea in Italy is that Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim, who accompanied the Queen on her visit to Florence, is a captive Indian Prince, who is taken about by Her Majesty as the outward and visible sign of her supremacy in the East

It is stated that at Bangkok every preparation has been made for the defence of the port in the event of hostilities with France breaking out. Among other precautions that have been taken a hulk has been towed down to the bar and is held in readiness to be sunk at a moment's notice with the object of blocking the river and so preventing the entry of vessels of war.

News has been received in Shanghai from Peking stating that Sir Robert Hart's Memorial to the Tsung-li Yamen for the establishment of a Government Post Office for the transmission of letters and parcels throughout the Chinese Empire and Western countries has received the sanction of the Throne, but that no Edict will be issued at present until all the arrangements for the working of this important and much desired Department shall have been perfected

The recommendations for nomination, under the new Councils Act, have been made as follows in the Bengal Presidency —Calcutta Corporation, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Calcutta University, Mr W C Bonnerjee, Presidency Division Municipalities, Mr Lal Mohun Ghose, Rajshaye Division Municipalities, Mr A Chowdhury, Patna Division District Boards, the Maharajah of Darbhunga, Chittagong Division District Boards Mr Moulvi Sharaful Islam, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr Patrick Playfair

General Dodds, just before embarking for France, received a letter from Behanzin offering his submission on condition of his *status* and place of residence being settled The General was instructed to reply that Behanzin might reside in Senegal or elsewhere, but not in Dahomey Behanzin's rejoinder, telegraphed to Paris, was that his religion and his former Royal rank precluded him from quitting Dahomey, and that he would wish to have a Counsel or Attorney He will now be offered a safe conduct and invited to negotiate at Kotonou or Whydah

The Soldier comments thus warmly on the figures lately published about the strength of the 1st Class Army Reserve — "The whole Reserve is a monstrous sham —a hollow fiction—and the figures quoted are worth absolutely nothing unless it be to impudently bolster up against unfavourable statements which are continually being made for the sole purpose it would seem of gulling the British public The Reserve is on a par with our recruiting, flagrantly and dangerously unsatisfactory, but the official returns are, by some occult process known only to the compilers thereof, always *couleur de rose*"

News from Kabul shows that all the European employees at first combined to ask for double pay or leave to go, but the Amir appears to have separated three of them, namely Middleton, Clemence and Edwards from the others, and these have remained Correspondence shows that the Englishmen adopted a very independent tone in addressing the Amir, who on the other hand, refused to treat with them, alleging that they were servants of Messrs Walsh, Jorett and Co through whom all correspondence should pass The Englishmen, nevertheless, gained their end in being allowed to go.

Mr Longley Taylor, writing from Port Said, sends some particulars of his remarkable journey, in company with Mr Guy Boothby, to whom he acted as private secretary, across the continent of Australia It was on the 2nd March, 1892, that these two gentlemen set out, unaccompanied, from Normanton, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, to attempt to reach Adelaide, which port lies almost due south of their point of departure The expedition occupied thirteen months of continuous travel, in which time a distance of nearly 4,000 miles was covered, most of it during a period of great drought For some hundreds of miles the route was that of the ill fated exploration of Burke and Wills who perished on the Coast of Cooper's Creek

A "steam man" is the latest American novelty The inventor, Professor George Moore, of Scotch English, Irish, and Dutch extraction, according to our American authority, made a similar apparatus with partial success a number of years ago, but his present venture is huge and intended to draw a waggon The figure, 6ft high, is encased in metal, and looks like a knight in medieval armour, with helmet and visor, smoking a cigar The cigar, however, is an escape pipe, and the plumes on the helmet veil the top of the chimney The furnace and boiler are contained inside the trunk, and the moving mechanism in the rest of the body The man walks briskly at a pace of four or five miles an hour

Chicago people are credited with the intention of erecting in a leading thoroughfare of their city "a tall building, in which there shall not be a stone, brick, or piece of timber" The promoters of the plan simply project the construction of a tenement of an alloy of 90 per cent of aluminum and 10 per cent of copper, fastened in the form of sheets over a wall of steel framed fireproof material There will of course, be glass windows, and as the various substances is to be used to a greater extent than is customary in large buildings it is expected that the structure, which is to cost $700 000 will form an imposing spectacle especially when the sun shines on the glass frames 22 feet wide, and the bright aluminum plates

A rumour is gaining ground that there will be a dispute soon between Sringeri Mutam and Kumbhakonam Mutam about some important office The Famous Adi Sri Sankaracharya is said to have prepared a form of "Dhatvanam, the organ meant will "Sri Sankaram mutt and made "Prathishta" with holy rites to form Akilandeswari at Jambukeswaram and owing to this "Mantrapanthishta" Sanctity of the Goddess is thus up to date We did not hear of the renewal of the same Prathishta on the time of the late Sankaracharya of Kumbhakonam when his holiness renewed the same Prathishta in spite of the objections of Sringeri Mutam We hear that some important men who were minors of the 1st Sankaracharya, defied the objections of Sringeri and decree was also passed in favor of Kumbhakonam Mutam Now we hear that Sringeri Sankaracharya has come to Jambukeswaram and is arranging to prepare a new Thanakam with Sri Chakram in it and to make a new prathishta and that Kumbhakonam Mutam objects to it and that both sides are prepared to go to law

The Indian Mirror says—There is one fact about these elections, the importance and significance of which we would like to impress both upon our countrymen and upon our rulers, specially the latter It has been pertinently that the Congress is only an irresponsible organisation with self elected leaders, who represented nobody in particular But out of the six elections we have so recently witnessed, the five successful candidates are prominent Congressmen, and the sixth has not, so far as we are aware shown any unfriendliness to the Congress Babu Surendra Nath Banerji is one of the Secretaries of the Standing Congress Committee of Calcutta Mr W C Bonnerji has been twice President of the Congress Mr Lal Mohun Ghose is one of the principal supporters of the national movement Mr A C Mazumdar is Secretary to the Rajshahye Congress Committee The Maharajah of Dighapatia is a liberal Congressman The presence of so many of the friends of the Congress in the reformed Council is a fact on which our rulers should ponder and try to realise its significance.

Local and Provincial.

Stanley's Opera Company—This company is now in the place and is performing to well filled houses

The Maharajah—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore arrived in the capital on the 24th of this month

The Nawab of Janjira—This nobleman arrived in Bangalore on Friday morning from Madras and is staying in a bungalow near the telegraph office in Museum Road.

The First Prince—In honour of the birthday of the First Prince of Mysore all the public courts and offices belonging to the Government were closed on that day.

The Birthday Parade—Wednesday last being the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen Empress all the troops in the garrison were paraded in the morning. Everything went off satisfactorily

A Good Order.—The President of the City Municipality has placed notices at the Police Station prohibiting the driving of Jotkas at a rate faster than three miles per hour within the limits of the City

Mr Lonsdale, who has been to Simla in connection with the concessions made to Mr Kirby for the construction of a railway from Mangalore to Arsikere and down to Erodu, has now left that station and is on his way home He has, we learn, concluded his business satisfactorily

Water to Kukkerhalli.—We learn from Mysore Papers that the survey work is now all complete in connection with the Alitatte channel We understand that the channel will be brought up to Hunkal, a place 30ft above the level of Kukkerhalli, and the water there allowed to run into the tank bed

A Fish Story.—An eye witness gives to the Mysore Herald the following wonderful fish story —"Last week in a village near Bommanahalli wishing to be by a cobra, in about eight or ten minutes time pursuing fell down stunless By that time some of the inhabitants who were in different directions to fetch assistance returned to the house and found the cobra lying with his own head in the kitchen

No 19657—G F 86 92 —Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr R B Pinnar, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Kolar District, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class

The 19th May 1893 —No 19663—G F 86 92 Under Article 173 of the Mysore Service Regulations, P Venkatasubbiah, Amildar of the Chikballapur Taluk has been granted casual leave of his office for 15 days from the 16th May 1893 or from such other date as he might have from period to avail himself of the same

No 19565—G 4794 —Mr Abdul Aziz Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police handed over, and Mr J W Knight, Superintendent of Police, received charge of the Tumkur District Police Office on the afternoon of the 9th May 1893.

The 20th May 1893 —No 19599—G F 86 92 —Under Article 183 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr M B Pavri, Municipal Executive Engineer of Bangalore, was granted one month's privilege leave from the 13th February to 12th March 1893 (30th days inclusive)

No 19607—G 4893 —Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Krishna Murthy Rao, Amildar of the Kundapur Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 19710—G 4927—V N Gopala Rao, Amildar of the Malur Taluk, has been granted privilege leave for 7 days, in extension of the 15 days' privilege leave sanctioned in No the order No 14491—G 4101, dated 2nd March 1893

No 19510—G F 86 92—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr R B Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, was granted casual leave of absence for ten days from 1st May 1893

Extracts

THE END OF THE WORLD

A French Astronomer predicts that the planet on which we live is doomed to perish in about twenty or thirty million years hence, in which space of time the Sun will become extinct. "Even if you suppose," says the authority, "the duration of the Sun to be prolonged for forty million years, it is still incontestable that the radiation from the Sun cools it, and that the temperature of all bodies tends to an equilibrium The day will come when the Sun will be extinct Then the Earth and all the other planets of our system will cease to be the abode of life They will be erased from the Great Book and will resolve, black cemeteries, around an extinguished Sun Will these planets continue to exist even then? Yes, probably, in the case of Jupiter, and perhaps Saturn No, beyond a doubt, for the small bodies such as the Earth, Venus, Mars Mercury, and the Moon Already the Moon appears to have precipitated towards the final destiny Mars is much further advanced than the Earth towards the same destiny Venus, younger than us will doubtless survive us These little worlds lose their elements of vitality much faster than the Sun loses its heat From century to century, from year to year, from day to day, from hour to hour, the surface of the Earth is transformed. On the one hand, the continents are crumbling away and becoming covered by the sea which insensibly and by very slow degrees tends to invade and submerge the entire Globe, on the other hand, the amount of water on the surface of the Globe is diminishing A careful and reasonable calculation shows that by the action of erosion alone all the land on our planet will be covered by Water in ten millions of years" This seems a very black prospect, indeed, but, as in the days of Noe, we are pretty well used to this kind of extermination by this time At all events the end of all things, it is clear, is not to be in our day and generation Forty millions of years make a *good long stretch to look forward to in all* conscience.—P P

THE DEFACEMENT OF STAMPS

The following memorandum is issued by the Director General of the Post Office of India —For many years past the public in this country have been allowed to deface postage labels on letters or other articles before they are posted, by marking them with a pen or writing upon them, and at one time this practice may be said to have been encouraged by the Post Office This has led, by a natural extension, to the use of rubber stamps by certain sections of the public for the same purpose, and in some cases to the printing of names or initial letters upon postage labels The former practice has been hitherto recognised by the Post Office, but the use of printing has always been discountenanced whenever a reference on the subject has been made to the Director General, as tending to render it more difficult for postal officials to maintain a proper check against the employment of previously used labels for paying postage This use of rubber stamps has largely increased of late, and the practical results of the action on the part of the public in defacing postage labels has been made the subject of a special enquiry Hundreds of covers with the postage labels defaced by means of rubber stamps have been collected from all parts of the country, and an examination of those covers and the reports on the case have shown conclusively that the present practice of using rubber stamps constitutes a very serious interference with the work of the Post Office These stamps are of various kinds, but in the great majority of cases they consist of a circular or oval border with the name of a firm running round it, and the place of business or other information, extending at times to a number of closely packed words, occupying the centre, while occasionally the date, or a coat of arms or other design (in one instance a railway engine) is added. The ink most commonly in vogue is of a violet colour, but red and black ink are also used, the last named colour being open to special objections The impressions, as a general rule, are heavy, they have a tendency to become smudged as *they fall across the damp postage labels, and* they occupy so much of the surface of these labels that the process of examining the latter with a view to see whether they have been previously used is seriously retarded, especially at night time, and in many instances rendered quite impossible. The effect of this has been to induce neglect of an important check against frauds on postal revenue, within the last year several cases have been discovered in which the fraudulent employment of previously used postage labels has been attempted under cover of the impressions of rubber stamps, and there is reason to believe that other cases of a similar kind have escaped notice It has also to be said that postal enquiries are frequently defeated because post marks are found to be absolutely undecipherable owing to the existence of these rubber stamp impressions It seems quite clear, therefore, that the use of rubber stamps for the purpose of defacing postage labels cannot be allowed to continue The further question has then to be considered whether the practice of marking postage labels with a pen or of writing upon them may still remain in force The mere strokes of a pen across a postage label or the writing of a date in figures may not constitute any real interference with the check to be exercised by postal officials; but if marking or writing is to be permitted at all, it is a matter of practical difficulty to fix any limits as to the extent to which it may be carried, especially when it is remembered that the Post Office is used by every class of the community The late enquiry has shown that in some number of cases marking with a pen *extends to the covering of the whole surface* of a postage labels with a checker-work in ink, that the words "stamped" and "paid" can be written, (in one instance the latter word had been written three times over on the same stamp) so as to almost obliterate a postage label, and that initials and dates can grow, especially in the case of Native of the country, into long entries The marking of postage labels is, of course, no complete protection against their removal, as a marked label can be used on another letter with impunity so far as the Post Office is concerned, but it is probable that it operates to some extent as a check against petty thefts by servants and others, as when labels have once been marked they will not command, it may be thought, so ready a sale as unmarked ones, at any rate among *honest people, though we have had experience* of their being publicly sold

One other matter should perhaps be referred to The adhesive property of the gum on postage labels of certain denominations received from England a few years back was undoubtedly defective, though it is hoped that this is now becoming a thing of the past, and there seems to be a belief abroad that *making a mark across postage labels after they* have been affixed to a cover may prevent the person addressed from being charged with double postage should the labels become detached No doubt in cases in which it could be clearly shown that the postage labels had come off in transit after a letter or other article had been accepted as prepaid at the office of posting, the charge for postage due would not be made or would be refunded on a representation of the facts But the proof to be looked to would not be the marks made by the sender, but by the obliterator at the office where the article was posted Experience, however, has shown that even in the past these cases have been exceedingly few, and it is believed that this point is not of any real importance in deciding the present question In the interests of the Post Office it is desirable that the system of marking labels should be altogether given up The universal rule in other countries appears to be, not to recognise in payment of postage any postage label that has been marked in any way before the letter or other article to which it may be affixed was posted, and the difficulty of finding any safe ground short of this position has already been dwelt upon If the system should be given up, it will be possible to introduce the principle of a unified stamp, with its undoubted advantages both to Government and the public, for revenue purposes as well as postal purposes. The matter, however, requires the fullest consideration The Post Office in India has always endeavoured to adapt its rules so far as this can fairly be done, to the special conditions of this country, and the views of the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies should be obtained on the subject, so that every argument as to the public convenience in the matter shall receive full attention If marking by the public should be prohibited, perforation would be allowed as in the case of the rules of the United Kingdom and other countries It should be added that if it should be decided to put a stop to the practice of marking postage labels as well as to the use of rubber stamps for defacing them, the fullest publicity will be given to the orders to be issued and a reasonable period allowed before they are brought into force so that inconvenience may as far as possible be prevented It will also be provided that the orders should be enforced at first with great discretion

THE INVASION OF INDIA BY RUSSIA.

Captain G J Younghusband's article under the above heading in the *Nineteenth Century* purports to be a Memorandum written by a Russian Officer for the information of his own Government The author has adopted this expedient as affording scope for a freer treatment than could otherwise be obtained of the great strategic problem which will some day have to be solved by England and Russia He is assumed to have had access to such information as is in the possession of the War Minister of St Petersburg, besides having read such English books as bear on the subject. The opening possibilities of the campaign are weighed in elaborate detail, and the position reached after an exhaustive survey is briefly this —

"At the end of the first brief epoch of the great campaign —Russians: (1) 9,180 men at Herat on twenty second day; (2) 9,500 at Balkh on twenty-fifth day; (3) 10,000 at

Kandahar on fifty-second day Reserves to the number of 72,000 moving up to Merve and Charjui, at the rate of about 2,160 per diem, would take from fifty eight to sixty days to reach their destinations English . 28,900 men at Kandahar on seventeenth day . 6,200 at Chaman on twent-eighth day ; 7,200 at Quetta on thirty second day , 10,000 at Ghazni on twenty second day , 10,000 at Jelalabad on twelth day , local levies at Chitral under British Officers (say, 1,000) Reserves . 10,000 at Rawal Pindi, 33,000 at Lahore"

The writer continues :—

"We Russians being the invaders, I will describe our next steps It has been apparent for some years that the English have been expecting our main attack from the direction of Herat, this being the only country suitable for the manœuvring of large bodies of troops on a broad front. They have in consequence constructed an entrenched position near Quetta, which is stated to be impregnable They have extended the railway from Sibi to Chaman, and at its head lies the material for the extension to Kandahar A position on the Helmand has been selected, and the sites of works with their profile decided upon Schemes for the fortification of Kandahar are ready prepared, and can be immediately put into execution Moreover, Anglo Persian co operation from Seistan is a possibility not to be ignored. Those things being so, is it wise of us to put our head, so to speak, into the lion's mouth? I am one of those who incline to think not, but rather is it advocated that we should demonstrate only on this side, using for the purpose Turcoman cavalry, Cossacks, and a few infantry, hoping through their agency to [illegible] all further on the English imagination the near approach of a formidable army. The effect of this would be to hold fast the bulk of the English Army whilst our real strength was thrown on another and safer side General Kouropatkin proposes using 10,000 cavalry, of whom 8,000 would be Turcomans, on this side, but at present we have only about 300 Turcoman families, and I do not know where 7,700 would come from at a moment's notice Anyway, an undisciplined body of such magnitude would probably be of more harm than good to us. However, the principle is good, for without doubt this is the side on which to use cavalry extensively ; and no doubt the English will have the majority of their cavalry there. In this contingency I would propose a series of cavalry duels, which may, if we are worsted, end at Herat, or if victorious, more fortunately on the Helmand, according to the ability and leadership shown by either side, But all this, as far as we are concerned, will be merely to cause delay and uncertainty ; we shall protect matters as much as possible with a view to disguising our real intentions to the last moment.

"But our first serious advance should, I think, be on Kabul. Pros, the English can even from their present frontier reach Kabul long before we can , for from Balkh to Kabul is 330 miles, with the passage of the Hindu Kush intervening while Peshawar is only 180 miles from Kabul and a good road connects the two. From a still more advanced station, such as Jellalabad or Gandamak, the distance is diminished by more than half. We may expect therefore, to find Kabul strongly held and supported, both directly from Peshawar and indirectly from the direction of Ghazni And now I would propose to justify the presence of what may have seemed a preponderating force directed through Badakshan on Chitral I am aware that Chitral is a poor country and little able to support 10,000 troops, and know too that the country is difficult, and at present impassable for cavalry and guns. But against every disadvantage I would urge the commanding strategic position of Chitral Though Chitral may be poor, Badakshan is rich in supplies The Dorah Pass, defended by local levies even under British officers, could not long withstand our assaults. The Anglo-Chitral force, once defeated, has no direct line of retreat on India, owing to the curious line of policy which allows petty border tribes to pose as independent principalities ; and the roads to Jelalabad and Peshawar lie open to a Russian advance. Chitral itself I would turn into an advanced base stored with supplies drawn from Badakshan , and from this point the roads towards Jellalabad down the Kunar Valley and towards Peshawar by the Lahori Pass and Dir would be made rapidly passable for guns. At the same time political agents would rally the tribes to our standards. Am I too sanguine in calculating that such a dominant position would go far towards compelling the evacuation of forward positions on the Kabul line by the English ? The blow would be unexpected, for though ready at other points *our opponents are not at present ready here* It would be safe, for in case of reverse we cover our line of retreat on Badakshan and the Oxus

"With a force of from 40,000 to 50,000 facing them at Kabul, 10,000 threatening their rear from Chitral, and no Russian movement developing on the Helmand, where the bulk of their defensive forces were first concentrated we may expect a movement of the English from left to right, probably taking the form of a strong reinforcement of the Ghazni column for offensive operations ; whilst Jellalabad and Peshawar are entrenched and garrisoned to check an advance from Chitral I consider that this would be a not unfavourable moment for opening up negotiations for peace on the basis that Russia should hold Herat, Balkh, and Faizabad, whilst England held Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul, and Chittral—the partition of Afghanistan, in fact, with the line of the Hindu Kush as a frontier I need hardly say that it is not contemplated to make the peace an enduring one, but merely an interval for rest and recuperation With the enlightened assistance of some great English statesman, I have little doubt but that a peace on these terms will be eagerly accepted With Kabul in Russian hands the English will probably content themselves by holding the passes from the Jagdalluk Pass to about Gandamak ; whilst the Ghazni column is again strongly reinforced, and possibly an attempt to retake Kabul by a combined advance may be made"

Having glanced at the possible openings for English reprisals in other parts which would directly affect the campaign, and especially in the direction of Persia, our pseudo Russian continues —

"Supposing the English were successful in their enterprises, the evacuation of Kabul by the Russians might be the result, and a temporary peace, based on the policy of the division of Afghanistan, might be concluded. If, however, the English were unsuccessful, then, holding as we should at Kabul interior as against exterior lines, we might alternately throw our whole weight in turn first on the Ghazni column and then on the Khyber column, the latter already threatened from Chitral, and drive them both back on to Indian soil As the English strategist puts it, 'we have here bodies widely apart, isolated by the first advance of the enemy, each with its own narrow pass to retire into, entering which it continues to be isolated from the others for weeks' Now will have arrived a favourable time for a serious advance on Kandahar, and for this purpose the Herat column, augmented from the Caucasus to at least 40 000 men, would advance on the Helmand whilst a combined movement might be made from the Kabul side, a continuing force being placed before the mouth of the Tochi Pass, opposite Ghazni Before I attempting a pitched battle in the neighbourhood of Kandahar this might not be an inconvenient moment for again throwing out offers of peace, but of course on more advanced lines—Kabul, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Jellalabad to go to Russia, and the line of the Suleiman and Himalayan Mountains to be the British frontier. It may seem that I show too much desire for peace, at too frequent intervals ; but the truth is that the carrying out of such an immense campaign at such great distances from our base will try the Empire to its foundation, and respites of longer or shorter duration are imperative to recuperate our powers and consolidate each step of our advance. No nation has ever been hindered from going to war for want of money, but often the lack of the sinews of war in specie has brought it to an end prematurely Now, it depends entirely upon which political party holds the reins of power in England at any period whether our proposals accepted or not One party would take for England the safer line by fighting to the bitter end—a course of action entirely convenient with the national characteristics , for those islanders invariably show that dogged resistance and tenacity in defeat which eventually reaps its reward in victory The gigantic struggle which England, aided and unaided, maintained for twenty years against the colossal military strength of France at the beginning of this century is a fitting example of her powers. The other party, on the other hand, would, at the first opportunity, conclude a peace which would to the provincial salvation of Russia by giving her a more advanced frontier, time to breathe, and time to stir up discontent in Hindustan. Be sure that this would be an easy task in face of the lowered prestige of the English in the eyes of their vassals. Neither through affection, nor by policy, but by the sword, do the English maintain their hold on India."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER'S EXPOSURE OF THEOSOPHY.

The Theosophists who have taken their one from the late Mme Blavatsky will not be grateful to Professor Max Muller for his article on Esoteric Buddhism in the May number of the "Nineteenth Century." Mme Blavatsky's pretensions are ruthlessly exposed in the article

"To her followers," says the writer, "Madame Blavatsky is a kind of inspired prophetess To me it seems that she began life as an enthusiast, though not without a premature acquaintance with the darker sides of life, nor without a feminine weakness for notoriety. After a time, however, she ceased to be truthful both to herself and to others But although her work took a wrong direction, I do not wish to deny that here and there she caught a glimpse of those wonderful philosophical intuitions which are treasured up in the sacred books of the East Unfortunately she had fallen an easy prey to some persons whom she consulted, whoever they were, whether Mahatmas from Tibet or Pandit in Benares in Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras No one can study Buddhism unless he learns Sanskrit and Pali, so as to be able to read the canonical books and at all events to spell the names correctly Madame Blavatsky would do neither, though she was quite clever enough, if she had chosen, to have learnt Sanskrit or Pali. But even her informants must have been almost entirely ignorant of these languages, or they must have practised on her credulity in a most shameless manner. Whether she herself suspected this or not, she certainly showed great shrewdness in withdrawing herself and her description of Esoteric Buddhism from all possible control and contradiction. Her Buddhism, she declared, was not the Buddhism which ordinary scholars might study in the canonical books, here was *Esoteric Buddhism.*

"With such precaution Madame Blavatsky's Esoteric Buddhism was safe against all cavil and all criticism As no one could control the statements of Clairvoyants as to a race of people who used their ears as sheets to sleep in, no one could control the statements of the Mahatmas from Tibet as to a Buddhism for Madame Blavatsky to dream in I do not say that no Mahatmas exist in India or in Tibet. I simply say that modern India is the worst country for studying Buddhism India is no doubt, the birthplace of Buddhism and of Buddhism But Buddhism, as a popular religion has vanished from India, so that the religious census of the country knows hardly of any Buddhists, except in Ceylon and in some districts bordering on Tibet or Burmah. As no Buddhist teachers could be found in Bombay or Calcutta, some imaginary beings had to be created by Madame Blavatsky and located safely in Tibet, as yet the most inaccessible country in the world Mme Blavatskys' powers of creation were very great, whether she wished to have intercourse with Mahatmas, astral bodies, or ghosts of any kind Here is a list of the ghosts for whose real existence she vouches :" pers, devs, djins, sylvans, satyrs, fauns, elves, dwarfs, trolls, gnomes, nisses kobolds, brownies necks, stromkarls, undines, nixies, salamanders, goblins, banshees, kelpies, pixies, moss people, good people, good neighbours, wild woman, man of peace, white ladies, and many more. Shall we then conclude, she asks, that all who have seen these creatures were hallucinated ? It is difficult to answer such a question without seeming rude I should certainly say they were hallucinated and that they were using words of which they knew neither the meaning nor, what is even better, the etymology. When we come to examine what these representatives of primeval wisdom, the Mahatmas of Tibet and of the sacred Ganges, are supposed to have taught her, we had no mysteries, nothing very old, but simply a medley of well known, though generally misunderstood, Brahmanic or Buddhistic doctrines There is nothing that cannot be traced back to generally accessible Brahmanic or Buddhistic sources only everything is muddled or misunderstood. If I were asked what Madame Blavatsky's Esoteric Buddhism really is, I should say it was Buddhism misunderstood, distorted, caricatured There is nothing in it beyond what was known already, chiefly from books that are now antiquated If people wish to be deceived, there are always those who are ready to deceive them. This, I think, is the most charitable interpretation which we can put on the beginnings of that extraordinary movement which is known by the name of Esoteric Buddhism, nay which, on account of the similarities which exist between Buddhism and Christianity, claims in some places the name of Christian Buddhism."

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER AND THEOSOPHY.

I

SIR,—If our Theosophical movement could have been checked by invective and calumny it would have been dead years ago Prof. Max Muller is only repeating in his *Nineteenth Century* article the mistaken policy which defeated the malevolent plans of Madame Blavatsky's Indian and other calumniators : he is unjust. He neither does justice to her character, her public actions, nor her literary productions. His spiteful attack upon her when she is no longer alive to defend herself, will, like the previous attacks of the Madras Missionaries, the Society for Psychical research, the Bishops, Clergy, journalists, men of sciences, etc, of various countries, utterly fail to debase her or lessen the affectionate regard of her friends because its malicious and bitter prejudices are too transparent As for the Theosophical Society, it becomes stronger after every similar assault Professor Max Muller is a very great scholar, who has placed our age under a heavy debt for his achievements in oriental Scholarship, but he is not an angel with respect to his rivals or adversaries I have the honour to possess his acquaintance and—to judge from his letters—his regard also , we are in correspondence and he has just sent me his "Theosophy or Psychological Religion," just out. I speak of him, then, from personal knowledge when I say that this master scholar, this renowned orientalist, this world famed author suffers from the infirmities common to us humbler mortals, and in speaking of those with whom he disagrees, uses very strong language. I have also been fortunate enough to meet with Professor Whitney, Doctor Farmer, and other orientalists, and have heard them express *their* opinions of Prof. Max Muller in terms as uncomplimentary as his about them and about the late Madame Blavatsky. Now, since the mutual invectives of these scholars, under the spur of angry passions does not prevent our estimating their literary capacity as it deserves, so, although in times as bitter and malevolent things should be said about "H P B" and the Theosophical Society as have been, no harm will be done to her memory or to its whole our critics use the clumsy weapons of misstatement, suppression of the truth, and utterance of calumny without foundation. Let the future decide

H S OLCOTT, P. T S.

II.

SIR,—Most of your readers must have noticed a paragraph published in your issue of the 15th Instant, wherein Professor Max Muller's view of Theosophy was mentioned For those who are on side the pale of the Theosophical Society, the views expressed might appear as antagonistic to those generally adopted by the friends and sympathisers of the movement. In order to clear certain misapprehensions which do really exist and which I dare say that paragraph may have given rise to, in some quarters, I would impart the following definition of a Theosophist given by Madame Blavatsky in her well known article on "Practical Occultism"

"Any person of average intellectual capacities, and a leaning toward the metaphysical, of pure, unselfish life, who finds more joy in helping his neighbour than in serving help himself , one who is ever ready to sacrifice his own pleasures for the sake of other people , and who loves truth, goodness and wisdom for their own sakes, not for the benefit they may confer—is a Theosophist"

Thus your readers will kindly see that any person whether a member of the Theosophical Society or not is entitled to the name of a Theosophist, provided that he has all the qualifications mentioned in the above definition Max Muller's view of Theosophy is therefore, quite correct. It is perfectly in harmony with the teachings of Wisdom-Religion. A belief in "spirit rappings, table turnings, &c," is not needed at all for one to be a Theosophist. It should be clearly understood that though the name "Theosophy" dates from the third century of the Christian era and began with Ammonius Saccas, the founder of the Eclectic Theosophical System, yet the Wisdom—Religion which Ammonius taught in the name of Theosophy is older than his teaching or we may say is "as old as the hills" the Brahmins call it "Guptha Vidya" (Secret science), the Buddhists call it "Mahayana."

R GURU RAO

Madanapalle, 19th May 1893.

BANGALORE :—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1893. [No. 22.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	1—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(In advance)

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	1—0—0	1—8—0

[illegible] Kanarese portion alone [illegible] Karnataka Prakasika' being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or language in which their advertisements are to appear, in the absence of a definite indication to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

Letters and remittances should be addressed [illegible] Order [illegible] Letters addressed to the Editor [illegible] Stamps of half annas [illegible] discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of other value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury Sperm[illegible] Sores, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore [illegible], and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of [illegible] days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 1 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—one Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile.

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, quickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR GONORRHŒA.

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA.

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by P GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs [illegible] half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, Mount Road, Madras

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras

WANTED AT ONCE

Kanarese Compositors and a Kanarese Printer Apply with Testimonials stating Terms to the Manager, [illegible] Press, Vepery, Madras

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Paris, 27th May—An official Dispatch has been published stating that the French Column has relieved Kouangfu after a little fighting The insurgents were mostly Lessos tribesmen led by Chinese Mandarins.

Lahore, 28 May—The Khelat treasure escort arrived at Quetta safe with 45 lakhs Some camel drivers attempted to bolt with the cash boxes, but did not get away.

London, 31st May—The debate in Committee on the Home Rule Bill was resumed in the House of Commons last night, when the amendment to Clause 3 was brought forward by Viscount Wolmer for further restricting the powers of the Irish Parliament relative to questions affecting the Empire The amendment, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 259 against 238, Mr Gladstone, however admitting that the matter was worthy of profound attention.

London, 1st June—The Report of Lord Herschell's Committee was signed yesterday It is a lengthy document and the contents have not been divulged. The summary of the Report will be telegraphed to the Indian Government.

It is officially announced that the marriage between the Duke of York and Princess Victoria May of Teck will be solemnised at St. James's Palace on the 6th of July

London, 31st May—The smallness of the majority in the voting on Lord Wolmer's amendment last night was mainly due to the absence of Government supporters who had not paired

London, 31st June—Lord Rosebery has notified to Siam that Great Britain will not interfere in the dispute between France and Siam

The *Times'* correspondent writes from Uganda that Sir Gerald Portal has enlisted all Emin Pacha's Egyptian troops at Uganda for service under Government, and has appointed Captain Macdonald Resident at Kampala.

London, 2nd June—In the House of Commons, Sir E Grey, replying to a question, said the Government had heard nothing from Sir Gerald Portal since his arrival at Uganda, and that anyhow the action he had taken was only provisional

London, 2nd June—The Jury found Townsend, who threatened to shoot Mr Gladstone, to be insane, and he will, therefore, be detained in an Asylum during Her Majesty's pleasure

London, 2nd June—The Maharajah of Kapurthala yesterday visited Mr Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, and he will dine with Lord Kimberley at the Queen's Birthday dinner to morrow

London 1st June—Sir Gerald Portal's action at Uganda is regarded as a virtual assumption of the Protectorate by the British Government

Simla, 1st June—Kabul news, dated the 24th May, says that the Amir's forces have inflicted a severe defeat on the Hazaras, killing 2,500, with a slight loss on the Afghan side. Kandahar news however, dated the 19th May, flatly contradicts the Kabul news and says that the Afghans have sustained a severe loss The truth probably lies between the two, that fighting has been severe but indecisive.

London, 2nd June—There are many amendments to Clause 3 of the Home Rule Bill and the Radicals are urging that special measures be taken to curtail the debate Mr, Gladstone has agreed to insert words to prevent the Irish Parliament re-creating the Irish Constabulary and converting it into a virtual military force

We are glad to note that Dewan Bahadur S Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, Inspector General of Registration, Madras has been made a C I. E

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1893

CHEAP HONOURS.

It appears to many that in the present day too much praise is bestowed upon people who simply perform their duty. If a man does anything which is not out of the ordinary way he expects to be thanked for it, and should he not be thanked he feels aggrieved and complains of an injustice being done to him. He might not be able to give a reason why he should be praised, it might not be said that he only performed the work for which he was paid, and that he ought not to expect anything more. The feeling that he had performed his duty ought to be sufficient for him This pouring forth of praise on every occasion is to be found both in Military and Civil life. If an officer takes part in a campaign, however small, he must be thanked for the part he took in it, although he might have done nothing particular He was expected to fight, and he fought. But at the end of the campaign the whole force is thanked for their gallant deeds, and many are mentioned by name This method of thanking and praising has grown considerably of late years. In times gone by only those who really performed something beyond their fellow workers were noticed by the authorities. The rest had to be satisfied with the fact that they had performed their duty They had to be content with the dictates of a good conscience, and never wanted more In the days of the Duke of Wellington very little praise was bestowed, a long list of names was not given after a battle, and the owners of these names thanked and praised for what they had done This great warrior simply gave an account of the battle, and if an officer did anything very remarkable his name was mentioned, not otherwise. The Duke would have been horrified had he been recommended to bestow thanks and praise broad-cast as is done in the present day. But it is not in the Military service alone that the evil rests. In Civil life the same principle is at work. A man cannot perform a duty for which he is paid without expecting to receive a vote of thanks for the same, and perhaps be raised a step on the official ladder He may have performed nothing out of the way, nothing except the task assigned to him, why then should he expect to be specially marked out for commendation more than anybody else? But has it, or something else, has established a system that demands notice for any man who may be powerful enough to command it and such being the case, many think they have a right to be noticed But the system works downwards. Those in the lower ranks of the service are of opinion they are slighted if they are not noticed for something they may have done, though it may be nothing extraordinary It may be the duty assigned and nothing more. As connected with this subject we may mention that decorations are now lavished in a manner never before known. Men are decorated in the present day for next to

nothing. As regards the official world the matter can be well understood One official names another who ought to have a title given him of some sort, and, of course the compliment is returned The result is that a large number of names is brought forward to be ennobled on the first of January or the 24th of May The names are sent up from all parts of the country and are sifted at head quarters Those considered eligible receive titles of some kind, and the rest stand over, perhaps to be similarly treated at some not very distant date. Then, if there are places left a few names of outsiders are thrown in just for the sake of appearance, we suppose But these are few in number, and the official element dominates This is only to be expected in a land where officials take the lead in every respect But a good number of Native gentlemen receive titles, and it is to be feared that sometimes these may almost be said to be purchased Some of them contribute large sums of money to different institutions, their names are published, and when the proper time arrives they are ennobled It is quite right they should help a deserving cause, but there is something suspicious about the way some of the Native gentlemen go to work It appears as if they knew what would result from their liberality and so they give with an unsparing hand This competition for honours, if we may so term it, degrades the bestowal, and the honour is not worth much To be of use such honour should be given without any attempt being made to obtain it, without any asking for it, or without any payment that might in any way be construed into a bid for it We have no doubt that when the Birthday list of honours appears it will contain the names of many Native gentlemen who contributed largely to the Imperial Institute, which was opened on the 10th May The Institution may or may not turn out to be a useful institution. It is simply an experiment, nothing more, and those who have contributed to it may see little profit in return for their money It may turn out a failure, but should it turn out to be a success the gain to the Colonies would be greater than to India, although, we believe far more was contributed from this country than from any other So many honours have been bestowed that it would be well if a stop were put to the conferment of any more for a long time to come Then the bestowal would be more valued than is the case at present, men would believe they were really honoured when they received a title This cannot always be the case now, when so many titles are bestowed every year, and those who receive them cannot all deserve them More discrimination is required, more care in the conferment of honours, and then we might expect these to be more highly thought of than they are at present

TRAVELLING CHIEFS

THERE are at the present time a good number of Indian chiefs in Bangalore, where they are staying for a short time to enjoy the pleasant climate There has been a change lately and the weather is now very agreeable It is very flattering to Bangalore that such should be honoured in this way, and as these noblemen have found their way here they may repeat their visit. Every year we may have a number of these gentlemen staying among us for a longer or shorter time. These visits will be for the good of the Station, for they bring money into it and increase the trade which at times is anything but good Then again the show some of these noblemen display pleases the lower orders who stare at them incredulously The masses of India look upon any show of this kind as being remarkably good and prefer it to any other Then again these visits must be very beneficial to the chiefs themselves Their minds must be enlarged by what they see in different places, and they must be led to compare the way matters are managed in their own districts and in others. It is not many years since men of the stamp now visiting Bangalore hardly ever left their homes. They lived and died on their own estates and thought it beneath them to see anything more of the world. They were quite content with their own condition, and their flatterers led them to believe there was nobody higher in the world Education has brought about a great change with regard to these men, and now they travel about more perhaps than any other class in India In one respect this must be beneficial to the people over whom they rule They bring back from the places they stop in enlightened views, and some of these they carry into action when they return We may expect a good many reforms in the native states the outcome of what the rulers have seen during their peregrinations in India and elsewhere While the smaller chiefs are contented to travel about India those with larger means pay a visit to England and other countries Several of these chiefs are now in London and being well treated by the Government and people of England They were present at the opening of the Imperial Institute and had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty the Queen Most of them, we fancy, will take a trip across the Atlantic to see the World's Fair They will be sure to bring back with them enlarged ideas of men and manners and these, it is to be hoped, will be a means of benefiting their people on their return The chiefs may try several experiments in governing their people, and much good may accrue from their visits to other lands But as we have said before, there is danger to be apprehended in connection with these visits The chiefs may spend more money than they can well afford, they may think it in accordance with their position to lavish cash freely on almost every occasion and thus they may drain the exchequer and cause trouble to the people The expense of making a trip to England must be very great, and unless a chief has money laid up he must necessarily impoverish his state by paying expensive visits. In the next place the chiefs may like what they saw in foreign parts so well that they may think it incumbent on them to remain abroad as much as possible They will thus become absentee landlords, and anything worse than this can scarcely be conceived While, therefore, these visits are to be commended the Government ought to be very careful that they do not proceed too far, that they are not allowed to draw the attention of the chiefs from their legitimate duties, for should they do this they would prove a curse instead of a blessing

Occasional Notes

THE rumour started in Darjeeling that Sir Charles Elliot does not intend to return to India is current also in Simla

RAJA RAM SINGH, brother of the Maharaja of Kashmir, has been invested with the insignia of C B at a durbar held at Jammu

YOGI Parthasarathi Iyengar, B A, B L, has sent a voluminous essay on the Hindu Religion to the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago.

A TERRIBLE disaster is reported from Oodeypore, where the State gun powder manufactory was completely demolished by an explosion Eleven workmen were killed

MRS ANNIE BESANT will, we understand, be present at the meeting of the world's Parliament of Religions and deliver lectures on Theosophy on the 15th and 16th September

WE hear on good authority that the Buddha Gaya Temple is to be shortly purchased from its present owners by Colonel H S Olcott and Mr Dharmapala for the Mahabodhi Society and for the general use of the Buddhists all over the world.

THE House of Commons always hopes to get something from Colonel Saunderson, and the House is rarely disappointed "This is a gutta-percha Government," remarked the Colonel recently, "you can squeeze it into any shape you choose."

WHAT next! A young Bengalee lady, who passed the recent Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, has applied to the Principal of the Seebpore Engineering College, for admission into that institution as a Government student in Engineering

WE read that a numerous baby has been born in Zurich This is said to be the first time a dwarf mother has had a living child Both parents are dwarfs, most diminutive specimens of humanity Their infant is described has about as big as a small doll This is exceedingly infinite

IT is currently reported that another Punjab Prince is soon to be, if he has not already been, privately married to an Hindu lady, a connection of one of the persons living in the State The new Maharanee of Patiala is said to sign herself "Indian correspondence is "Florence, Maharanee"

MRS ANNIE BESANT will, we hear, visit India during the next cold season She first visits Colombo during the last week of December and will be present at the Adyar Theosophical Convention on the 27th December, 1893 She is expected to spend ten days in Madras and will lecture in the Victoria Public Hall

THE following is the result of the Sardars' election in Bombay —Mr Gangubai Dandar Pause, First Assistant Collector Ratnagiri, 11 votes, the Chief of Jhalawar 30 votes the Chief of Kurundwad junior, 9 votes, the Chief of Kurundwad, senior, 5 votes, total, 93 votes Mr Pause, therefore, secures the seat

AN ingenious Yankee inventor has devised a means of witnessing a race with the maximum of comfort He proposes to erect a revolving grand stand as nearly as possible in the centre of the ground During the races the stand is to be made to revolve in such a way that the horses are always directly visible in front of the occupants of the seats, who can thus witness the race from start to finish

THE *Bardwan Sanjibani* has noticed a case under the Age of Consent Act which has been just disposed of at the local Sessions Court The accused was a Mahomedan, named Poirab Sikh As there was no satisfactory evidence as to the age of the girl, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal on the charge of rape, and only found him guilty of having carnal knowledge He was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment

THE Home Board of the Southern Mahratta Railway has decided on this adoption generally over the whole system of the 2 pie per mile fare for 3rd class passengers in place of 2½ pies Hitherto the reduced fare operated only on the birth between Gadag and Hugli, Gadaksal and Kistna Parmisandal Hubli and Nanjangud It is possible, however, that the 2 pie fare on the main line between Guntakal and Castle Rock and the Poona branch will be confined to the mixed trains

A POLITICAL crisis occurred a few days ago in Bahawalpur State, when the three Syed brothers, who have long held high office in the State, were dismissed and given three days to place themselves on the other side of the Ghara river. This change appears to be popular in the State, because the three brothers are reported to have been at the bottom of the numerous Ministerial changes which have been a disgrace to Bahawalpur, and because their dismissal is expected to inaugurate an era of better government in the Nawab's territory.

AT the meeting of the Sardars for nomination to the Council special arrangements having been made to secure privacy for the lady Sardars, several of whom had assembled in the inner room for the purpose of voting. About 109 Sardars voted

MEHERBAN GANGATHAM DAMODAR PANSE who secured the highest number of votes at the meeting of the Sardars is a 1st Class Sardar and 1st Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri He was proposed by Meherban Sadashivarao Madhavrao Paranadare, 1st Class Sardar, and seconded by Meherban Trimbakrao Parandare, 1st class Sardar.

PRIVATE advices received at Calcutta by telegram from Bangkok are to the effect that fears are entertained that the French may blockade the town, in which case a rising of the Chinese is to be apprehended. The Chinese comprise half the total population of Bangkok, and are a very troublesome lot. If they got the impression that the Siamese Government is in difficulties, very serious results may follow The European residents would be in very considerable danger and the presence of a British gunboat would be warranted, and indeed necessary to protect the lives and property of British subjects

ON the 4th instant, says an English paper, the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons was illuminated —the phrase is not an hyperbole—by the presence of the Maharajah of Bhownagger. Commonplace Europeans were reduced to an appearance of shady inferiority beside His Highness's magnificent turban and gold embroidered coat Accompanying the Maharajah was a Parsee gentleman wearing the peculiar hat of his nation Below in the House sat Mr Naoroji who also at one time in his life was the friend of Maharajah and who thinks that is even nighier than the Englishman's "topper"

MR CHAMBERLAIN, in his speech at the Guildhall, on May 3, returning thanks for the House of Commons, spoke of Mr Gladstone in the following terms —

We still possess the greatest orator of our time and generation—(cheers)—and, whether we agree with him or differ from him, we all are proud of him (Cheers) We admire freshness and vigour with which, in spite of his fourscore years, he holds entranced the House of Commons, and we admire the classic eloquence of his speeches (Cheers) We still see that instinctive love of justice and fair play, that admiration for sincerity and honesty of purpose, and we have experienced within the last few weeks, that kindly and generous sympathy for young beginners who claim its attention

A ROMANTIC affair has happened in the Turkish harem A short time ago the discovery was made, quite accidentally, in Persia, that a young girl named Hanko had been serving for three and a half years under her brother's name, Ali Redschebb, in the 15th Regiment there, and had distinguished herself by specially good conduct The Sultan was informed of the unheard of case of a woman housing with men for years unveiled When he learned that the young girl had taken this daring step in order to free her brother, who was the only support of her mother, from military service, he bestowed the Chefakat Order of the Third Class on her, and has given her a life pension of five Turkish pounds a month She was, of course, sent home at once, and her brother remained free from serving.

IT is reported that the Maharajah of Bhownagger was most graciously received at Windsor and had a very interesting conversation with her Majesty. The Queen's recent studies in Hindustani, however would not have helped her in this conversation, for the Maharajah's native tongue is Gujerati. No first class reception this season will (says the *St James Gazette*) be quite complete without the presence of the Maharajah of Bhownagger On Saturday he was the guest of the Marchioness of Breadalbane at Harcourt House, Cavendish-square Lady Breadalbane's reception was also attended by the Russian and Italian Ambassadors, the Persian, Brazilian, Danish and Mexican Ministers, and a very large general company The gardens of the fine mansion were very tastefully illuminated with festoons of coloured lamps.

Local and Provincial.

The Resident—Colonel Henderson, the British Resident, accompanied by Miss Henderson, returned to Bangalore last Tuesday morning

Return of Officials—Those Mysore high officials who proceeded to the capital to take part in the birth day festivities of the 1st Prince, returned to this place last Monday

Registrar, Chief Court—Mr Ananda swamy Rao has been temporarily appointed to this post during the absence of the permanent nominee Mr R S Soobbaraya Iyer on other duty

Bangalore Municipality—It is to be hoped that the bill to amend and adjust Municipal taxation Petty contractors after performing their work complain that what is in to their hands. Surely this ought to be corrected—I M

H H the Yuvaraj of Kolhapur—Arrived in Bangalore last week and visited the Palace and other places of interest. His Highness the Raja of Kolhapur accompanied by his wife English women Miss Mackie, and Mr Dell, the Private Secretary, left Bangalore for Madras on Monday morning—I M

Munificence of H H the Nawab of Junagadh—On the occasion of the Highness's Golden Jubilee, from the Revenue Surplus, a sum of Rs for services rendered, His Highness was pleased to direct that a medal should be presented to one of the subordinate officers of the Mysore Police, who formed the escort party—R S

The Kolar Portway Concession—The reply of the Government of India to the Madras Government regarding Mr. Kirby's scheme for the proposed new railway in Madras and Mysore has been delayed by the necessity for obtaining the opinion of the Government of Bombay on a preliminary matter which is likely to be affected by the proposed line

The weather—The strong winds that came on the week ending 27th May still continue. Here, upon the wind, very pleasant and the strong wind we find a short time is not blowing now. On the morning of Tuesday we had a measure of rain, twenty a small drain came hanging gaight at the Municipal office, Civil and Military Station. We think there will be more rain before long

Heavy rain—We had rain in the way of indication we have very heavy shower of rain on Wednesday night, accompanied by the usual High wind. The gauge at the Municipal Office registered two inches and eleven cents. By this shower the Ulsoor tank has rise in the first one inch and a half, the Sheshadri tank two inches and a quarter, and the Akkithimmahally one for two and a quarter inches—I M

The Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has forwarded to the Madras Government for submission to the Mysore Government an estimate amounting to Rs 3,100 for working the Mysore Gold Fields Railway on the block system on account of the large increase of traffic that has lately taken place in carrying materials, & to the Gold Mines. Mr Moore is of opinion that the line can no longer be worked by one engine as originally proposed

House breaking and theft—On Tuesday last the 30th instant, a during theft was committed at the premises of Mr Kumarasamy Mooliar, Head Record keeper, Dewans Office, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the inmates of the house were absent at Lal Bagh, locking the doors of the house. When they returned in the evening they found to their surprise the house was broken into by some body and jewels and money valued at about 3,500 rupees were carried away

The occurrance was immediately reported to the Police who we are told are investigating the matter

Local Fund Board Meetings—In reply to an enquiry from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, as to whether the next meeting of the Local Fund Board might be held at Kadur, and soliciting a grant of Rs. 10,000 for works in the District the Government observe that Section IX of the Rules of 1871, regulating the conduct of District Fund Committee meeting empowers the President of the District Fund Committee to convene a meeting on or about the first October of each year at a place named by him There is nothing to show in the subsequent sections that as regards the other less important meetings, it was intended to alter away this position of the Deputy Commissioner Government of course expect the President to exercise this discretion consistently with the convenience of the majority of the members of the Board

City Municipal Meeting—The usual monthly meeting of the City Board was held in the hall on the 25th instant, and the minutes approved and the Local Fund Sub committee's report, the notice in the gazette to the 1st and 4th wards—Bangalore The City Fathers were duly assembled within the fair walls of Fraser Town Before business proper could be entered upon a question was taken by some of the Commissioners to meeting being held on the ground of its to be too far from the Central Suburbs, that the seven days notice required by regulations had not been made but on mention the matter dropped Thus was a long drawn discussion on this point, and after a deal of argument for and against the Proposal said be well to have the sense of the meeting as to whether business should go on or not One fifteen members present cast the casting vote, and by some motion of the President the business had been done the President stated the obstructionists think and thought he had the power to go on with the motion the sense of opinion that it was advisable to do so, and as the President announced that the spirit of the regulations had been fully carried up to, he decided that business should be proceeded with The objectors then submitted that as the action they had already taken might be stultified if they remained to take further part in the Board proceedings and as such a course was inconsistent with the position they believed to occupy the big bay of the assembly, they would prefer to leave the room and the President granted permission to retire He President having left the chair, the obstructionists were at liberty to leave the light refreshing in adjourned pleasantly in their absence, leaving the remaining to carry on the business for which they had assembled This episode is the most sad of the Board's, we believe in age, and it now remains a question whether the right gallant and Commissioners will follow up their movement in future business—I M

Mysore Gazette.

Notifications by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore

The 22nd May 1893—No 19780—a 1100—Under Section 257 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Narayandas Ars, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Mysore, is directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses in Criminal cases with his own hand in the English language

No 19770—a 452 92—Mr H Rama Rao, Superintendent of Police, Kolar District, having availed himself of the 3 months period of leave granted in Notification No 1662—4130, dated 13th April 1893 from the 7th March and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 3rd May 1893, the unexpired portion of the said leave, viz, 2 months and three days, is hereby cancelled

The 23rd May 1893—No 19808—a 311 92—Mr Bara Reddi of Kompalli in the Chintamani Taluk, is appointed as a Member of the District Fund Board of the Kolar Circle in the room of the deceased Member Mr Nanja Reddi of Gollarahalli in the Chikballapur Taluk

No 19778—a 4840—Under Article 174 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr B. Firmalacharry, District and Sessions Judge of the Nagar Division, is granted casual leave of absence for 8 days with effect from the 1st June 1893.

No 19780—a 4842—Mr S Venkatavaradaiengar, Additional Munsiff of Mysore, is granted 4 days' casual leave from the 20th May 1893

The 24th May 1893—No. 19932—4870—Mr. L Anantaswami Rao, Under-Secretary to the Dewan is appointed Registrar of the Chief Court during the absence of Mr S R Subaraya Iyer on other duty, or until further orders.—To join on expiry of his leave

2 Mr S R Subaraya Iyer, will, on the expiry of his leave continue to do duty in the Dewans office until further orders

The 25th May 1893—No 19958—a 4886—Mr K Ramanujaiengar, Officiating Assistant Commissioner delivered over, and Mr K Nagesh Rao resumed charge of the Shimoga District Treasury on the forenoon of the 16th May 1893

No 20001—a 1115—Under Section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr K Ramaswamy Iyer, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kadur, is directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language

No. 19919—a 197 92—Under Section 10 of the Municipal Regulation III of 1883, Government are pleased to appoint Mr Sundaram Iyer, as the Executive Engineer of the Mysore City Municipality

The 30th May—1893—No 20157—a 4903—Mr S. Varadaiengar Munsiff of Shimoga, is granted 25 days' privilege leave on full pay from 1st June 1893 or such other date as he may avail himself of it

2 S Sangam Rao, Sheristadar of the District and Sessions Court, Nagar Division, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Shimoga in the 4th Class, *Sub protem, during the absence of* Mr S Varadaiengar on leave, or until further orders

MUZARAYI

The 31st May 1893. No 864—Rao Bahadur A Sreenivasachariu, Muzarayi Superintendent ex Ex Officio Secretary to the Dewan, is granted casual leave of absence for seven days under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th June 1893, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same

BANGALORE CHIEF CHAT

At Ist inst a hailstorm has fallen It rained cats and dogs on Thursday night, about 2½ inches were gauged The Bangalorians *took it received two month's supply*

But what is the condition of the Pettah Roads? Well too in the exercise The Municipal Engineer has had his services placed at the disposal of the Government, so says a local paper Who, who to look after the roads? I would advise some gentlemen to drive through the Pettah for a good (?) half an hour and run in the Municipality for damages

The fifth of June is come To day all is quiet in Madras I hope the Municipal Commissioners will show to the world that they are in their right places and elect the right man

The Indian Council Bill is the outcome of the Congress agitation Mr Ananda Charlu is the Secretary of the Madras Congress Committee, but Mr Ranga Naidu is not a member Mr Ananda Charlu was also the President of the Congress held at Nagpore It is therefore just and *proper that he shall be elected*

The Memorials to the Viceroy and the Government of Madras praying them not to countenance such parties by their presence have at last taken place In the tables in the Srinivasa Mandiram Reading Room for the signatures of those who sincerely sympathise with the anti nautch girl movement of the Madras Social Reform Association About 50 signatures have already been obtained Graduates F A's, Matriculates and "persons above 18 years" are *to sign them*

That the dancing is the primary cause of the ruin of many families is a foregone conclusion, that she allures young men by her devilish tricks is a proved fact, that her dance has a pernicious influence on the minds of young men is also true It is therefore proper that her company should be avoided I shall write more about this in a future issue.

Rao Bahadur A Srinivasa Charlu, our energetic Mugrai Superintendent, will, I hear, take a week's leave and go to Srirangam to perform his grand daughter's marriage. I hope that the nautch girl will, on that occasion, be conspicuous by her absence

Paul Pry

Extracts.

CHINESE CHRONOLOGY

The story goes that in 79 A D some parties dug into the grave of H Siang, a king who died 296 B C and found a great number of bamboo tablets containing 100,000 characters. These tablets may not be genuine, but they help chronology Ten kings before H Siang in their reigns added to 827 B C gives 1122 B C The era of Chau, which was 1051 B C, was 500 years before Confucius The Chinese have a cycle of sixty, with two series consisting of *ten earthly stems and twelve heavenly branches* The Hindus had a cycle of sixty years. This possibly may have gone from the Hindus *to the Babylonians* Professor Legge holds that there was history in China as early as 2200 B C, that, Confucius had access to it. *There are no old manuscripts in China*, but there are some tablets which date as early as 900 B C Paper was not made until after the Christian era, *before that articles were printed* on bamboo or strips of wood Knotted cords formed a way of keeping records in China *about 1000 B C, according to Chinese accounts*; but there are no knotted cords at present in China These quipus were found by the *Spanish invaders* in use by the Mexicans for keeping chronological records—*Literary Digest U S A*

THE DUKE AND MR GLADSTONE

The Duke of Argyll recently visited Paisley when he was presented with the freedom of the burgh His Grace afterwards addressed a meeting of some two thousand burgesses saying that he accepted the resolution of the town council to confer the freedom of the burgh on him as a purely non political vote. It was lost, he thought, to be independent of party He held strongly to the doctrine that politics ought not to interfere with the friendships of private life or with the courtesies of public life It was forty years exactly since he was first associated with Mr Gladstone as a member of the same Government In private life, much as he differed from him at present, they were as good friends as ever His Grace told an anecdote to illustrate this. "I was going once" he said, "to call on a lady in London, and when the door was opened, and the servant announced my name, I saw the lady advancing to the door with a look of absolute consternation on her face I could not conceive what happened and thought I had entered her room at some inconvenient moment, but on looking over her shoulder I perceived Mr and Mrs. Gladstone sitting at the tea table, and she evidently thought that there would be some great explosion when we met She was greatly pleased when nothing of the kind occurred and we enjoyed a cup of tea as greatly as we had ever done in our lives"

THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

(*The Madras Standard*)

Through the courtesy of one of our correspondents, whose previous is extraordinary, we are in a position to furnish our readers with a list of Birthday honors so far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, one week in advance of all our contemporaries —

G C I E—His Highness the Rajah of Cochin (awarded for having had the courage to travel out of his dominions—a task rarely and *taken by any of his predecessors.*)

K C S I—His Highness the Raja of Indukuri (for having bagged a splendid tiger in the Travancore hills—a feat never before performed by any South Indian Prince)

K C I E—Raja of Ramnad—for having made up his mind never to attend social gatherings or entertainments where nautch girl's are present association never before arrived at by any Indian dignitary

C S I—1 Mr V P Madhava Row, Inspector General of Police, Mysore, for having, after a strong competition with the Chief Justice succeeded in becoming the Dewan, elect.

2 Professor Rangachariar Madhiar—for having successfully contested with several ingenious lawyers, that officials are eligible to be members of the Legislature Council.

2. Diwan Bahadur Seeniraam Raghava Iyengar—for having supported by facts and figures the contention of a subordinate officer in a contest between himself and his superior

C. I. E.—1 Rai Bahadur Anantha Charla or Mr. Mangesh Naidu—whoever retires first from competition in the Municipal Council

2 Mr R Varada Row—for being the chairman of a Municipality whose representative is a Deputy Collector, and whose delegate is an Assistant Collector

3. Mr Sitha Sadayya, B.A.—for the extraordinary energy displayed at the recent elections on behalf of a close relative

4. Mr Mahomed Riza Khan, Sub Collector—for the extraordinary energy displayed at the recent meeting of the Ongole Municipality

Rajah—A Sankaraiah, B.A., P.M.D., R.V.S., P.S.M.,—for having made up his mind to retire from the damp and unhealthy climate of Cocinia

HOW TO PREVENT HAILSTORMS

Colonel Baldouin, the well-known French meteorologist, announces that he has made an important discovery in connection with the formation of hailstones, and also a method of preventing the phenomena from which they arise "Since the origin of meteorology," says Colonel Baldouin, "various theories have been advanced as to the formation of hail, and even now experts are far from being unanimous in their opinions on that subject The difficulty has been to explain why, during fine weather and occasionally on the hottest days, hailstones sometimes fall in considerable quantities Another question which has never been satisfactorily settled is as to whether they are formed in the upper strata of the atmosphere or near the earth My researches have been based on Ampere's maxim that 'currents going in the same direction attract, and those going in opposite directions repel, each other.' In our atmosphere it frequently occurs that winds blowing in contrary directions are superposed, and that clouds travelling with the winds pass over each other If the temperature is at all high the lower cloud tends to rise, naturally forcing the upper one to rise also Several clouds sailing in different directions may thus be superposed, each one driving the other up higher until the upper most one attains an elevation where the cold is such that it is congealed The ice then falls by reason of its weight. Each particle of ice in falling through a lower cloud is condensed and damped Part of the water covering it evaporates and the rest forms a new layer of ice, the process being repeated as the hailstone traverses each successive cloud This fact can be demonstrated by cutting a hailstone in two, when the layers of ice, of which it is formed, can be seen by the aid of a magnifying glass Each layer of ice represents a cloud through which the hailstone has passed before reaching the earth From this theory I conclude that by suppressing one or two of the intermediary clouds the uppermost one would not be forced to such a height as to experience the cold necessary to change it into ice A cloud can be suppressed by depriving it of its electricity, thereby causing it to fall in the shape of rain To obtain this result I employ a large tailless kite carrying an electric apparatus My experiments have been most successful, and I expect very shortly to submit a full report to the Academy of Science, and subsequently to put my invention into practical use "

ANOTHER ADDITION TO THE HOME CHARGES

(The Hindu)

THE *Times of India* protests against the unfair and weak policy of the Secretary of State who saddles on India such items to the Home Charges as he can conveniently do so He recently appealed to Lord Northbrook to help him in his "unequal combat" against the Treasury and the War Office which shelves on India an undue share of the burden of the military expenditure We are unwilling to believe that in making this appeal Lord Kimberley did not give utterance to a feeling which he sincerely cherished Still, in some instances, his procedure is apparently inconsistent with a true desire to save the taxpayers of this country from such charges as are not called for by a regard for their interests An instance of this nature has recently occurred. The revenues of India have been burdened with an annual charge of £ 10,000 for the next 20 years as her contribution towards the cost of a cable in the Indian Ocean between Mauritius and Zanzibar, which will not come within fifteen hundred miles of the shores of this country. This is equivalent, as our contemporary calculates to a gross charge of over thirty lakhs of rupees being placed upon the Indian revenues. No consideration involving the commercial or military interest of India justifies this charge as we shall presently show The commercial intercourse between this country and Mauritius is not important, the imports from and the exports to that island show a substantial decrease during the past few years As a unit in the composite British Empire, India has no more interest in the cable than Canada or the Cape Colony It is purely in the Imperial interest that the Island of Mauritius has to be connected with the rest of the Empire. Our contemporary writes "The importance of Mauritius as a link in the long chain of coaling station communications with India and the Further East —Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and the Cape—is obvious The Cape route, indeed, which must be an alternative, if not the major line of communication in the next war with a European Power would be cut if Mauritius were to pass from our hands The vital importance of Mauritius was recognised in a very practical way by the Earl of Minto, when on his own initiative that resourceful Governor General conducted an expedition to the island in 1868 and took it from the French, who had used it years before as a base for giving at all events diplomatic support to Tippoo Sultan's campaign against the British. So far as the Cape route is concerned Mauritius is as important a strategic point to day as it was in Lord Minto's time, and if the Home Government have come to the conclusion that an important a strategic port and coaling station should be put in telegraphic communication with the rest of the Empire no one in India will differ from them Opinion in this country, which is just now more sensitive than it has been for many years in regard to the growing burden of the Home Charges will ask with some insistance upon what ground India is to be called upon to contribute a heavy subsidy towards the working of a telegraph cable which will be of no direct value to this country It is said in the event of a war between England and any European maritime power, Mauritius would be the rendezvous of the British fleet in the Indian Ocean " Lord Kimberley will kindly do the Indian people the favour of explaining why under these circumstances they should be burdened with thirty lakhs of rupees. They have no direct interest in the undertaking, and they have not been consulted We hope that our friends in Parliament will give this conscientious functionary an opportunity to explain the whole thing It is not that in the military partnership between the two countries, India is let off cheaply On the other hand, her weakness has been taken advantage of to reduce as much as possible the burden on the Imperial country As our contemporary points out, she has her own special share of Imperial defence to bear upon her land frontiers and upon her coasts, without being called upon to contribute more than she already does towards the cost of the Imperial navy For the trooping service she pays little short of a quarter of a million a year, towards the expenses of Her Majesty's ships employed in the Indian seas, she contributes about £38,000 a year, and "it is hard upon her," rightly observes our contemporary, "that after the heavy contributions that have been levied from her for frontier defences, she should now be asked to go in equal shares with the Home Government in paying for a telegraph cable which, if it is ever of any service to her, will be of service in precisely the same degree as, say, the defences of Sierra Leone, or of St Helena or of the Cape." India may be a country too backward to demand representation in her Government before she is taxed, but she certainly may claim a right to insist on her money being disposed of in a fair and conscientious manner.

BLAVATSKY AND MAX MULLER

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS BESANT

A suspicion possessed us that the authors of the theosophists might be somewhat wrung by Professor Max Muller's article, "Esoteric Buddhism," in the May number of the *Nineteenth Century*. At least a cursory perusal of the paper of the distinguished Oriental scholar seemed likely to produce on the lay mind an impression not altogether favourable to the late Mdme. Blavatsky and to the deceased lady's followers. Therefore our Commissioner was asked to call upon Mrs Besant, and converse with the head of English Theosophy on the subject of the attack just made upon its founder From Charing-cross to Avenue-road by bus takes three-pence in money and a little more than half an hour of time. On the left hand side of the road, looking from the Regent's Park end, are Nos 17 and 19, two commodious mansions occupied by the Theosophical Society and standing detached in their own grounds Our Commissioner went to No 17 first, and after waiting a while in a comfortable looker carpeted library, where some young Theosophists were busy at their studies, he was bidden to come over to No 19, and thither he went, walking through the pleasant garden, and was finally shown into a tastefully furnished reception room, Madame Blavatsky being photographically evident everywhere, both here and in the library While he waited he watched carefully for occult phenomena, but not the smallest raw bud was precipitated, nor did any piece of furniture become freely. And then Mrs Besant entered, quiet, self-contained, and eminently lady like, and with her our Commissioner conversed as follows —

"You have seen this article of Professor Max Muller's, Mrs Besant?" said I.—"Yes I have been reading it carefully, and have been making notes on it I am glad to have an opportunity of expressing myself publicly on the subject It is of great importance to us that it should not be allowed to pass uncloudged In the first place," went on Mrs Besant "I quite admit the useful work Max Muller has done in popularising Oriental books, and I was glad to see the way in which, in some parts of his article, he speaks of Madame Blavatsky

"By the way, said I, "he denies that there is such a thing as Esoteric Buddhism at all?" —"Well," said Mrs Besant, "it is quite certain that in his main contention he contradicts himself, that is to say, on the point that there is no esoteric in Buddhism On the first page of his article he writes—'The very idea that there are secret and sacred MSS is by this time thoroughly exploded,' and then twenty pages further on he writes —'There are still scores of the sacred and sacred books of the Northern Buddhists, of which the manuscripts are beyond our reach, or which glitter even the most patient attributes by their enormous bulk' Now our standpoint is that all these exoteric religions—Buddhism, Brahmanism, Christianity—are veils hiding a hidden esoteric truth, and that every one of them has this hidden truth as its basis"

"Professor Max Muller," said I, "states that Buddhist Karma that there was anything esoteric in it at all" —"As a matter of fact it is the bottom of all religions You have Christian mystics for example"

"Then you think, Mrs Besant," I asked, "that Madame Blavatsky knew such things of this Northern Buddhist lore, of which Professor Max Muller acknowledges his ignorance?"—"Yes," said Mrs Besant "Madame Blavatsky said that she received these secret books, that under the adepts in whose care they are, she had studied them Now, Muller puts himself in the curious position of saying that anything of Eastern Buddhism, and then of saying there is something hidden He has a perfect right to say to us, 'You have not proved your case,' but not to deny the existence of that of which he acknowledges that he knows nothing"

"Then," said I, "you are not impressed by the authoritative tone he assumes?"—"Certainly not Of course he is a great Sanscrit scholar, but he doesn't know much about Buddhism. I don't think Rhys Davies, for example, who does know a great deal about Buddhism, would commit himself to such statements as Max Muller makes."

"Then you think our professor is insufficiently informed on this special topic?"—"Exactly so You see, the greater part of the Buddhist literature that is known in Pali, of which language Max Muller apparently knows nothing, and there has been no translation from the Sanscrit of any philosophical Buddhist book Esoteric books have been translated"

"With reference to Mahatmas," said I, "I see that Professor Max Muller says he has been addressed as Mahatma"

"Quite so," said Mrs Besant, "the word is quite a common title of courtesy in India A village policeman is now sometimes addressed as Mahatma."

"The most important point in his article," continued Mrs Besant, beyond his blundering about the secret books, is his statement that Mdme. Blavatsky went in for miracles. She never went in for anything of the kind."

"I understood," I ventured timidly, "that Mdme Blavatsky precipitated flowers and received letters here, borne through the air, from across the Himalayas"—"Mdme. Blavatsky," continued Mrs. Besant, "was acquainted with certain psychological and natural laws, of which our scientific men are mostly ignorant, and by means of this knowledge of hers she produced results which looked like miracles."

"And you feel convinced," said I, "that there was no trickery in all this, Mrs. Besant? Have you seen these 'miracles' yourself? I should like to hear of something of that sort for which you could vouch from your own observation,"—"Well" said Mrs Besant, "I have constantly seen her draw things to herself. If she wanted a book or a box from the other end of the room or table, she would make it come to her of itself I have seen it often, and very frequently she would do it with ease when we played 'Patience,' of which she was fond"

"A dangerous power you are absolutely sure that there was no trickery about this?"—"No, it was through the knowledge she had gained from the adepts"

"Do you know how it was done?"—"Yes, I know how it was done, because she told me by the use of the astral body"

A wild idea struck me, and I felt that I would give worlds to see the somewhat ponderous umbrella which is my shelter from the rain, when it does fall, go walking round the pleasant receptionroom at the behest of my hostess

"Mrs Besant, "I said, eagerly—this would be much better than Sanskrit and so on—"can you draw things and make them come to you?"

"No," she said, frankly, "I have not that power," but the, noting my disappointment and imploring glance of sympathy at my umbrella, she added smiling, "I am not an adept, like Madame Blavatsky, I am only a pupil"

"Then you say this power comes from knowledge of what is after all a natural law?"—"Yes By the by, in my view the investigations of Professor Crookes are leading him to a point where he'll soon be able to do these seemingly abnormal things"

"You believe, then," said I "that some people may gain the power of unfolding the astral body?"—"Yes, but it is dangerous unless it is done with knowledge. Mdme Blavatsky was, of course, taught by the adepts."

"And you are sure, Mrs. Besant, that she was perfectly truthful and honest in all this?"—"The answer is, What in the world did she do it for? She was wealthy She might have lived in luxury in Russia, but she gave her life and money to the cause"

"But she might be ambitious of founding a sect or a religion Ambition of that sort operates queerly on straightforwardness sometimes"—"That may be," said Mrs. Besant, "but it isn't easy for a person with whom you live over a long period to practise deception, and yet that you should remain ignorant of it. I knew her most closely and intimately, and was entirely convinced of her entire honesty and truthfulness"

"It strikes me" said I "that it might be a risky thing to tamper with forces of which we know so little?"—"It is very clearly dangerous," said Mrs. Besant "The process starts which the medium throws himself into, shatter the nerve systems, to produce epilepsy drunkenness and so forth"

"Then how do you distinguish between spiritualism and Madame Blavatsky's science?"—"I set myself entirely against the lines on which the spiritualists are investigating, but I am in favour of the training through which Mdme. Blavatsky passed The medium is played upon by forces that control him, but the occultist controls the forces?"

"And the occultist achieves this by special training?"—"Yes"

"Now," went on Mrs Besant, "the melancholy thing about Max Muller is that he seems so much outside the general stream of human thought at this moment, and apparently is quite ignorant of the lines of investigation being pursued by eminent scientific men On the whole I don't care for the name Esoteric Buddhism. Esoteric religion would be better The ancient Eastern name for it would be 'the hidden science'"

"And what, Mrs Besant," said I "is the end and goal of it all? What is the object?"—"The great object is to check the materialism of the day and to assert the reality of the spiritual nature of man"

Whereon on after a few words about witches and the burning of them, and about eighteenth century philosophy, which Mrs. Besant dubbed "woodey," the interview came to an end—*Pall Mall Gazette*

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1893. [No. 23.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	2—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

English	1—0—0	1—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—8—0
English & Kanarese	2—0—0	1—8—0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

Letters [illegible]

Remittances [illegible]

Order [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

BOSE'S SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Scrofula in its forms of Mercury Syphilis Leprosy Weakness Rheumatism, Gout Sore Legs, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effects noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heartburn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—one Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions thickens the semen and increases the sexual powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR GONORRHŒA

This new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days use of this medicine for urgency speedily cures the disease and brings to concession

Price Rs for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency to Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, Half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER Mount Road, Madras

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy Art Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras

WANTED AT ONCE

Kanarese Compositors and a Kanarese Printer Apply with Testimonials stating Terms to the Manager M I Press, Vepery Madras

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 3rd June—In the House of Commons last night the motion of Mr Paul to bring the Indian Civil Service Examinations simultaneously in England and India was carried by 88 against 76 votes Government opposed the motion

Later—Mr Russell, the Under Secretary of State for India, in opposing Mr Paul's motion, said that the gift of governing had not been vouchsafed to the particular class of the Indian population who probably has succeeded in competitive examinations, and that the best possible education for the governors of India was imparted under English influences at English Schools and Colleges and he therefore deprecated any hasty decision on the matter

The House of Lords has passed the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill

London, 4th June—The Maharajahs of Bhownagger and Kapurthala and the Thakore Sahib of Gondal attended Lord Kimberley's dinner last night given in honour of the Queen's Birthday

Allahabad, 4th June—The arrangement under which a British Agent will remain in Chitral as an outward and visible sign of the protection accorded to that State has been confirmed

London, 6th June—In the House of Commons last night several questions were put as to what action Government proposed to take in view of the Resolution passed regarding the Indian Civil Service Examinations

Mr Gladstone, in reply, said that the matter was of the deepest importance, and he asked for a few days to consider the question

Vienna, 5th June—The Czarewitch has notified to the Emperor Francis Joseph his intention of attending the Hungarian autumn manœuvres, at which the Emperor William will also be present

London, 5th June.—One hundred and seventy thousand men have been enrolled in the Ulster Defence Union, which to-day begins electing six hundred delegates for the Central Assembly

Simla 5th June—The Russian Commissioner has arrived at Kushk, having joined Colonel Yate there on the 25th ultimo

London 6th June—The Dublin Corporation has rejected the congratulatory Address which had been drawn up for presentation to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the forthcoming marriage of the Duke of York to Princess May

Allahaaad, 6th June—Colonel Ignatieff Russian Commissioner, met Colonel Yate on the Kushk river and the work of defining the question of water rights at issue is being amicably proceeded with

The Commissioners will first consult the protocol of agreement arrived at as the result of the Boundary Commission, showing the arrangement at then come to regarding the local canals, and will ascertain what changes have since taken place in their course, and what justification, if any, there is for these alterations

Simla 6th June—Colonel Ignatieff was accompanied by a young Russian assistant The meeting was very friendly and after dining the two representatives examined the ground in the neighbourhood

It is practically settled that Colonel Richardson and the escort of Native Officers now in England for the Imperial Institute ceremony will remain for the Royal Marriage, not returning to India before July or August The Home Government has tried to insist that the cost should be paid by India

London 8th June—The heavy rise that has taken place in London in India Rupee Paper during the last few days is due to vague and conflicting rumours regarding the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee, the most definite of which, however, is published by the *Standard*, which distinctly says that the Committee, in its Report, recommends the introduction of a heavy Mint seignorage and an important duty on silver imported into India

An Amendment to the Home Rule Bill was brought forward by Government in the House of Commons last night for preventing the Irish Parliament legislating in respect to aliens, which, after being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 189 The Nationalists bodily opposed the Amendment and the Opposition supported it

Paris, 7th June—The *Figaro* has published the result of enquiries made by its special representative in Egypt regarding the state of affairs there under British rule. The article admits that remarkable progress has been made in every respect under the British Protectorate, and adds that the theory of Egypt for the Egyptians is utopian, though British Egypt would be impossible The article finishes by stating that the British are neither tyrants nor oppressors as they have been represented.

London, 8th June.—The *Times*, in commenting on last night's revolt of the Irish Members against Mr Gladstone's concessions, points out that the Government would have been defeated on a subsidiary question had not the Unionists supported it, and asks what will happen when important and disputable matters in the Bill are reached

London 9th June—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that Government had decided to forward Mr Paul's Resolution regarding the Indian Civil Service Examination to the Indian Government, and ask it to carefully consider and report to the Home Government in what manner and under what conditions the regulations and limitations can be enforced

Paris, 7th June—Advices from the West Coast of Africa state that Behanzin, King of Dahomey, who, it was alleged, had offered his submission to the French authorities on the condition of his status and place of residence being settled, has resumed guerrilla warfare against the French A serious engagement has taken place at Toffo, during which the French lost two officers and were compelled to beat a retreat

Teheran, 7th June—The Persian Government has granted to M Poliakoff, a Moscow railway contractor, a ninety nine years concession to construct a road from Kazbin to Resht, and on to Enzeli, with the right to cultivate land on both sides and levy tolls on vehicles, travellers and beasts of burden There is to be no restriction as to the number of foreigners employed on the work

Allahabad, 8th June—Mr. Justice Mahmood, now on furlough, has completed and sent in his answer to the Chief Justice's Report, and it is now with the local Government, if it is not already forwarded to the Government of India. The learned Judge was never disposed to brevity, but it is understood that this reply is compressed into a matter of some 400 pages!

Simla, 8th June—It is unlikely that the protests received from Madras against Mr. Kirby's railway scheme in South India will be listened to

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1893

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT

It is satisfactory to find that this country *claims more time and more attention at home than formerly* It is not long since *any mention that was made of it caused the House* to be emptied in a very short time Now subjects connected with it are introduced, not only in the Commons, but also in the House of Lords. In every mail that arrives in this country we find that a member of one of these Houses, or both of them has put some important question to the Secretary of State for India or the Under Secretary, and thus the affairs of this land are kept before the country If the people at home were aware how matters were carried on here they would try to bring about a better state of things But we ought to be thankful that there has been a change for the better. In today's issue we will notice the items connected with this country that were lately brought before the two Houses In the House of Lords, the inconvenience of uniting executive and judicial functions in the same person was dilated upon by Lord Stanley of Alderley, with special reference to what is known as the Mymensing case *The Secretary of State and the difficulty* was simply that, if the present system in India was altered, it would be necessary to double the staff throughout the country Lord Cross who last held the post, agreed as to the importance of the question, but said that in the present state of the finances of India nothing could be done to diminish existing inconveniences But we feel certain that before very long a change will have to be brought about with regard to the duties in question They will have to be separated, and money will have to be saved in some way or other. Next we come to the House of Commons, and there we find that Mr Macfarlane raised the question of the charge of the Indian cavalry men brought to England to figure in the Royal pageant at the opening of the Imperial Institute His enquiries were evaded, and so he threatened to move a reduction of the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer We only wish he would carry out his threat, and that the House would side with him It is said that the English Government will insist upon imposing the charge upon India's revenues, basing their action upon the ignoble precedent of the India Office—the reception to the Sultan of Turkey It will be remembered that when this potentate visited England a banquet was given in his honour, the funds for which were provided by this country The reason assigned was that the Sultan was the head of the Mohamedans throughout the world and that many of those lived in India A more wretched plea was never put forward, and it is very surprising that it should be produced now as a precedent One would have thought it was too ignoble to be thought of, that the Government and the people ought to be thoroughly ashamed of it. But the former will do anything to save a little money, they will descend to any measures where India is concerned They will spend the finances of the country, and declare they are acting according to precedent Next Mr Caine tried to induce the Minister to bring in the Indian Budget on his 2nd give it two days for discussion This is a very important subject. The Budget has hitherto been brought in about the last day of the Sessions when everybody was quite tired out, and only very few attended There has hardly ever been a discussion about the finances of this country in the House of Commons, for the desultory talk that has been carried on most certainly cannot be brought under this head There has been less attention paid to the money collected and spent in this country than to the loss of a few shillings in connection with the English Budget. But all that Mr Gladstone could be got to say was that he hoped to have the Indian Budget "debate somewhat earlier and at a more seasonable period than has sometimes been the case" This is not much to be sure, for the debate may only be advanced by a few days, and this would not be of great benefit to the people of this land At the instance of Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr Gladstone has promised to "use his great personal influence" *to expedite the publication of the* Indian Currency Committee's Report, his *Lordship having represented that the delay* "is causing the greatest possible anxiety in India and at home, and no discussion can be held in Parliament on Indian finance until we have it" The items we have mentioned are most certainly important and required to be ventilated They show —which is most important—that the people at home are beginning to look upon India with a keener interest than they ever did before and for this we ought to be thankful We may be certain that this interest will grow greater rather than decrease, and it is the duty of people in India to let those at home know exactly what is required

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS

The Birthday honour list is not by any means a satisfactory document It does not contain many names, and nearly all of them are official The list seems to be drawn up by officials for officials One servant of Government mentions the name of a friend who ought to be honoured and this friend can do nothing less than return the compliment Most of the names set down to be honoured belong to Northern India or the Bombay Presidency, and Madras is almost entirely left out in the cold A few of the honoured, but very few and those of no particular importance in official life. The non official element is almost entirely absent from the list, a sign that much is not thought of it at head quarters. But Mysore has been honoured and that greatly in the person of Her Highness the Maharani Every one of the subjects of the Maharajah will be delighted *and to hear that the Imperial Order of* the Crown of India has been conferred upon this lady The people will be far more delighted than if any number of honours had been showered upon the officials They do not care much what is done for the latter, they only require them to perform their work properly But they are highly pleased when any honour is conferred upon the Royal Family They are exceedingly attached to every member of the House of Mysore, and if sorrow comes to it they feel sorry if joy comes to it they feel joyful When, therefore, they understood that the Queen Empress has bestowed the honour we have mentioned upon their beloved Maharani, their joy was great, and if they have not expressed it as the people of other lands might they mean the less praise at it In all probability the matter has been talked about in every part of the Province The rich and the poor are rejoiced that the honour has been conferred upon the Maharani the highest lady in the Province of Mysore As we have said, the inhabitants will look upon the conferment of the honour upon the Maharani as being an honour to themselves They will in a way participate in it, *they will look upon* it as being done to themselves and they will feel all the more loyal to the Paramount Power and to the rule of his Highness the Maharajah

Occasional Notes

THE RAJAH OF BOBBILI arrived at Marseilles on the 16th ultimo on board the P & O Steamer *Rangal*, and was received by Colonel Humphrey on behalf of the Queen

At the annual meeting of the British Indian Association H H the Maharajah of Darbhanga was elected President, and Maharajah Bahadur Sir Narendra Krishna, KCIE, son or Vice President

JEWELLERY of the value of some Rs. 11,000 has been stolen from the Toshakhana in the Nizam's Palace Most of the property has been recovered by the Police, and four men are in custody on suspicion

AN industrious French lady, Marie Drouart, has been making a collection of the nasty things said about Mr Gladstone and has published them in a book—which is probably not a very small one

IN token of appreciation of excellent work done on behalf of the cause of education in India, the Maharajah of Bhownagger is to receive at the hands of the Cambridge University the honorary degree of L L D on the 13th instant

THE following curious accident is reported from Calcutta The driver of a tiger, which was at the station Bartollah was performing his devotions on the roof of the carriage when the horses bolted and the driver was thrown to the ground on his head He was moved to hospital in a precarious condition

THE last *Hyderabad Jarida* contains a notification from the Prime Minister of Hyderabad complaining all the Nizam of Hyderabad who may wish to use the royal saloon carriages to travel up and down the railway lines on, to obtain the previous sanction of the Government for using the same. This order, we hear, emanated on account of one of the Amirs having ordered a saloon carriage direct from England which did not answer the regulations of the Railway Company here

THE Indian Honours List says the *Bombay Gazette* is meagre in and grudging with the exception of one or two native distinctions, the whole of them follow the usual precedent in being reserved for Government officials Non officials, who at once serve and decorations, must do as officials do —Students their to one another— or even assume them without that formality as the author of the "Twenty One Days in India" lately announced that he would henceforth be known as Sri Ali Baba, K C S I

FIFTEEN of the sons of the late ex King of Oudh have submitted a petition to the Viceroy, praying for an early administration of the estate of His Highness It seems that though the ex King died in 1887 his affairs have not yet been wound up The delay is thought to be due to the fact that *the administrator had difficulty in disposing* of the immovable portion of the estate, but now that this has been done, the petitioners urge that there is no longer any reason for keeping them out of such share of the inheritance as may be due to them Since the ex King's death, five other co sharers have died

H H THE RAJAH OF KALUTHIA, says one of his subjects in a letter he has addressed to a contemporary, amuses for some amusing observations from some of the wits of the East End on his way from the Imperial Institute function to his Hotel "One gentleman in a very old costume fur cap offered a friendly exchange of head dresses Another facetiously asked how much his cost cost A lady gratified His Highness by noticing his beautiful teeth, and several inquisitive boys asked him if he was the real Shah 'Bravo India' was shouted freely They fully appreciated the Rajah's friendly smile and this delight knew no bounds whenever he raised his hand and smiled"

AMONG the train of presents at Patiala in honour of the marriage of Miss Bryan (now known as Maharanee Harnam Koul) he ruins of Sirhind were given to General Gurdit Singh The General, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of the occasion, has founded with the ruins a village called Harnam Garh, in honour of the bride The Maharajah, the new Maharanee, and suite arrived at the camp, which was pitched there for their reception, on the 10th, and a grand ceremony took place at the foundation of the village The Sikh sacred scriptures were read and a Brahmin performed the ceremony of the foundation, the stone being laid by the Maharajah himself The Maharajah and Maharanee then went to the Sikh temple known as the place where the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh were buried alive, and an offering of Rs. 750 was made to the temple. The Sikh priests blessed the bridal pair and acknowledged the Maharanee as of their faith

Local and Provincial.

MR. COOK —This gentleman is expected to resume his duties in Bangalore about the 13th of next month

COLONEL MACRAE—Will be back at this place by the end of this week He took leave for three months

THE CITY MUNICIPALITY—The Vice President is now busy with the revision of the tax on Houses. Those in the III and IV Divisions have been completed, and the whole work will be finished before long

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH —This nobleman, after remaining more than a fortnight in Bangalore, left for his native place on Friday last A salute of eleven guns was fired on the parade ground when he left

THE MURDER IN THE CITY —The man Mudiya who was reported by us as having been brutally assaulted by three persons, who, upon the confession of the man's wife, were now under arrest died on Thursday morning at the Government Civil Hospital The accused will shortly be placed before the City Magistrate to answer to a charge of murder

THE WEATHER —We had some very nice showers of rain last week the first being on Monday evening when one inch and between 4 to 5 were registered This was the heaviest but several others did good service The tanks have received a supply for some months and it is now much cooler than it was a short time ago Indeed *at times it is* quite cool, and it is now plain to be seen *that the hot season has passed.*

THE TUMKUR FORGERY —One Veera Naga in whose favor a document was alleged to have been executed, and who had absconded, has, we learn since been arrested and placed before the 1st Class Magistrate of Tumkur for examination and commitment to the ensuing Sessions The other accused concerned in this case were convicted at the last Sessions and sentenced to suffer two years rigorous imprisonment each

A PRIZE DISTRIBUTION —The Prize distribution of the two institutions, *namely the* Government Kannada School and the Vani vilas Sanskrit Pathasala, Bagepalli, came off on the 30 h morning in the hall of the school building Chairs and Benches were neatly arranged and the boys seated on a broken spread for the occasion The arrangements under the supervision of Mr. D Subbiyanna, the Deputy Inspector of Schools looked very neat The Amildar accompanied by the Paluq Sheristadar and the Police Inspector and the officials of his office and the Hospital Assistant arrived here at about 8 30 A M There was a large attendance The Amildar proposed that Pandit Sreeman Muttunna Kighara Charlu should occupy the chair and the Deputy Inspector seconded him

The proceedings began with songs in praise of the Almighty and in honour of His Highness the Maharaja. The proceed. *ings were then read*

According to the reports there were on the rolls 81 students, of whom 33 are Brahmins, 6 Vaisyas, 1 Lingayat, 17 Sudras 20 Mahammadans and four others The daily attendance of the former institution is 67 showing an increase of 5 to that of the last year and that of the latter is pretty fair

There are 4 classes in the Patasala. The students of the highest class receive instruction in Rhetorical and Dramatic Works In the 3rd class Naishadha Hamsasandesa, Katyasaptati and Samaya chakra are taught The students in the 2nd class receive instruction in Raghu vamsa and the Lower Secondary Texts and in the last class in Amara, Sabda etc.

This institution receives a grant of Rs. 10 per month from the Government since July 1889. All the students, but 4 in the

school, are either small pox or [illegible]

Including the Staff there were no changes during 1892 93 There are 9 students in the Higher classes There is only one pupil teacher for the remaining 62 students in the lower classes The impossibility of managing 62 boys by one teacher was pointed out and it was urged that there should be an additional teacher for the lower classes"

The School building being in need of urgent repairs the Deputy Inspector was pleased to submit an estimate for Rs 1160 for the same It is also suggested that it would be desirable to the students of the school now in the Fort of a line room be established in connection with the school, and that a private subscription may be raised for the purpose of erecting a building and buying new books

The proceedings were then closed by a short discussion in Sanskrit between two students on the Persons with importance of "Sanskrit Education and Pathanhalas"

The chairman, then, distributed the Prizes to the Students wishing the prospects success

Lastly Mr Subbaiya Gowda remarked "the boys are very diligent and they will prove good and great in future provided their minds their studies and their parents be in the advance in the [illegible]"

The [illegible] of Rs 50 [illegible] submitted approval to the Deputy Inspector regarding the [illegible] of opening an English [illegible] School

A set of [illegible] was proposed to the chairman and the meeting came to a close with the distribution of Pan Supari

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

The 2nd June 1893 —No 20337—a 1971 —Mr S Venkatarama Iyengar, Additional Munsiff of Mysore, is granted 15 days' privileged leave on full pay from the 27th May 1893, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr Mir Hamza Hussain Sahib, B A, is appointed to act as Munsiff Kollegal vice Mr S Venkatarama Iyengar on leave until further order

No 20402—a 1998—B Shankaraya, B A Cantab, Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to act as Additional Class Magistrate of the Kolar Taluk, during Mr Hosur Hanumaiya's absence on other duty or until further order

The 3rd June 1893—No 20344—a 1973 —Mr S Venkatratha Iyengar, Officiating City Magistrate, Bangalore, is granted casual leave for 15 days from the 14th June 1893 or such other date as he may avail himself of it

2 Mr B G Krishnamurti Sub Division Officer on Special duty, is appointed to act as City Magistrate, Bangalore, without prejudice to his own duties, during the absence of Mr Venkatratha Iyengar on leave or until further order

No 20455—a 2001 —Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, H Keshavachar, Acting Deputy Amildar of the Yedehalli Sub Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 6 days from such date as he avails himself of it

No 20457—a 2011 —Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, B Keshavanagar, Amildar of the Hunsur Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 26 days with effect from the 10th June 1893, or such other date as he may avail himself of the same

No 20461—a 2005 —Under Article 219 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. M. Nanjaraj Urs, Assistant Superintendent of Police, French Rocks Sub Division, is granted six months' leave on private affairs with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

2 Mr. D. A Ballard will act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, French Rocks, during the absence of Mr M. Nanjaraj Urs on leave or until further orders

No 20493—a 5013—Amildar Madhava Rao of the Arsikere Taluk not having availed himself of the 5 days' casual leave sanctioned in Notification No 15965—3830 a the 25th March 1893, the same is hereby cancelled at his own request

The 5th June 1893—No 20579—a 2170 —The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that the following addition be made to para 24 Rule XX of the Revenue Rules issued under Government Notification No 150, dated 22nd July 1890 and also to para 8, Appendix B included in Rule XXVIII Part I of the said Rules

"In default of payment within the prescribed period of the full amount of purchase money, the "deposit after deducting there out the expense of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold, provided that in any case in which the "enforcement of this condition may involve undue hardship, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner "to submit the necessary recommendation for the order of Government"

"Little periods of time which is necessarily such, be less than the price bid by such defaulting "purchaser, the difference shall be recoverable from him by the Deputy Commissioner as an arrear "of land revenue"

The 7th July 1893—No 20737—a 5042 —Mr B G Krishnamurti, appointed by Notification No 20344—1973, dated 3rd June 1893 to act as City Magistrate Bangalore, is hereby invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The 5th June 1893—Notice is hereby given that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will award three *Engineering Scholarships*, three *Medical Scholarships* this year.

2 *The Engineering Scholarships* will be tenable either at the Madras *Engineering* College, or the College of Science, Poona for a period of three years Graduates who have passed the Physical Science or Mathematics section of Optional Branch will be preferred to undergraduates

3 *The Medical Scholarships* will be tenable at the Madras Medical College, or the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in the Bombay College for a period of five years if the scholars commence the M B C M Degree course, or in the latter College for a period of five years Pass students who have passed the B A, or the F A Examination will be preferred to non-graduates

4 All candidates must be natives of Mysore Pass should state their age, caste and family name and profession in their application

5 All selected candidates must produce satisfactory medical certificates of physical fitness

6 The tenure of the scholarships will depend on favorable reports of conduct and progress received from the Principal of each College and on passing the periodical examinations

7. Applications for the Engineering and Medical Scholarships must be sent to the Education Secretary not later than the 23rd June 1893, applications from students of Colleges should be sent through the Principal or Head Master

Agricultural Scholarships—Notice is hereby given that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will award two Agricultural Scholarships this year

2 The scholarships will be tenable for three sessions of thirty four months altogether

3 The rates of monthly scholarship are as follow —

	Rs	A.	P.
First year .	10	0	0
Second year .	12	8	0
Remainder of the course	15	0	0

4 The scholars will be entitled to double third class Railway fare for two journeys to the College and two journeys to their homes during the whole course

5 Candidates for the scholarships must have passed the Matriculation Examination and be above sixteen and under twenty five years of age They must adopt agriculture as their occupation and be likely *by birth and interest to devote themselves* to the development of the agricultural resources of the country They must possess not less than 50 acres of land in their own right or be members of an undivided family possessing not less than 50 acres Candidates must enclose with their applications a certificate from an Assistant Commissioner or Amildar showing that he or his family is a possession of not less than 50 acres of land

6 The scholars appointed by Government must join the Agricultural College Saidapet, not later than the 6th July They will have to sign an agreement on joining the College, binding themselve to continue their studies in the College for the prescribed period, and to appear in due course at such test examinations or other examinations as may be prescribed, to conform to the rules and regulations of the College and to pay all *moneys that may become* due by them, and the agreement must be signed also by a parent or guardian of such students, who shall undertake that the students shall carry out the terms of the agreement The fee payable in advance is Rs 30 per session

7 Applications for the scholarships will not be received after the 23rd June 1893 Applications from students of colleges should be sent through the Principal or Head Master.

Extracts.

THE VALUE OF VACCINATION.

The following Resolution was recently adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons —"We, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, desire to put on record at the present time our opinion of the value of vaccination as a protection against small pox We consider the evidence in favour of its life saving power to be overwhelming, and we believe, from evidence equally strong, that the dangers incidental to the operation, when properly performed, are infinitesimal Experience has satisfied us that, even when vaccination fails to afford complete exemption from small pox it so modifies the severity of the disease as not only to greatly reduce its mortality, but to lessen the frequency of blindness, disfigurement, and other grave results We should therefore regard as a national calamity any alteration in the law which now makes vaccination compulsory We are, moreover, firmly convinced that revaccination is an additional safeguard and should be universally practised. We would add that we believe that the instructions of the Local Government Board for public vaccination are well designed to secure the great efficiency in vaccination and to avoid the liability to risks from the operation "

WATER TO MYSORE

Mysore Herald

In our last issue we briefly alluded to a new scheme for a water supply for Mysore by raising the water in from the Cauvery In this scheme it is proposed to pump the water by water power The Head works will be at Balgola where the water will be pumped from the Devaraya channel on to a hill 250 ft high, from whence it will be conducted by an open channel to tanks to be constructed at Yeotikoppal, where it will be filtered and delivered in Mysore at high pressure, so that every part of Mysore, including the Western Extension, will have a plentiful supply of good water The quantity of water supplied will be about four times as great as what has hitherto been drawn from Kakerhalli. The principal features of the new scheme lies in the fact that the force of water current will be used instead of steam power for working out the machinery, the cost of pumping out, therefore, will by this means, be almost next to nothing, merely attendance and perhaps repairs now and then The works when carried out, will be the second of the same description in Southern India, turbines being first introduced at Pariar Works. The scheme is one that was proposed so long ago as 1886 by Mr Standish Lee, but the Government at that time did not think it proper to sanction it because of its novelty in these parts The Scheme was criticised by some of our professionals and it was short termed as being "impracticable"! We understand on good authority that Mr. Lee met all these objections, and showed his critics where they were mistaken The present unsatisfactory condition of the Kakerhalli water, *however*, appears to have led the Government to reconsider the Scheme and there is, therefore, every probability of Mysore being in the enjoyment of an ample supply of good water *at no very distant period* The cost of the works is a little over two lakhs, and Mysore is really fortunate in getting so cheap a system of water supply, when such sums as thirty and forty lakhs are required for the water supply of Bangalore —

GOVINDA CHETTI

V KRISHNASWAMI IYER WRITES TO *The Hindu*

Sir,—On the 31st ultimo, I went to Valangiman to see Govindachetti known to many of your readers by repute also. He has alike been extolled as a man of miraculous powers and stigmatized as an impostor I went to him with the resolve to sift the truth amidst the conflicting versions I took with me two of my relations, one of whom knew not English My friends had strict injunctions from me not to ask any questions of Govindachetti if he should happen to pass any, relating to them or to me except with my permission I met Govindachetti by accident at the Kumbakonam Railway Station as we had not seen each other before, one of my friends who had seen him once, pointed him out to me We then got into a carriage with Govindachetti and reached Valangiman at half past one in the day None of us spoke to him on the way and he himself preserved a cool silence When we got to his house he made himself ready in about a couple of minutes and asked me what we came for a told him I came for the answer to certain questions I had in my mind We then adjourned to a smaller house and there he took his seat on a verandah Myself and the two that went with me sat in a semicircle before him After a little preliminary talk about his terms he began his work. He gave me a number of arithmetical figures to add up or multiply as he chose, and asked me to go out of the house and tell one of my friends what I had in my mind I went out about thirty yards and wrote on a piece of letter paper I had taken with me the word "Garibaldi" in Tamil thus [illegible] I folded up the paper and returned with it into the house As my friend did not know English he did not catch the word After many more arithmetical calculations, Govinda Chetti dictated the following letters in order to be taken down by me [illegible] I did as directed. He had also taken my long ish knowing friends' initials in certain parts of a writing which he produced I have the paper with me now and can vouch for it that there is no mistake about the identity of the paper on which the initials were placed After I had taken down the letters he asked me to write them in the inverse order which I did thus [illegible] He made many more calculations and told me that one letter was a mistake, but that the remainder of the word must be correct I told him he was right He then handed me the paper which he had held in his hand with the initials and the number of lines which had been noted by my friend all correct He next told me my name, the names of my three brothers and the name of my deceased father, as to none of which there was the remotest chance of his being previously acquainted I can assure your readers that deceit was impossible, this was no case of mesmerism. Nor was it a case of thought-reading as I was not thinking of my brothers or my father at the time he mentioned their names. I was moreover not in physical contact with Govinda Chetti I am aware that some of my friends believe his change to be an imposture I had been told of many possible modes of imposition I watched the man with the fullest anxiety to detect any sign of imposture I would entreat every reader animated by an honest desire to arrive at scientific truth to test Govinda Chetti by strictly scientific tests The man endowed with this remarkable gift, is unmanneredly reticent. And it may be in one of his unguarded moods he may refuse to exhibit his wonderful powers Go to him in charge of some

body when he is likely to fear or to respect, and you will witness a phenomenon, the investigation of which is destined to produce a revolution in the world of thought

SCIENCE AND SEX

There has been so much discussion concerning the physical and mental differences between men and women, and the representatives of social science have expressed so many contradictory opinions regarding this question, that I feel it my duty, as a physiologist, to give my opinion on this important matter Several fathers of the Church have entirely denied that woman has a soul The canonists write "Woman is not formed after the image of God," and many philosophers in the same manner have considered women of small consequence In a discourse "concerning the education and culture of women," Professor Sergi has followed the lead of this pessimistic school. The differences between the sexes, to which Professor Sergi has called attention are doubtless significant for anthropology and physiology, but, in my opinion, do not depend on the original condition of women, but are caused by the barriers which have been raised by society regarding her destiny In order to obtain an unprejudiced judgment, we must free woman from the yoke which man has placed upon her We must observe her in the natural position, where she represents a particular language in the zoological scale The ladies must now pardon me, if I compare them with the lower animals, for in this way I can the better exalt them

As objects of comparison we will observe the most intelligent and faithful animals With regard to dogs and horses, we notice little difference between either the strength or the temperament of males and females The hunter fears the lioness more than the lion, and the same is true of tigers and panthers Professor Sergi, in the above named discourse, has expressed the following condemnatory opinion 'Neither in her physical nor mental capacities has woman reached man's normal scale of development, but, on an average, has remained so far behind that this sex seems to have come to a standstill in the general development of the race" This statement has surprised me in the highest degree It appears to me that the marks of the human race, and the real physical characteristics which distinguish us from the animals are feminine peculiarities The principle has been adduced that the structure of the brain shows the abyss between man and animals. This is incorrect There is no immeasurable difference between our brain and that of the gorilla, and the effects of the central cavities are shown only in the advancing development of the expressions of psychical activity, not in their formation and character A greater morphological difference between man and the animals is shown in the form of the pelvis No physician, even twenty steps away, could mistake the pelvis of man for that of an anthropoid ape The pelvis of woman is a new type which has appeared on the earth Until now we have sought in vain for that animal which shall complete the chain between us and animals It is striking the narrow, high pelvis of the man is more apt like than that of the woman If the assertion is correct that the upright gait (on two feet) is the mark of distinction, and the noblest one for man, then woman certainly possesses the advantage of a pelvis particularly suitable for upright walking Darwin has also demonstrated that female animals often revert to the monopine type, while the reverse seldom happens. More favourable conditions are necessary for the production of a female animal than a male, because the female embryo exhibits a greater falness of life Statistics have shown that under unfavorable conditions more men than woman are born also, male animals die more easily than female

Several judges of the woman question who consider that the brain of woman cannot compare with that of man, and that women should not enter into emulation with men in the mental domain lest they should lose the charm of their femininity, and because they should give themselves up completely to their vocation as wife and mother This division of the work is certainly very useful for man and has greatly assisted him to his position of power, and has pushed woman into the background But it is incorrect that woman loses her womanliness by cultivating her mind —*Deutsche Revue.*

NATURE'S LOVE-MAKING.

The wooing of birds is most refined and graceful Love tunes their respective pipes, and they seek to captivate their mates by their sweetest notes and most varied warblings

The wood pigeon claims his lady-love by series of aerial evolutions and a curious flapping of his strong wing feathers, puffing his breast and tenderly cooing This flapping of the pinions may be likened to a vigorous handclapping, the wings seeming to touch each other over the bird's back during its short flights from tree to tree

At mating time the plumage of male birds is more brilliant than at any other period, indeed, some birds assume different colours in the spring—for example, the linnet has a rosy breast, the wagtail is more conspicuously piebald, and some foreign birds have ruffs and long tail appendages that disappear after the mating season

Yellow hammers charm their mates by displaying their tail feathers in the form of a fan starlings clatter in the sunshine to show the metallic beauty of their breast feathers, and swallows circle and double in graceful flight before their lady-loves

That handsome bird, the argus pheasant scrapes and hows at beauty's shrine, and opens his jewelled feathers to solicit her attention, and the peacock in his native woods seeks to dazzle his plainly attired partner with the glitter and gold of his indescribable plumes

Our own finches go through wonderful acrobatic performances following their ladies from bough to bough, chasing them, and almost compelling them to listen to their love-lays

Bright shells, flowers, feathers, and grasses are laid by the bower bird at the entrance of his partner's retreat and tiny humming birds who most assiduously, showing off their lovely hues and engaging in fierce combat with a possible rival, even bringing nectar from choice flowers for the decoration of their fairy brides

Hen birds exhibit all the vagaries of their sex, and pretend to be indifferent to the exertions of their admirers An exasperated sparrow, having failed to make an impression on the obstinate mate, fluttered round her in a whirl of excitement, with flapping wings and angry chirps, until she chirped in reply, then for several minutes they billed and cooed happily, until a troublesome boy dispersed them with stone

Frogs have an original way of lovemaking, and as soon as evening shades fall, commence to croak lovingly to their mates, sometimes great numbers of them combining in one unusual chorus

Courting among insects is often a very elaborate affair, a male spider will approach a female at Lamiaca her for some time with his antics It is said that he twirls round and round, crosses his legs, erects his body, and executes a sort of crazy dance, to excite her admiration She is a very vicious lady, and not always pleased with his love making, sometimes he finds himself obliged to ward her off for she has a painful mode of showing her displeasure, and if she entirely disapproves of his attentions, will fall upon him and rend him in pieces

One species of spider is said to have a novel way of making love the sexes communicating by means of strands of web stretching from one retreat to the other—a sort of telephone, so to speak

Butterflies flutter daintily round and round their admirers and gaudy flies attract by means of their brilliant hues.

Glow-worms, according to some naturalists use their luminaries as love signals. Night is the season of love with these insects, and the females of one species seat themselves amongst the grass, while the males attracted by the light, dance attendance round them. One female is said to entice many suitors, and from these she is at liberty to select a partner.

Animals are not so interesting in their love-making as birds and insects Beavers are supposed to attract their mates by a peculiar odour, and this is likewise the case with the musk deer and the civet cat.

Concerning fishes—the sticklebacks occasionally resort to harsh treatment, attacking the females with open mouths and erected spines. As husbands their behaviour is certainly eccentric, for after the female has deposited her eggs within the nest that he has prepared for her, her lord and master drives her away and proceeds to hatch them himself. He also attends to them until able to leave of their own accord fighting manfully against all intruders.—*Tit Bits*

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The *Morning Post* correspondent at Paris telegraphed on May 14 —A sensational announcement was made yesterday at the Ministerial Council the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies read a telegram to the effect that a company of Annamite infantry, recently installed in the island of Khong, had been besieged, and that a convoy sent to provision them had been stopped by Siamese troops, and the French Captain in command made prisoner A battalion had been immediately despatched to the rescue from Cochin China This information is at present unconfirmed According to M Le Myre de Vilers, who was formerly Governor of Cochin China, and is now Deputy for that colony, the news is probably exaggerated M Isaac, the reporter in the Senate on the Bill for Colonial Organisation who has also been questioned on the subject, expresses a fear that an expedition to Siam may become necessary, though further details of the affair must be awaited I the opinion of M Delcassé the news, which is of English origin, is likely to be exaggerated, and in any case, it would be unnecessary to undertake a campaign against Siam, for there are only about 500 troops in that kingdom, and these could easily be mastered by the French forces stationed in Cochin China There could be no doubt that the island of Khong was French territory, having once formed part of the kingdom of Annam, and the Siamese could lay no valid claim to it whatsoever A simple demonstration would be sufficient to bring them to reason if they tried to seize what was not theirs

On Monday night the *Garoulet's* correspondent wrote from Paris —

Prince Vadhana, the Siamese Minister, has been interviewed on the subject of the alleged imprisonment of an Annamite officer and the other events which took place at Khong He is of opinion that his Government is not only not responsible, but that probably the news has not reached Bangkok The Prince blames the unreasonable suspicions of the French Colonial Department, and maintains that his instructions as Envoy Extraordinary are to show conciliation and deference in all questions pending between France and Siam Prince Vadhana is very cautious, but at the Siamese Legation it is freely stated that the present difficulty is due to the excessive zeal of M Pavie, a young resident appointed by M de Lanessan, who has adopted the policy of holding the Siamese Government responsible for the acts of isolated bands of marauders

Reuter's agent at Paris telegraphed on Tuesday —An official despatch has been received at the Siamese Legation here stating that the Government of Siam has no information regarding the reported conflict with the French at Khong, and that it is in no way connected with the incident At a Cabinet Council held this morning M Dupuis, Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced that the Siamese Minister had expressed regret on account of the Khong incident, and had declared that the Siamese Governor was in no way responsible for it.

The *Temps* in an article on the receipt of telegram from Rangoon, published in a Paris morning paper according to which the British officers charged with the delimitation of the frontier between Siam and Burma have granted to the former the ancient Burmese State of Kyanghyaung lying to the east and west of the Mekong River, says —

This session cannot be regarded as valid, even admitting that it has been made It is clear from documents already published that the Burmese Government declared in 1884 that the extreme limits of its territory did not go beyond the Mekong River Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how the British Government, which has substituted its own rights for those of the Burmese Empire, can cede to Siam territories which Burma has always claimed not to belong to her.

A telegram from Paris (May 15) says —M de Lanessan has telegraphed as follows to the Under Secretary for the Colonies

Rumours of the blockade of Khong have just reached me Immediately despatched the troops that I had collected for Pnom Penh to provide against any eventuality We are still in telegraphic communication with Stung Treng where a rumour is abroad that the attack at Khong has been repulsed I will telegraph as soon as I have certain news

The correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Bangkok on May 17 —A collision has taken place between a detachment of Siamese troops and an Annamite force, under French command, at Khong, near the River Mekong. Captain Thoreux, who was in command of the Annamite troops was taken prisoner by the Siamese In the fighting there were several killed and wounded on both sides. The French were repeatedly driven back, and one French officer, the Vice Resident, M Bastard, was killed

The Siamese Legation at Paris has received telegraphic despatches from its Government giving the details of the recent fighting at Khong According to this official account (says a *Reuters* telegram of May 17) the engagement took place on the 3rd instant, close to the Mekong River A French Annamite force attacked a Lawa tribe, but was repulsed, several French officers and many Annamite soldiers being killed, Captain Pherup ? (Thoreux), commanding the French column, was captured by the Lao tribesmen, who, it is said, are treating him with every consideration One Lawa leader was killed Further troubles are apprehended in consequence of the advance of the troops sent forward by M de Lanessan As the tribes with which the French are now contributed have their own particular manner of fighting, and are reported to be most warlike, my expedition is not thus well have to be of a certain strength Moreover, the difficulties of the country render it impossible for a small force to operate successfully against the tribes, who are hardly under the control of the Siamese Government. The whole depends on the deliberation and policy of the French Resident. In conclusion, the despatch declares that the Siamese Government has nothing whatever to do with the affair, and is only animated by a desire that the controversy should be settled without further bloodshed This information was this evening communicated to M Develle Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the Legation

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed last night (18th ultimo) —At this morning's Cabinet Council M Develle stated that the Siamese Minister had called upon him to express the regret of his Government on the subject of the Khong incident the French Government has not as yet received from M de Lanessan, Governor of Indo China, any confirmation of the rumours of this affair also is in circulation. It is supposed that the Lao people have cut the telegraph wire.

The official telegram from Siam transmitted last night excites much moral show in political and diplomatic circles If the Annamites were the aggressors it is difficult to see how the Lao tribes, armed as they are merely with sabres, could have lost only a single man It is to be presumed rather that the loss on the Lao side must have been much more severe or that they must have surprised the Annamites by night and come to close quarters before the latter could use their rifles What renders the latter theory probable is that the Annamites, rightly or wrongly considering themselves to be on their own territory, would be very likely to occupy without any of the precautions to be expected of foreigners The Laotians are perhaps, in a strong point of view, in a worse condition than any other Austric tribes—they go about naked, have no trade or industry, and in the rainy season they abandon their villages in the plains and retire to the mountains In order to avoid such conflicts as these and Siam ought not to treat each other as adversaries, but to act in concert for keeping in order tribes now virtually independent in spite of the Siam so military posts and almost as troublesome to Siam as to Annam

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes —The telegram in the *Standard* from Bangkok, stating that M Bastard, a French "Vice-Resident," had been killed in the fighting at Khong, has excited much attention The papers reproduce it "under all reserve," but which the French Government have no confirmatory information, it is feared that the news is only too true M Paul Bastard was born in 1862 and entered the Colonial Service in 1886. In 1888 he was appointed Private Secretary to Commandant Huyn de Verneville, of the Marine Artillery, and Resident in Cambodia, and was recently promoted to be "Vice Resident" The fact of his having accompanied the troops sent into the Lao region would seem to indicate a deliberate plan of action on the part of the French authorities in Indo China, which the Administration in Paris seems to know nothing about.

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 10 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1893. [No. 24.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	4—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(In advance Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

Note.—Those desirous to have the paper regularly sent to them should send in their subscription through post direct at their applications. Subscriptions will not be received through the Peons of the Kanarese Pratikshe or the Kannada Pratikshe or the Kannada Journal, advertisements are quoted for in the orders in the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0

[illegible]

Letters [illegible] Remittances [illegible] Money Order, [illegible] Postage [illegible] half annas [illegible] one anna per [illegible] [illegible] charged [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury Sperm[illegible] Gonorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs. 1 per phial, Packing As. 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of [illegible] days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs. 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As. 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—one Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs. 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As. 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine bring menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE, & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S. OLCOTT.

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs. 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*,

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 10th June.—Mr Thomas Sexton, Member for North Kerry, retires from Parliament, objecting to the changes made by his Party in the direction of *Freeman's Journal*

London, 11th June.—A meeting of Temperance Societies was held in Hyde Park yesterday in support of the Veto Bill Some twenty thousand were present and the proceedings were quite orderly

London, 13th June.—A meeting of Nationalists was held yesterday, when the obnoxious decision which induced Mr Sexton to resign was rescinded by a narrow majority.

Allahabad, 12th June.—The Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad today framed charges against Messrs T G Pike, Editor and Proprietor, and Mr J E Lucy, publisher, of the *Morning Post*, for libelling Babu S E. Mukerji, Vakil

Bombay, 12th June.—The *Bom Gazette's* London Correspondent states that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee of the Ninth Indian National Congress to be held at Lahore, next December It is not stated whether the honourable member will be able to go to Lahore in case there is the autumn session.

Calcutta, 18th June.—The Secretary of the British Indian Association, has addressed the Secretaries of the more important Political Associations in Bengal asking for their co-operation in the steps it is taking to strengthen the hands of Mr Paul and Sir William Wedderburn in pressing the question of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service.

London, 14th June.—Clause 3 of the Home Rule Bill passed through, the Committee of the House of Commons

Mr Sexton has withdrawn his resignation

London, 13th June.—A Unionist Meeting was held at the Surrey Theatre last night, at which Lord Salisbury presided. His Lordship in his speech dwelt upon the present paralysis in Parliament, which he said was entirely due to the Home Rule Bill which the majority of Englishmen wished was at the bottom of the ocean. Any concession to the demands of the Nationalists would, he said, be fatal to the military and diplomatic greatness of Great Britain

London, 5th June.—In the House of Lords last night, Lord Cross enquired the meaning of Mr Gladstone's reply to Mr Balfour on the 8th instant regarding the Indian Government of Mr. Paul's Resolution

Lord Kimberley answered that the Indian Government would be asked to consider the matter from all its bearings, and if unable to find any mode of prudently executing the Resolution, it would be perfectly free to reply in that sense

Lord Salisbury said he was rejoiced at this assurance, and he earnestly appealed to the Indian Government to resist the unconstitutional encroachment of the Radicals upon the province of the Executive

London, 15th June.—Owing to an important financial miscalculation by the Treasury, whereby the estimate of the Irish Revenue was greatly reduced, Mr Gladstone will submit the revised financial clauses for the Home Rule Bill probably next week.

London, 16th June.—Mr John Morrough, the Nationalist Member for South East Cork, has resigned his seat owing to differences regarding Mr O,Brien's action

In the House of Lords' last night Lord Rosebery, in reply to a question, said that the Persian Concession of Public Works to Russia was merely a renewal of the concession granted in 1890, and His Lordship saw no reason to object to the arrangement.

It is believed that either Lord Spencer or Lord Herschell will succeed Lord Lansdowne though it is not yet certain that Lord Cromer has dropped out of the running altogether. The nomination is expected to be made next month at the latest

Lahore, 15th June.—There is little doubt left now that the Khan's eldest son, Mahmud Khan, will be the future ruler of Khelat. It is also generally believed that the Khan will not return to Khelat The Khan's youngest son, Azim Jan, who murdered the Wazir and his son, has been separated from his father. He is living in tents pitched near the Horse-Breeding Depôt, Quetta and is guarded by a posse of Police.

According to a rumour Government has offered the Khan a subsistence allowance of Rs 1,000 per month.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1893.

THE OPIUM AGITATION.

In our last issue we expressed our views as to the interest the people at home now take in India. It is a matter of congratulation that such should be the case; that those in England should be able to understand that they had responsibilities in this land; that they had no right to stand by as passive spectators of whatever might take place here. If anything wrong occurs Parliament is sure to hear about it; a question is sure to be put to the Under Secretary But like all other good things, this interest may be carried too far. People at home may interfere too much in the affairs of this land, they produce evil sometimes instead of good. We have a case in point. A number of people in England are agitating against the Government of this country having anything to do with the manufacture of opium. They declare that if the authorities gave the order the people who now use the drug would immediately relinquish it. Not only would they give it up but this they would do willingly. The good people who look upon the use of opium as such a terrible evil think that the word has only to be passed, the wish has only to be expressed, and the use of the drug will be a thing of the past. We on the contrary, are of the opposite opinion. The quantity taken would be increased many times, for the masses would take the cultivation into their own hands. If they could not purchase opium as they do now they would grow the poppy and manufacture what they required The people who are now carrying on the agitation in England do not know how easily opium can be produced. When the poppy arrives at a certain stage the head is cut, and the gummy substance that comes out is the drug. It can be used as it is, though in the Government factories it is purified, and made into cakes. This, however, is not necessary, and it can be made use of at once. If the Government did not produce opium the people would in spite of the precautions that Government might put in use. The poppy might be grown in every field, and watchers could not be employed to look after every piece of land from one end of the country to the other. This would be impossible for the cost would be something enormous, and the finances would not stand the drain. The police could not perform their legitimate duties, and also look after the illicit growth of opium, so that

the people would take the matter in their own hands. As we have said, the consumption of the drug would be very materially increased, and thus the object the agitators profess to have at heart would be defeated. It has been said that people cannot be made good by an Act of Parliament, neither can they be weaned from making use of opium by an order of Government, and it is very strange that any one should think they would. The men of India are like the rest of the world, they think for themselves, they believe they know best what is good for them, and they do not wish to be guided like children to be treated as though they had no minds of their own. They do not cultivate the poppy and manufacture opium now because they can purchase it at a reasonable rate, and they do not wish to run the risk of detection. But if they would not buy it they would be sure to obtain it and, of course, illicitly. In this way the Government would sustain a great loss, while the object the anti opiumists have in view would be defeated. But the evil caused might go deeper still. The people might become dissatisfied, discontented, and in the end might give trouble to the authorities. They could not understand why they should be deprived of what they have been accustomed to use, and they might resent the deprivation very strongly. A bad feeling, that is against the Government, might spread to an alarming extent, and it might be impossible to see the end of the matter. If Opium is an evil we must look to education, to enlightenment to cure it. Force will do no good, but rather harm. At first it would make the people dissatisfied, then they would take to the cultivation of the poppy in spite of the prohibition of the Government, and thus the harm the agitators are trying to correct would be increased, opium would be consumed in larger quantities than is the case now, and the people would not be benefited while the revenues of the country would suffer much loss. The anti opiumists are of opinion that the results of the drug are very baneful, that people die by the hands every year from using it. It is strange that people living in this country do not perceive the ravages. We do not hear that people are continually dying on account of the opium they smoke or eat. Some of men who take it live to a good old age. In the next place we never hear of men being charged with crime on account of opium, while the same thing cannot be said of drink. It is a great pity those who are agitating against the use of opium do not turn their attention to the liquor traffic carried on between England and India, for it is said to be very much on the increase. Young Indians have taken to the use of English liquor, and many, it is to be feared, are being ruined thereby, far more than are ruined by the use of opium. It seems to us to be very hypocritical to agitate against the latter, when the agitators allow the free use of the former without a word of protest.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS

We have on former occasions drawn attention to the unsatisfactory condition of third class carriages, and the hard treatment third class passengers receive. There have been complaints of this nature ever since the railway was introduced into this country. Those who travel by the third class have not had their comforts attended to, they have been compelled to be put just where the railway authorities thought proper, and while the carriages of the other two classes have been improved, those of the third remain pretty much as they were many years ago. It seems to be considered that anything is good enough for the people who travel in them. In the first place the carriages are generally too crowded, as many as wish to travel by a train are thrust into it, whether the accommodation is sufficient or not. The weather may be very hot, but no change is made, the crowding goes on as usual. It is only when the passengers are many in number, that is when something out of the way is going on that extra accommodation is provided, and then not sufficient. In the next place the carriages are very uncomfortable, they are not of the kind required and they are behind those of every other country. In England these conveyances are very comfortable, and we were lately told that on one of the lines a great improvement is to be carried out in this respect. Dining cars and lavatories are to be attached to third class carriages, and thus the passengers will have every comfort they require. How different is the case in India? While the comforts of first and second class passengers are attended to, the third class are allowed to take care of themselves, to get on in the best way they can. Then again, it has often been suggested that latrines should be provided for third class passengers, but the railway authorities will not agree to this. It is very strange that the comforts and wishes of the third class passengers should be so persistently ignored when it is taken into consideration that most of the money obtained from railways is paid by them. They provide the sinews of war without their help all the railways in the country would have to stop running, and surely those who pay the most ought not to be ignored, which they are as matters now stand.

Occasional Notes

PROFESSOR HUXLEY receives 200 guineas for each of his articles in the *Nineteenth Century*.

THE Government of India has taken no objection to the gentlemen nominated and elected, whose names were forwarded by the Bengal Government for service on the Bengal Legislative Council.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has approved of the decision of the Government of India, deposing the Khan of Khelat, and placing His Highness's eldest son, Mahomed Khan, on the throne.

A BOMBAY paper says "H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir, Raja Sir Amar Singh and, generally speaking, the whole country, are pleased with the honour lately conferred upon Raja Ram Singh by Her Majesty. This is the first instance of a C. B. having been conferred upon a native gentleman, and hence the young Raja appreciates the honour very much indeed. The Raja will probably entertain the European visitors at Gulmarg in honour of the event.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* hears that the High Court will not have Mr. H. A. D. Phillips pitchforked into the Judicial Service. The local Government cannot very well overrule the wishes of the High Court and the Executive Service does not suit Mr. Phillips as has been seen. What is to be done with this white elephant who was not agreeable to Secretariat either? The *Patrika* suggests the Opium Department.

THE bar silver now housed in the United States Mint at Philadelphia is said to amount to 110,000,000 ounces, or 3,125 tons—the largest quantity ever deposited in one place in that country. In view of this immense supply, and the constant heavy influx of the precious metal the authorities have built a new steel vault, 35ft. long, 8ft. wide, and 10ft. deep. Piled from floor to ceiling, however, this saferoom can only hold as much as 20,000,000 ounces, so that it is in contemplation to construct another vault.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI, M. P., was an honoured guest at the Convention Banquet of the Irish National League of Great Britain, and the Chairman, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., said he believed that Lord Salisbury's abuse of Mr. Naoroji "had advanced the emancipation of the Indian people by half a century." In proposing one of the toasts, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said his sympathy with the Irish was sincere and deep in their struggles and aspirations, and he congratulated them most heartily upon the near approach of the full accomplishment of the objects they had at heart.

THE Government of India has forwarded to the Bengal Government a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, requesting that facilities should be given to Dr. Haffkine in India for the study of cholera, by visiting towns and districts, where the disease may be prevalent, by seeing hospitals, where cholera patients are under treatment, and by inquiring into the causes and circumstances of cholera epidemics. The Government of India said that if Dr. Haffkine wishes to try his prophylactic against cholera by vaccination, he should be permitted to do so only after the patient's consent, or that of his friends, has been obtained.

THE 30th of April last was a red letter day in Ceylon. At that date, the anniversary of the birth of Sakya Muni was celebrated in a right religious and national way and we might add, with great *eclat* all over Ceylon. The principal houses and thoroughfares in Colombo were tastefully decorated with Buddhist flags, festoons and evergreens. The festival falling on Sunday, the following Monday was observed as a public holiday. It was on that very day that the prize distribution to the meritorious girls of the Singamitta Girl's School took place. These girl pupils observed the white lotus day, when one of them gave a good reading from a selected passage from the *Light of Asia*.

THE Municipalities of the Districts traversed by the Madras Railway having expressed their intention to levy a tax on the railway buildings and goods situate within their limits, the Agent and Manager of the railway applied to the Madras Government that its premises should be exempted from taxation. The Government referred the matter to the Government of India, which has replied that, without considering the legal aspect of the question, it is true that the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company will consent to follow the practice followed on other railways in India and that the Municipal tax under reference to "Working Expenses."

IN happy and logical Madras, where Sir Muttusami Iyer, the most legal of lawyers of the half old English school of Hindu law kindly relieves his European colleagues of all anxiety about problems of that law, the following bad omens anomaly has recently been established on a sure basis. Whilst a Father of a Family is permitted by the High Court to sell his infant daughter to a stranger or a goat to the highest bidder who will take her to wife, a professional gentleman who undertakes to fall for an unmarried purchaser a suitable child wife, and goes about and secretes and finds one and successfully brings about the consummation of a fair bargain, is not to be permitted to recover in the courts the fee promised to him.—*Indian Jurist*.

According to the *Chicago Herald* Professor Garner, who went out to Africa to study monkey language, has had extraordinary success. "I am safe on the coast," writes Professor Garner, "just cooking with quinine, the proud possessor of a chimpanzee that can say, 'Tenakee Pikeki,' which is, you know, the Maori for 'good day, stranger', a gorilla that knows twenty words of Fijian, and a female orang-outang that has picked up 'Donner and blitzen' from my German valet, and has, judging from her actions, quite fallen in love with him. I have also got written down which is more important, nearly two hundred monkey words. Here are a few, spelled phonetically, 'Achru,' meaning sun, fire, warmth, &c., 'kakeha,' meaning water, rain, cold, and, apparently, anything disagreeable, 'goshku,' meaning food, the act of eating. You will see from this that it is a very primitive language. There are, perhaps, not more than twenty or thirty words in it that I have not already got, so that my task is now practically completed."

Mysore and Provincial.

COLONEL MACRAE.—This gentleman returned from leave last Thursday morning. He will resume his duties to-day.

THE RESIDENT.—Will leave for Mysore about the 20th to be present at the races there which come off soon after that date.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.—This scheme is progressing, houses are springing up, and materials for building are arriving every day by the train.

THE STANLEY COMPANY.—This company, which has been performing to large houses at the Cubbon Rooms for the last fortnight left for Madras yesterday. Their visit to the place was very successful.

RETIREMENT.—It may be of interest to our readers to learn that Mr. Anangi Row, Personal Assistant Commissioner, has been retired from the Mysore Service at the age of 45, on the apparent reason that he has not passed a certain qualifying test.

THE WEATHER.—This is very pleasant just now. We have had some nice showers of rain, and the sky looks as if more would come down. The wind is rather high at times and this is the only drawback. We may safely come to the conclusion that the hot weather is gone.

ANOTHER DARING BURGLARY IN THE CITY.—Another daring case of house breaking and theft in broad daylight, has occurred in the Bangalore City, and the burglars have not been traced by the Police. The property in this matter consisted of gold jewels worth about Rs. 700, belonging to one Mr. Sunnyasiengar. This occurrence took place during the absence of the male and female inmates from the house. The daring burglaries and other offences in broad daylight are attributed to the fact of there being no "day beat." Police Constables in the respective Police Divisions of the City limits, except at the Chowk, where a few Constables who are daily deputed to keep order among the licensed jatka bandies and single bullock carts plying for hire on the road.

MR. DALLAS, the Engineer in charge of the construction of the remaining link of line between Dadhalpur and the Mysore frontier near Hirdupur, will not be able to finish the line so as to open it for public traffic on the 1st July, as was hoped by Government, but an effort will be made to be ready for the 1st August, and with this view the following train service between Bangalore and Guntakal is proposed to be introduced in connection with the South Indian Railway at Dharmavaram and the Madras Railway and Southern Mahratta Railways at Guntakal.—Leave Bangalore 6 0, Hindupur 10 56, Dharmavaram 14 40, Anantapur 16 14, arrive Guntakal 19 38. Leave Guntakal 7 55, Anantapur 11-18, Dharmavaram 13 10, Hindupur 17 13, arrive Bangalore 22 17.—*M. M.*

MARRIAGE IN THE DEWAN'S HOUSE.—The Marriage of the Dewan's third son came off on the 8th instant at Mysore. The bride is a daughter of Mr. S. Vydyanatha Iyer, the Dewan's brother-in-law. His Highness the Maharajah graced the ball on the occasion of marriage with his presence. The Chief Judge and several Chief Officers of the State were also present. As soon as the marriage was over His Highness made very valuable presents to the bride and bridegroom, and was in turn honoured by guests in *pan supari* &c. On Saturday His Highness was invited for dinner, and accepted it graciously. The dinner, and music that followed, i.e., the music of dancing girls, was on a scale quite in keeping with the lofty status and rank of the host and his august and royal guest. The illuminations &c., towards the evening were really very pretty. Yesterday, the Dewan gave a general dinner to his official and non official friends and acquaintances alike. We are glad to say that the guests were, as we are informed, on the whole satisfied with the treatment they received at the hands of the Dewan.

THE NAUTCH GIRL—A CIRCULAR

The following letter has been sent by the Guru of Ramanad to the Mutts at Srinagar, Kumbaconum, Anobhilam, Vannies, Thiruvadhuthurai, Dharmapuram, Tiruvavayar Gud, Madurai and Kumakadi and to the Dakshinacharyas of Chidambaram, the Gurukals of Conjeeveram, &c, and to the Maharajahopadhyaya Raja Sastrial of Mandapady.

RAMANADA SAHAYAM

Dutiful respects to the Guru of—Mutt Deva Dasis have been employed in our Siva and Vishnu Temples for the purpose of certain works to be done by them in connection with the rituals in the said temples according to the Agamas which rule the rituals, these women are expected to be virgins and pure in thought and to perform Bharthanam or dance during Archanas and at other times to reside in a convent and prepare flower garlands, &c for use in the temples While thus so, the Deva Dasis of the present day have become prostitutes and work in direct opposition to the commands in the Agamas. Hence for, with a view to abolish the sin of these women in our temples and thereby purify our places of worship, I pray you will oblige me with answers to the questions asked herein before and depute a pandit of the Mutt supplied with your views to attend a meeting proposed to be held at Madras for the purpose of hearing of Archanas

QUESTIONS

(1) What is the meaning of the word Deva Dasi?

(2) Does the word Agama require that the women should be married virgins?

(3) Does the Agama say that to celebrate the Deva Dasis to commit sin and to contribute wealth is an act of merit?

(4) Has the Agama any written texts that the sins of women who have lost their chastity? If so, will, please quote authority

(5) The Agama says that burning camphor is a sufficient compensation for any portion of the ritual omitted Now, as no human being is impossible to perform, the set of women and reason has the Agama will not tolerate the service of unchaste women, cannot the service of the women be abolished and burning camphor be substituted instead of the contribution?

(6) Why should not we drive altogether with Deva Dasis in Temples? Will it be contrary to the Agamas?

(Signed) VIRA RAGHAVA
DAYA KARA SOTTAMI

Vijayam
Vishubha Ani 29th day
RAMNAD

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER OF MYSORE

The 11th Jan 1893—No 20750—100.—The following Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No 1947—I, dated the 1 June 1893, is published for general information —

NOTIFICATION

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on His Highness MAHARAJA KRISHNANANJAMMANNI VANIVILAS SANNIDHANA OF MYSORE

H M DURAND,
Secy to the Government of India

No 20466—o 5001—Mr B J Kantarasami Naik, B A, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, and 1st Class Magistrate, Punakur District during the absence of Mr K Ramachandra Rao on leave or until further orders

The 5th June 1893—No 20522—o 5038—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr K Ramaswamaiengar, General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, has been granted casual leave of absence for 15 days from the 2nd June 1893

No 20524—o 5040.—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr K P Puttanna Chetty, Superintendent of Police, doing duty in the Office of the Inspector General of Police, has been granted privilege leave of absence for 2½ months from 1st June 1893

No 20541—o 5046—Under Article 173 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Narasimhaiengar, General Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, has been granted casual leave of absence for 8 days from the 30th May 1893

No 20543—5048—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr E S Krishnaswami Iyer, Assistant Surgeon, Hassan District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 1 month with effect from such date as he may be relieved

No 20545—o 5050—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr G G Nononha, Assistant Surgeon, Kolar District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months with effect from such date as he may be relieved

No 20547—o 5052—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr A S Fernandes, Civil Surgeon, Chikmagalur, is hereby granted privilege leave of absence for 30 days from the 14th May 1893

2 Mr P S Achutta Rao, Civil Surgeon, Seringapatam will act as Civil Surgeon, Chikmagalur during the absence of Mr Fernandes on leave until further orders

3 Sub Assistant Surgeon G A Nanjappa, doing duty in the Civil Hospital, Chikmagalur, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Seringapatam, during the absence of Mr Achutta Rao on other duty or until further orders

MUZARAHI

NOTIFICATIONS

The 4th June 1893—No 917—The following persons are appointed as Dharmadarsis of the Ramalingeswara Temple in the Closepet Taluk —

1 M R Ry Gikkaiah Bhagavatar
2 " Kara Gikkaiah Bhagavatar
3 " Yajnam Narayanappa
4 " Gombi Kur Lingammaiya
5 M R Ry Sambhaiah Lakshmanaraswamy
6 " Kalambi Viradachar
7 " Chatan Kuppaswami Mudaliar
8 " Shanbagam Madiversetti

No 919—The following persons are appointed as Dharmadarsis of the Ramanathaswamy Temple in the Closepet Taluk —

1 M R Ry Pannamaiah, merchant at Closepet
2 M R Ry Sellappa Chetty, merchant at Avaradahalli
3 M R Ry Ayappaya Ars, Patel at Bilur
4 M R Ry Patel Gangaiah of Ankanahalli
5 M R Ry Gowda Puttasamaiya of Chamapatna

No 915

PUBLIC WORKS

The 6th June 1893—Lakshmi Narasimhachar, pensioned Head Draughtsman is appointed Dharmadarsi of the Temples and Chattrams at Madhur, Mandya Taluk

The 7th June 1893—No 2459—420—Assistant Engineer Mr O. V Nanjes was on leave on Medical Certificate from 2nd January to 31st March 1893, both days inclusive

The 10th June 1893—No 2556—530.—Mr Y Srinivasa Rao, Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, is granted two month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th instant

Mr K Prabhakara Rao, Assistant Engineer is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, during the absence of Mr Srinivasa Rao, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Extracts.

THE HOME RULE BILL

Already rumours that the Home Rule Bill will be dropped, says the *St James's Gazette*, are beginning to go round The possibility is being talked of to be canvassed freely in the Unionist Clubs, and whispered darkly among Radicals. Of course it all lies with Mr Gladstone and outside what may be called the Gladstonian court circle no one knows in the least what he is thinking, though the right honourable gentleman is not apt to conceal the direction of his ideas from his intimates. But it is thought at least probable that some new and striking move on the political chessboard may be revealed before long Some Gladstonians, it is said have already begun tentative *pour parlers* with some of the Irish leaders to see if they would stand the hanging up of the Home Rule Bill for the moment If they would, the Bill would be withdrawn before it gets to the third reading—owing to "Tory obstruction," of course—and some items of the British programme, notably the Registration Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill, pushed on with With these popular successes to their good the Gladstonians hope that the appeal to the country would turn out more favourably for the party in office than if the dissolution took place on Home Rule *et praeterea nihil* Such is now said to be the view which certain influential Ministerialists are trying to instil into the mind of their revered chief

HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICERS

The difficult subject of deciding as to the succession to village officers has been a stumbling block both to Collectors and the Board of Revenue, and Government has had frequently to revise the decisions of these authorities Another important decision has lately been made by Government in a case wherein Government disagreed with the Board of Revenue in a decision which was based on a misapprehension of the Hindu Law of Inheritance which governs questions of succession to hereditary village offices The facts of the case are that a Kottam having died his widow succeeded, and on her death her husband's father's brother's son was appointed to the office as the nearest heir On this a nephew (sister's son) of the deceased appealed to the Board of Revenue, and the Collector's order was reversed and the nephew appointed on the strength of the finding that division had taken place between the former's father and the maternal grandfather of the latter and the Board considered that the latter had a better claim than the former—a *divided* collateral. Government considers this view incorrect On a widow's death, succession under the Hindu Law can only be traced from the last holder (or husband) and cannot go back to his father, and then descend from him again to his daughter's son The question of division is therefore immaterial, and the person ousted by the Board being the deceased Kuppanna's father's brother's son is a *Sa, dra Sapinda*, while the person appointed by the Board, being his sister's son, is only a *bandhu* under the Mithaksara Law which obtains in this Presidency, *bandhus* can only succeed after all the *sapindas* and even more remote descendants in the male line have been exhausted The widow's husband's father's brother's son has therefore been ordered to be reinstated by Government

LORD CONNEMARA AND THE LORDS

There was something like an awe come upon the House of Lords this morning The figures, and the rank, and the dignity were those with which the House of Commons had been familiar when the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Tory Government was held by Mr Bourke—the brother of that Earl of Mayo who was assassinated while Viceroy of India The question before the House of Lords was the Committee stage of the bill for abolishing the military commands in chief in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay The Duke of Connaught, who has intimated that he is going to pay special attention to Indian military matters, sat on the front cross bench There was no opposition to the bill There was an amendment by Lord Cross, which the Earl of Kimberley was prepared to accept to prevent the present commanders being turned out of the council of the governors

As soon as the bill was called, the former Mr Bourke, now Lord Connemara, interrupted to deliver a speech in support of the bill. As he is fresh from the Governorship of Madras he might have been supposed to be the peer of all others whose their lordships would have been glad to listen to, even although the bill did not stand in need of any defence. Either House is always glad to give a cordial welcome to a member who returns after a long absence in the public service His lordship rose from the fourth bench behind the Marquis of Salisbury, and the number of Conservative peers present was sufficient to have given a very warm welcome to an old friend of Mr. Disraeli But no, there was no friendly recognition, not a single "hear, hear" and no sooner was the speaker identified than his weak voice was almost drowned in the buzz of conversation which was carried on persistently in all parts of the House The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Ashbourne conversed freely and without restraint The Earl of Kimberley, who was the Minister in charge of the bill, appeared to be almost the only peer who attempted to listen Lord Connemara did his poor best to make himself heard, and he concluded by thanking the House for allowing him to address it and thus put himself in evidence But there was no responsive cheer, and no one rose to notice what he had said.

FRANCE AND SIAM

What was to be looked from the offensive advance of the French Colonial forces into Siamese territory has occurred A conflict was well-nigh unavoidable Whatever desire the Siamese may have had to maintain a peaceful and friendly attitude towards their neighbours, it can scarcely be argued that they should quietly withdraw before foreign invasion of a territory which they have possessed for many years of early and without any opposition, and which is recognised on French official maps as belonging to them The occupation of Stung Treng and Khone was the outcome of a surprise at a time of peace and pending negotiations between Bangkok and Paris, from which the best results were confidently expected Even now there is no reason why we should not still look hopefully for the maintenance of peace It cannot be denied, however, that a bloody conflict would have been avoided, if the French Colonial Government had not acted with such unjustifiable rashness

Here are the facts, as far as we can gather from reliable sources As our readers are aware, a force of some two hundred Annamites, commanded by European officers, unexpectedly crossed the frontier between Cambodia and Siam, and arrived at Stung Treng on 2nd April Two days later another detachment advanced further up to occupy part of the island of Khone At Stung Treng there were twenty Siamese soldiers, who, of course, being one to ten, could only retire At Khone there was no force A strong protest was immediately entered by the Siamese Government against this violation of territory, but without result In point of fact, no objection could have been taken if Siamese troops had been sent to reoccupy both posts This would simply have been a justifiable act of protecting invaded territory No such instructions, however were given to the Siamese commanding officers They were simply sent to occupy other positions at Khone and in the island of Sdam, in order to check if necessary the further advance of the foreign troops They were expressly ordered not to fire unless fired at, and with this order they complied. But the Annamite soldiers did not observe the same attitude, and it appears that on May 3rd they opened fire on the Siamese positions The Siamese could do nothing less than defend themselves, and the result seems to have been the killing of a Siamese officer and several Annamite soldiers, and the killing or wounding of three French officers. At the same time a convoy of stores and ammunition, *en route* from Stung Treng to Khone, has been intercepted, and Captain Thoreux has been made prisoner He is of course treated with all consideration

We at least abstain from commenting upon the foregoing facts. Every impartial reader will read by discern on whose shoulders the responsibility weighs. We feel convinced, moreover, that the French Government have not wished their encroachments on the Mekong should result in acts of violence. But they allowed Colonial agitators to persuade them that there was in fact no serious Siamese occupation of the left bank of the Mekong, and that the Siamese forces would willingly allow

themselves to be driven out of their positions like a flock of sheep. Even here in Bangkok, week after week, we have seen a newspaper encouraging these ideas, probably because they coincided very well with the editor's own notions of *aplomb*. We may reasonably suppose, then, that the French Government has been deceived. As for the Siamese Government, we are confident that they desire as much as ever a just, peaceful, and moderate settlement of all difficulties.—*Bangkok Times*

THE ALLEGED RAILWAY OUTRAGE CASE.

If the Jury system is ever to be brought into discredit, it is to be done only by verdicts as the one returned by the Jury in the case of Price, the Railway Guard who was charged by a Rajput woman with having committed rape on her person while travelling by the Ajmere Railway line. We need hardly say, we read the reports of the case day after day with extreme care, and we confess, as we read the evidence, we could never for a moment doubt the truth of the statements made by the Rajput woman. Her story appeared to us to be true in the main. That Mr Justice Blair should have failed to form a proper estimate of the array of facts placed before him to establish the case for the prosecution is no wonder. To judge correctly and balance the weight of evidence properly in a case like this require an intimate knowledge of the custom, habit, manners and language of the people for whom one is to dispense justice, and Mr Justice Blair does not possess any one of those qualifications in the absence of which just so become only a mockery of the thing. It is due to this sad lack of knowledge of native customs that there has been a miscarriage of justice in the present instance. If the Judge and the Jurors knew that such a charge, true or false, meant after ruin to the party bringing it, they would have not thought so lightly of it. We know that but for extreme circumstances over which he has no control, no Indian would consent to bring such a charge before a court of justice—he would try his utmost to keep it a dead secret—such is his dread of public exposure. He would rather put up with any amount of wrong rather than seek reparation in a public court of justice. He blames his fate and bows before its decree. The English idea of female modesty is quite different from ours. The proceedings of the Divorce cases in England and elsewhere reveal to us a state of things for which we can only pity the people thereof.

Let us enumerate the circumstances under which the alleged rape was committed upon the person of the unfortunate Rajput woman. According to the prosecution, the offence was committed on the evening of 22nd February last. The accused was on the said evening in charge of the goods train running between Phalera and Jeypore on the Ajmere-Malwa Railway line.

The train had two brakevans, one of them was occupied by Durga Prosad, in the middle of the train, and the other occupied by the prisoner, at the end. At Phalera, he asked Durga Prosad to put women into his brakevan but the latter refused and warned the prisoner that was against orders. When the train arrived at the station of Dhanli, the prisoner put five women into his brake van. He refused to let the husbands of two of the women to enter into the van. Amongst those women were Rari and her mother, with her two little children. After the train was in motion, the prisoner behaved in an improper way towards Rari, but the other women protested. The prisoner then went out of the train and the women heard a noise as if the van were being uncoupled. The van stopped and the women got out and ran. Rari and her mother being encumbered with children were unable to run off and Rari was overtaken by the prisoner, who assaulted her, and actually accomplished his purpose, amidst the agonizing cries of the mother and the daughter.

The European Judge and the Jurors fully disbelieved the story of the prosecution and acquitted the accused. In his charge to the Jury, Mr Justice Blair pointed out the discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution. It appears, the Jurors laid undue importance upon them. It will perhaps surprise the Jurors to hear, that to an Indian these little discrepancies go to strengthen but not weaken the case for the prosecution, for they prove that these witnesses were not tutored ones; they gave the version of the case as they remembered it after this length of time, not caring, simple village folks as they were, to note down all minute details. Such men cannot be expected to stand the severe cross examination to which they were subjected. After this, we need not attach much importance to such discrepancies occurring here and there. The story of the woman is true in the main and she stood the severe ordeal of cross examination in a manner that did not fail to excite the commiseration of the presiding Judge.

To what different conclusions men may come from the same set of premises is best illustrated by this case. The Sessions Judge of Jeypore before whom the case came for hearing at the first instance found the accused guilty of the charge of rape, but as he had no power to pass adequate sentence, he sent up the case to the Allahabad High Court for retrial. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting here some of the committing Judge's remarks —

"But the evidence in my opinion leaves no sort of doubt that the prisoner attempted to rape the woman, even though here again the only direct testimony is that of Rari and Jadi. The conduct of the accused himself and all the surrounding circumstances support their statements in this respect. I think it is clearly proved that the prisoner deliberately accepted the risk, separating brakevan from the rest of the train of which he was in charge, with the intent on of having sexual intercourse with the woman Rari, and that he did attempt to have intercourse with her against her will."

It will be thus seen which Mr Martindale fully believed the story of the woman Rari. Mr Justice Blair disbelieved it altogether.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been publishing a series of letters from St Petersburg from the pen of a correspondent "well acquainted with the habits and the immediate sections of the Russian bureaucracy both in Turkestan and at head quarters." It is often asked, says the writer, what the Russians would do without their enemies, for from their enemies they get all that they know about those international questions which concern them most. In 1877 and 1878 they went to the Balkans with the maps of the Austrian General Staff, which they described as detestable, and all that they know from a scientific point of view—I do not speak of the exaggerations of the *Moscow Gazette*—about the Southern Slavs, they owe to Austrian publications, and to foreign ethnographers generally. For their plans of mobilisation on the Western frontier, and for all their calculations against Germany, they go to German books, pamphlets, and journals. The Russian General von Holtz ('Sarmatious' of the Berlin *Military Revue*) might well be described as the real Chief of the Staff of the Russian army. In Russia they know nothing of the Russo-German frontier beyond what the Germans choose to teach them. On Asiatic matters they have recourse to English works. Very singular is the famous "Secret Archive" of the Russian General Staff. The articles which appear in the English press, the papers published in the transactions of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," such books as Mr E F Knight's "Where three Empires Meet," are read with care, gutted, doctored, transformed into "reports," and then classed among the secret documents such as those which appear at intervals in the 'Collection of Materials upon Asia" and are distributed discreetly to a few specialist officers. I have seen of these papers before me as I write. They contain articles which years ago were printed in the English and Anglo-Indian press, and have now altogether lost their opportuneness.

All this does not hinder the Russians from affecting the profoundest contempt for all that the foreigners have done for them. The English, say they, from Forsyth to Younghusband, have written nothing about the Pamirs—nothing of the slightest importance. The works of the Frenchmen, Bonvalot and Capus, they tell you, have no serious importance. It is true all the same that the Russians have done nothing better, despite their great juggling of troubles and the very modest resources of them two Frenchmen. In April last year a French traveller, M Joseph Martin, who has lived from twelve to fourteen years in Asia, died at Kerg Morgellan of a nervous malady contracted in his journeyings. The officers of the Turkestan staff shrugged their shoulders when they spoke of the merits of this explorer, yet scarcely was he dead before all his baggage was seized—his family papers and all his notes—the whole being carefully sealed and sent to St. Petersburg to the General Staff. Probably everything that looked like being useful is retained there, the remainder being sent to the dead man's family as if he had left that alone.

Since there is so much talk of the Pamirs in Russia, let us see who the Russian explorers are who have traversed that region. First, it may be laid down that they have had in Asia only one traveller, one explorer, worthy of the name. Prjewalski. Despite the political tendencies of this man, and of the air of charlatanism he puts into his works to flatter Mars into passions and to rouse enthusiasm in his favour, it is only fair to say that his collections and the discoveries and reports are remarkable. It would be difficult to find an important error in them. Prjewalski worked with good faith, sincerity, and, moreover, was a man of the most various information. Only he did not explain the Pamirs, and consequently his importance need not concern us there. The Russian explorers of the Pamirs are—the naturalist Fedtschenko who did not pass the Alai, and whose work on that region, interesting at the time they were written, have lost all scientific value, another naturalist, Skhultz, who has written without having investigated the whole country a work on the orography of the Pamirs, other naturalists, the brothers Grum Grimaïlo, finally hunters for the young son of the Grand Duke Michel, who amuses himself by collecting that sort of insect. But where are the geographers? For the geography of the Pamirs, we might mention Dr Regel, author of a monographion the Darwaz, the pupils of Mouchketow the Hindu Aman Dun, recently have published their prize essays on foreign newspapers, and do not let us forget the excellent work of General Kropatkine—the most valuable of all—on Kashgaria. But that is an age, and a travel in Pamir physics nothing positive, profound, or exact is about the Pamirs.

The only book of travel on the Pamirs is that of Colonel Gromchewsky. He is a Pole, clever, cunning, even crafty, who knows how to appreciate the Russian, and has done it marvellously well. You should see how he drinks champagne on his return from a journey with his superior officers and with the reporters. He has to spend one way or another the large sums he manages to get as subsidies from the Government, the Geographical Society, and the Imperial family. Captain Younghusband says that Gromchewsky travels *en sybarite*. It by does so it is not at all true to say Gromchewsky plays at being a lesser Prjewalski with the difference that the latter is distinguished for erudition while his imitator is only remarkable for ignorance of the essentials that mostly concern a true traveller. His map is mere child's sketch. In examining it one far cries it was made in a hurry. His reports have no new fact, no unpublished information. Prjewalski said that if the Russians only sounded the trumpet on the Hindu Khood Indian man would rise to welcome them. Gromchewsky has a less startling method. A samovar and a samovarski would suffice him (no doubt he) to rally all Asia round the Russian flag. He comes to himself as a Russian pioneer which is a regular business with people of his class. They become pioneers as other men become lawyers or doctors. He thinks more of a personal advertisement than of the result of his pretended exploration. I speak of the result of Russia at large. He boasts (see the press published by the *Official Journal* of Turkestan in 1892, signed by an army surgeon) that he has talked over the inhabitants at Kunjut, and won them to the cause of the Tsar. The Kunjutians took him for a hero (so at least it is written). "He made a sensation among them because of the Cossacks who accompanied him, but when he had described to them the power of the Russians without heightening the colours in his picture too much he finally conquered the independence of the men of Kunjut." Since the Russians aspire only to the Pamirs, and profess about that they do not wish to go beyond the Hindu Khoods, what do those propagandists mean in a country which they themselves recognise as being within the English sphere of influence? It is, at least, scarcely diplomatic for a Russian officer, armed with official authority, to allow himself to retail such gasconnades in a Government paper. None the less, some notice, should be taken of Gromchewsky's declarations, since they are directly contrary to the pacific protestations of disinterestedness which come from Russian diplomatists. One hears too often of English agents who excite the peoples of the Pamirs against Russia. Not a single proof that the thing has been done, nor a solitary fact to prove their assertions, has ever been advanced. On the other hand, there are proofs that Russia is employing *agents provocateurs* on the borders of the basin of the Indus. That is the true intent of Gromchewsky's travels. I refer those who doubt me to the despatches printed in the *Official Journal* of Tashkend. Beyond that he has done nothing but (1) take some instantaneous photographs, like a Cockney tourist on a holiday, (2) trace on old maps the routes he says he followed, (3) rebaptise places which had their names long ago.

The map of the Pamirs in the Russian War Office, is even now being elaborated, and at present belongs to the "secret papers," will some day some charming surprises for geographers. They will be curious to see that the only previously unpublished part of the map is the new names. And if people knew how much mystery is made over that! Everyone has done his little towards the interesting work of nomenclature. But Gromchewsky has accepted the responsibility. He wished to be *au sérieux* with his chiefs. Like Kuchinski is now named Lake Kreskoff, after the Governor of Ferghana. He Karamhar, Sir Pass, north Hindu Khoosh, has become the Youssi Pass. A mountain and a glacier in the same region, near Kunjut, is actually in Kunjut, and is called after Baron Wrewsky. All the staff of the army in Turkestan will be represented on the new map. Imagine the Alpine Club amusing itself by changing the names of well known heights and glaciers in the Alps. It is just as ridiculous. Gromchewsky in 1891 reached Yasun and no further—was driven from himself. Well, at Yasun he "discovered" two new summits in the Himalayas. The "discovery" is in the *Gazettes* of St Petersburg and Tashkend, and in the *St Petersburg Journal* (April 1892) which is also an official sheet. The plan of these two newly discovered peaks was displayed last spring with other works of the Turkestan staff in the Military Club of Tashkend, and to-day it may be found in the "secret papers," whence it will come out to illustrate future maps. One can only guess how Gromchewsky managed this discovery without leaving Yasun. But the find has given us two new names. One of the peaks is named Tzar Alexander III, the other after the Tzarevitch Nicholas, a polite way of thanking the Heir Apparent for a few rubles. The office of the Indian Staff who have so long been in the habit of crossing the Himalayas will never recover from this surprise.

Mount Gromchewsky, on the Alai, should have been called Mount Gromchewsky, but Baron Wrewsky thought it would be rather derogatory to himself if he let it bear his name. The glory of General Kauffmann was taking away his sleep. If there is a Kauffmann peak why should there not be a Wrewsky peak as well? But General Kauffmann left his legend in Central Asia. Wrewsky only leaves the memory of his flight in 1892 before cholera and a few riots in Turkestan. He will also leave the memory of his shameful flight in Alai in 1891. Let that episode be forgotten, it has been described in the Official Journal of Tashkend, and the description is illuminated by a map, lithographed at the "Section topographique and military of Turkestan," and edited by Lieutenant-Colonel Rehmann. Red ink is the cynical a word! This map destined to perpetuate the name memorable of Baron Wrewsky, and figuring as a specimen of the works of the Turkestan Staff, is no more or less than a plagiarism from the map of the Pamirs and adjacent regions published in the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The scale of 1 inch to 25 miles has been reduced to 1 200752) verst. The meridian of Greenwich has been kept, and so have the colours. Everything is as it was except that the words are translated into Russian, and the printing of the copy is vastly inferior. If there were a copyright treaty between Russia and England the R G S could prosecute the military topographical department of Turkestan. It would be curious to know how much this map is stated to have cost in the total sum expended by the Russian War Office on Baron Wrewsky's excursion.

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE —MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893. [No. 25.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—1—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	0—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including postage)

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	0—0—0	1—8—0

[illegible] secure the insertion [illegible] will be with regularity [illegible] the [illegible] the date of receipt [illegible] will not be applied to [illegible] Subscriptions will be discontinued [illegible] Months [illegible] Bills [illegible] the English and Kanarese [illegible] are respectively [illegible] in their order in the English [illegible] in which the [illegible] appear as in the absence of [illegible] instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

For the [illegible] Annum [illegible] Rs [illegible] Parties who [illegible] number of [illegible] appear [illegible] this [illegible] will [illegible] Letters addressed to the Editor [illegible] Remittances [illegible] Order [illegible] Rs [illegible] one [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSES

SARSAPARILLA.

A sure in Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury Specimen Ulcers, Weakness Rheumatism Gout Sore Eyes and all other disease arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per pint, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 2 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with uncertainty of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—one Only.

GONORREGA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutration of Semen Virile Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition Restores nocturnal emissions thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine brings on menses quickly cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

LONSDALE NEW COMMISSION XIRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 (with postage) payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, Single copy 1 Rance Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

The *Theosophist Theosophic* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 17th June—In the House of Commons last night the Irish Members and a number of Radicals again voted against Government on its accepting an Unionist amendment to the Home Rule Bill Mr Sexton said that if a full concession were made to the measure, which is the minimum acceptable to Ireland, it will fail in its object

Paris, 18th June—It is officially announced that Mwandarian, who was being escorted to Mokong, announced a force of Siamese and shot a French Officer who was ill in bed, and massacred fourteen of the Annamite escort

Paris, 17th June—In consequence of the massacre of the French Officer and his Annamite escort by the Siamese, a French Squadron has been ordered to proceed immediately to Siam

London, 15th June—Advices have been received that the French occupied the island of Samit, in the Gulf of Siam, on the 14th instant

Washington, 17th June—A canvass made of the Congress shows that both the Senate and the House of Representatives are largely in favour of the repeal of the Sherman Act for the monthly purchase of silver.

London, 20th June—Lord Roberts took his seat in the House of Lords last night for the first time

A movement is on foot to form a group of Members of the Commons who are actively interested in Indian questions from a native standpoint

Mr Williams, the Liberal candidate, was elected for Swansea unopposed, replacing Sir Hussey Vivian, raised to the peerage

Paris 19th June—The French Consul at Bangkok has been instructed by his Government to demand reparation of the Siamese for redress for the massacre of the French Officer and his escort

St Petersburg 19th June—The Russian Commission under General Roloff is starting immediately to delimit the Asian Customs Frontier so as to include Bokhara and the Russian portion of the Pamirs.

London, 21st June—A Special Cabinet Council was held on Monday, at which Lord Lansdowne's reply respecting Lord Herschell's Committee Report, was discussed The discussion of Government in matter was afterwards adjourned to Lord Lansdowne who, it is expected, will summon his Council immediately The intentions of Government will be announced simultaneously in England and India

London, 20th June—Serious Socialistic riots have taken place in Austria in favour of universal suffrage

Simla, 20th June—The rumour has been started that the Viceroy and Council are going immediately to Calcutta to arrange for the closing of the Mints No official information has been received as yet to the effect

London, 21st June—The House of Commons Committee is still engaged in discussing the Fourth Clause of the Home Rule Bill Numerous amendments of the Opposition have been rejected but the majorities are smaller

London 22nd June—Sir William Wedderburn held a reception last night to members of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress for the purpose of furthering the movement to form a group of Indian members of Parliament interested on Indian Questions There had been present, including the Thakore of Gondal and Mr Dadabhai a Nargiman Other Members of the House of Commons

London, 21st June—There have been 830 deaths from cholera at Mecca since the 16th instant

Allahabad, 21st June—The Report of Lord Herschell's Committee is being kept absolutely confidential in accordance with the arrangements entered into with the Secretary of State No information on the subject is likely to be available for some time to come

Simla, 21st June—No confirmation is to be obtained from the Finance Department about the rumour that the Viceroy and Council are about to start for Calcutta to arrange for the closing of the Mints.

London, 23rd June—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone announced the financial causes of the Home Rule Bill in which it is proposed to preserve the existing taxes for six years, during which time and will be empowered to establish new taxes for himself and meanwhile to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer a third of her revenue and also the proceeds of any special war tax Ireland will afterwards collect and manage her own taxes except the Customs, Excise and Post.

Mr Redmond announced his intention of opposing the measures

Allahabad, 22nd June—The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs that he has good authority for stating that the report of Lord Herschell's Committee recommends the grant of power to the Government of India under certain conditions to close the Mints to the public coinage of silver. One shilling and four pence is thought to be the probable rate of exchange that will be reached

There is no foundation for the rumour circulated in Simla that the Viceroy is about to proceed to Calcutta.

Simla 22nd June—The Notification respecting the Viceroy's Council under the New Councils Act will appear immediately. There are to be two nonofficial additional members five appointed on the recommendation of local Councils and one Chamber of Commerce, and two at the Viceroy's discretion

London, 23rd June—A collision has taken place off Dunkirk, in Syria, between the armoured battle ship *Victoria* 10,470 tons, and the armoured battle ship *Camperdown*, 10,600 tons, in which the former is sunk Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hyde and 400 of those on board were drowned

London 24th June—The fourth Clause of the Home Rule Bill has passed the Commons, and the debate on the Bill begins to-morrow and will Wednesday next

London, 24th June—In the House of Commons last night Mr Clark, Member for Caithness, brought forward his motion in favour of Home Rule for Scotland Sir George Trevelyan Secretary for Scotland, said that personally he approved of the Resolution, but Government would treat the matter seriously and quietly The motion was eventually rejected by 153 against 130 votes

Allahabad, 23rd June—The Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad today found Messrs. F G Pike Editor, and J. K Lucy, Publisher, of the *Morning Post* guilty of libelling Babu S C Mukerji, Pleader, and fined the former Rs 200 and the latter Rs 15 The defendants intimated that they would appeal to the N W P. High Court.

Simla 23rd June—Of the persons to be nominated as additional members of the Viceroy's Council six only will be Officials, of the remaining ten seats the Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Allahabad Non-Official Municipal member will recommend one member each, so will the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce The remaining five Non Official members will be selected by the Viceroy himself The rest of the Rules are similar to those for Local Councils

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893

THE HIGH PRICE OF FOOD.

There is a general complaint that the prices of all the necessaries of life are very high and are continually rising. The poor find it very hard to get along, while those with moderate incomes find themselves in a poor way. Every class of the community finds the times to be bad, and that money goes only a very little way. Rice is selling at the present for about the same as it did during the worst days of the famine of 1876—78, when in many parts of the country the crops had entirely failed. It may be asked why the prices should have gone up so fearfully, whether there is any reason for this, and what is this reason. People know that they are charged high prices for the food they eat, but they would like to know whether there is anything wrong about the matter, whether the price required from them is legitimate or otherwise. If they were satisfied that the former was the case there would be nothing more to say on the subject. The circumstance of high prices would be something like a decree of Providence—it would not be resisted. But people are not satisfied that they are paying no more than is right when they purchase articles of food in the market or in the bazar. They are of opinion that something is wrong, though they may not be able to understand to whom the evil is to be ascribed. They know that the crops are up to the average, there has been no famine for some years, there is plenty of food in the country, and if more is required in one place the railway can easily put matters right. But in spite of everything the price of everything is looking up much to the discontent of many, and the suffering of more. Several reasons have been assigned for the state of things to which we have referred. It is said the quantity of grain exported is much too large, that a smaller quantity should be sent out of the country, and then prices would be more reasonable. There is a good deal of truth in this. If grain is sent, say to Europe, it cannot be consumed here, and the price must rise. But somebody must be benefitted by the transaction, and this ought, in the first place, to be the ryot. He should be the first to profit by any rise in the market, and according to the laws obtaining elsewhere he ought to be growing richer, and the signs of this ought to be visible on every side. But unfortunately we do not see the improvement that ought to put in an appearance. On the contrary, we are told that the cultivators are becoming poorer day by day. No material change for the better can be seen in his condition. He appears to be as poor as ever. His food is the same; he is no better clad than he was some years ago; his dwelling place is not improved. In other countries the higher the price of agricultural produce the richer the cultivator becomes. But this does not appear to be the case in India. This land is an exception to all others, or at least, seems to be. It is the belief of many that the money obtained for the goods that we purchase does not go into the hands of the ryot, but into those of the men who go between the producer—the ryot—and the consumer—the public. It is notorious that the ryots are most of them indebted to the soucars. They have to borrow money on every occasion and at a high rate of interest. There are very few of the ryots who [illegible] free encumbrances, and it often happens that a ryot has his land taken from him by his creditor on account of a decree of the court. But in ordinary times the soucar has everything in his own hands. When the ryot sells his grain this individual takes possession of the money, and only doles out a little now and then, just enough for him to subsist on. A good portion of the remainder goes into the pockets of the money-lender, and does too cultivator no good whatever. The soucar having the trade in his own hands is able to dictate the price he thinks it ought to sell at, consequently it is not surprising that food should be dear, that prices should have an upward tendency. It would be remarkable if this were not the case. The soucar is not the man to lose a chance, and when he gets the ryot into his power we may be sure he will not fail to squeeze him. But this is not all. There is the dealer in the town—the shopkeeper. In some cases there may be a person between the soucar and the shopkeeper, and he must make money out of the transaction. It is generally believed that the agent who brings in the grain is growing rich at the expense of the purchaser as well as of the ryot, and this may be quite correct. There are signs that such men are increasing in wealth, and it must be obtained in the way we have pointed out. Whatever the case may be, those with fixed incomes are becoming poorer and poorer. The revenues of the country are lower than they ought to be. The last Budget showed a deficit, while all the time prices are rising, and the produce of the earth is worth more than it ever has done before, even during the time of famine. This shows that something is made lly wrong, and it is the duty of the Government to discover what it is. If a few men are growing rich at the expense of the many then it ought to be put to the wrecked manner in which the latter are wronged. In any case the subject should be taken up and well ventilated, for the whole community is affected by it.

THE NEW INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

At the next meeting of the Indian National Congress the President will be Mr Dadabhai Naoroji Member of Parliament for Central Finsbury, and a better choice could not be made. This gentleman will be received most enthusiastically in this country we may be sure, and for several reasons. In the first place, he is the first native of India who has obtained a seat in Parliament. He made several attempts before he was able to gain his object, but the old adage about perseverance proved true, and now he is in the House. For this reason he will be heartily welcomed on his arrival in India. Every class of the community will be glad to see him, and wherever he may go he will be sure to receive an ovation. But not only is Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji a Member of Parliament, but in his place he does his best to further the interests of the people of this land. He has brought forward measures for the benefit of the people and he never misses an opportunity of bringing the wants of the country before the House. He identifies himself with every thing Indian, and the results must be much good to the country and to the people. He is, it will be confessed by all, the proper person to preside at the Indian National Congress, and the Managing Committee has done well in securing his services to that end. Mr Dadabhai Naoroji will be a link between this country and England. He understands both well, he has lived in both, and knows what one can do for the other. He can tell those present at the Congress how far England is willing to assist India, and in what respects she falls short of duty. Then the speakers will be able to give him a great amount of information about the wants of this land, what questions ought to be brought before the House of Commons, and which ought to come first. Mr Dadabhai Naoroji will be able to obtain a clearer view of the country by coming to it, and listening to the addresses at the Congress than by remaining at home; his knowledge will be come fresher than it was before, and on his return he will be able to do more good. There is one thing that Mr Dadabhai Naoroji should guard against, and that is mixing himself up too much with English politics. He appears to have thrown himself too much into the arms of one party, and we cannot think this can be good. As this gentleman has entered Parliament in the interest of India he should give nearly all his attention to it, and he should not compromise himself by his strong connection with either party in the House of Commons. He should try to obtain as much as possible from both parties while practically keeping aloof from both.

Occasional Notes

The visitors to the Chicago Exhibition on the opening day numbered 1,10,000.

The greatest depth of ocean yet sounded is 4,655 fathoms off the north east coast of Japan. One of 4,575 has been taken south of the Ladrones in the Pacific.

The Rajah of Kapurthala paid a long visit to Mr Gladstone in Downing Street on the morning of the 1st instant. The Prince dined with Lord Kimberley at the India Office on 3rd on the occasion of the official banquet in honour of the Queen's birthday.

A Course has been opened at Queen's Road, Peckham, London, for the special benefit of Indian candidates for the Civil Service Examination. To those to whom the voyage to England is a bar to competing, the system of tutoring by correspondence has been introduced. By this system, lessons are given weekly through the post at so much per subject.

The visit of an Indian Maharaja to Europe is clearly no light matter. Accounts at hand of the forthcoming arrival in London of one who started with no less than eighty Gladstone bags, nearly one hundred hamper of bottles, several boxes of rice and a number of [illegible] of 'ghee' (native clarified butter) for use and consumption on the journey.

While lately quarrying for a tank near Broken Bow, Nebraska, the workmen discovered a ledge of limestone on which the print of several gigantic feet were clearly outlined. In shape these marks are said to be of a human foot, though four out of the seven of the prints have six toes, the rest have the regulation number, and are the marks of a well-shaped slender foot. Geologists who have visited the spot are completely puzzled by the discovery.

Last year the Government of India called upon the various Local Governments and Administrations to report upon the working of the Age of Consent Act (X of 1891). As the majority of the reports submitted by the Magistrates and Sessions Judges showed that sufficient time had not elapsed since the Act was brought into force for a proper opinion to be formed as to its working, the Government of India has now requested that a further report be submitted this year in regard to the operations of the new statute.

The report of the Sherman Act for the monthly purchase of silver by the United States Mint appears now to be certain. This will fling an enormous amount of silver on the markets and no import duty will be the only means by which the Government of India will be able to prevent a further heavy decline in the value of the rupee. No one knows to what price per oz silver can fall, without appreciably checking production. This is chiefly due to the output of Mexico, where silver is said to be but a subsidiary product, the mines being actually worked for platinum and other metals, the white metal where of our rupee is made being regarded as the base ore. And perhaps rightly so.

A correspondent from Mathra thus writes to a contemporary:—The Maharaja of Bhurtpore came here on the 11th instant with his retinue, but His Highness' stay here was very short one. However in connection with His Highness' stay here I have to tell you a little tale and it is this:—During His Highness' stay here, His Highness was one day bathing in the Jumna, and as usual some Bhurtpur guards were on the place with naked swords to prevent anybody coming to the place unknowingly. A Mathura policeman came on the spot and warned the Bhurtpur men not to guard with naked swords on the ground, Mathura being British territory. But the Bhurtpur guard would not hear the Policeman's reasoning. The police then attempted to snatch away the swords from the Bhurtpur men by force and so a little scuffle ensued, the Policeman got a few little cuts and the result was the arrest of a Bhurtpur man by the Mathra police. He has, however, been released on bail.

Local and Provincial

The Resident.—Went to Mysore on Wednesday to be present at the races. He will return as soon as these come to close.

Colonel Magrath.—Colonel Magrath who lately returned from leave, took his seat in the Bangalore Assembly, Mr Hewitson retiring to his substantive post of Superintendent of Police.

Races at Mysore.—A large number of people left on Wednesday last for the capital, in order to be present at the races which began the next day. Most of those who went will be the guests of the Maharaja.

Government Job.—We learn that Mr Albert Hayes of the Dewan's office has been appointed to succeed the late Mr Tate retired. It was first given out that the post had been given to Mr Pareguard, but matters turned out to be incorrect.

The weather.—Rain has ceased, at least for a time, and we have high winds again. The sky is clearer at times, but the rain is not sufficiently to come down for the present. More more is required to fill the tanks and to moisten the ground.

A few changes in the Judicial Line.—We hear that there will shortly be a few changes in the Judicial Line. Mr N Chellavangar, B A, B L, will, we believe, be allowed the usual "month's" leave given prior to retiring or resigning. Holenarasipur is a place too notoriously bad for simple civil constitutions men, and this is *apparently* the reason the public could make a guess about. Mysoreans, with a spirit of independence, could better shine in an independent profession than as some nook and corner of Government service.—M M.

Using short weights and measures.—To-day in the Court of the Second Magistrate, Inspector Bowman had two petty huxterwomen of the Broadway placed in the dock before Mr Abdul Rahman, on charge of using short weights and measures. Mr D Cruz, A Vocate, appeared for the accused and applied for an adjournment to obtain summonses for the defence witnesses. This was granted to the 30th instant. The case is not a very usual one in Bangalore and should the Police succeed in their prosecution, we should be glad to hear of more detections of the kind.—L M.

Sayeri Sabha.—We are given to understand that Mr V Narasimhangar has started this institution, that there are some 14 widows receiving secular education there, that he has interested Miss Roy, the young Bengali lady who has accompanied Miss Kristigan, to superintend the institution, and that in connection with this institution he has employed a new graduate to teach English to some elderly women. The institution is held by H H the Maharani's Girls' School, and operates as a rival institution in its embryo state. We hope that it will create a *healthy rivalry*.—M H.

"A Bit of Sharp Practice".—Some month or so ago, we published a local item pointing out that the Resident's Treasury here was charging income tax on small pensions drawn from the Mysore State, under some rule which did not appear to us to be just. The paragraph was noticed by authorities, and we have now the satisfaction of stating that after reference to the Accountant General, Madras, orders have

...issued by means of which the "sharp practice" will probably cease. The officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury will no longer levy income tax from official pensioners of the Mysore Durbar, who are resident within the limits of the Civil and Military Station, in respect of any portion of their income received as official salary or pension from the Durbar.—S

RECEPTION OF MRS JUSTICE SHEPHARD.—The reception accorded Mrs Justice Shephard in Siddiantir, City, on Saturday afternoon, by Mr. Bilgiri Iyengar's daughters was a very successful affair. There was present on the occasion—an unique one in the social annals of Hindu ladies—Mrs I R A. Thumbiah Chetty, Mrs P N Krishna Moorty, Mrs Rama Chandra Iyer, Mrs Mari Rao Iyer, Mrs Gollio, Miss Hudson, Miss White, Miss Sister, Mrs Shujat Ali Khan, Miss and Miss Babbi, Mrs and Miss V N Narasimiah, Mrs B S Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs B S Narasimha Iyengar, Miss Nathan, Rev Mr Singh Lal, Mr Rajarathna Mudliar, Mrs Mandar Mudliar, Mrs Venkatasubbaiah, Mrs K Shamaiah and a few others. The reception was held amidst delightful surroundings throughout in English style. A small Hindu musician was at all times. Prof Bell at 5 20 p.m. Mr Justice Shephard was introduced by the Hon Mr. J de Souzy Lal, and was received by Mr Bilgiri Iyengar, who introduced the guest of honour to the assembled ladies. The daughters of Mr Bilgiri Iyengar and son of Mr B Krishnamma Iyengar. By the kind permission of Miss Hudson a party of girls from the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Siddiantir, attended and sang a few sweet songs to Mrs Shephard. A general conversation then ensued, conducted for the ladies in English. After that was the usual presentation of flowers and fruit and the sparkling of the water. The ceremony lasted about an hour.—U. M

Official Gazette

[illegible]

The 14th June 1893—No 20817—G 5133—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr I Abdul Karim, Head Clerk in Assistant Dewan's Department, Bangalore, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 days with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

No 20802—G 5132—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr K Ramanjunaiya, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, has been granted casual leave of absence for 8 days from the 3rd June 1893.

No 20702—G 4 124 92—Mr Basappa Setty and Ammichetty Setty are appointed as members of the Gokul Allum Municipality, the former in place of Mr Venkatasubbiah, deceased, in the latter in addition to a member.

The 14th June 1893—Camp No 333—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr H Nanjundaiya, Acting Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same in the course of the current month.

2 Mr M Krishnaiyangar, Amildar of the Seringapatam Taluk, will officiate as Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, during the absence of Mr Nanjundaraj Ars on leave, or until further orders.

No. 20819—G 5126—Mr. K Ramachandra Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, delivered over, and Mr R. J. Kumarasami Naik, Acting Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Office on the afternoon of the 7th June 1893.

No. 20820—G 5 291 92—Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadur District, having returned to duty from the 2½ months' privilege leave granted in Notification No 15522—G 3717, dated 20th March 1893, and assumed charge of his Office from Mr B Hira Singh on the forenoon of the 23rd May 1893, the unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

No 20326—G 5 214 92—Mr S Vadya Nathaiyar delivered over, and Sir B G. Krishnamachar assumed, charge of the Bangalore City Magistrate's Court on the afternoon of the 3rd June 1893.

The 16th June 1893—No 20809—G 5127—Under Article 183 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr V Srinivasachariar, Probationary Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan District Treasury, is granted privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 7 days, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 Mr J P Vanderlinden, Munsiff of Hassan, is appointed to act as Treasury Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Hassan District, during the absence of Mr Srinivasachariar on leave or until further orders.

No 20823—G 5141—Mr D Devaraj Ars, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, is granted privilege leave for one month and seven days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 Mr J W Knight, Superintendent of Police, Tumkur District, is transferred as Superintendent of Police Bangalore District, during the absence of Mr Devaraj Ars on leave or until further orders.

3 M Abdul Aziz, Extra Assistant Commissioner attached to the Tumkur District, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Tumkur District, during the absence of Mr Knight on leave or until further orders.

No 20976—G 5209—J Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Chik Kere Taluk, having availed himself of the 15 days' casual leave granted in Notification No 10954—G 1950, dated 13th May 1893, from the 12th March 1893 and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 24th idem, the unexpired portion of the said leave, viz, 2 days, is hereby cancelled.

No 20978—G 5 242 92—Mr. G Hemm Wright, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, having availed himself of the 10 days' casual leave granted in Notification No 15052—G 3 2492, dated 2nd May 1893, from the 22nd idem and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 25th idem, the unexpired portion of the said leave, viz, 7 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 17th June 1893—No 20918—G 5178—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, C Kristna Rao, Amildar of the Jagalur Taluk, has been granted two days casual leave of absence from 14th June 1893.

No 20920—G 5180—The casual leave of 8 days granted to Mr. Narasimhaiyar, General Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, in Notification No 20541—G. 5040, dated 5th June 1893, is hereby extended by one day.

No 20923—G 5182—Mr A S Perumaldu, Civil Surgeon, Chikmagalur, having availed himself of the 30 days' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 20747—G 5052 dated 7th June 1893, from the 14th May 1893 and returned to duty on the 9th June, the unexpired portion of the said leave is hereby cancelled.

No 20924—G 5184—Mr K Ramaswamaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, having availed himself of the 15 days' casual leave granted in Notification No 20522—5012, dated 5th June 1893, from the 24th idem and returned to duty on the 12th idem, the unexpired portion of the leave, viz, 1 days is hereby cancelled.

No 20926—G 5186—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr J Cameron, Superintendent Government Gardens, Bangalore, has been granted casual leave for 5 days from the 15th instant.

No 20928—G 407 92—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr P Venkat Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, has been granted casual leave of absence for 5 days from 12th June 1893 or such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 20930—G 5190—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. Abdul Aziz, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, has been granted casual leave for 2 days from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

No 20932—G 4 431 92—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr G Dunning, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kadur District, was granted casual leave of absence for 5 days from the 2nd June 1893.

No. 20974—G 5207—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Assistant Surgeon Mr. S. V. Ramaswamaiengar was granted casual leave of absence for 5 days from the 10th instant.

No. 21023—G 5242—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Coopooswamy Mudaliar (Town Magistrate), Vice President, Mysore City Municipal Board, has been granted casual leave of absence for three days with effect from the 8th June 1893.

The 19th June 1893—Camp No. 333—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations P Nanjunda Naidu, Amildar of the Sagar Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 Sitana Rao, Sheristadar of the Sagar Sub Division Office, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3d Class Magistrate of the Sagar Taluk during Nanjunda Naidu's absence on leave or until further orders.

No 21020—G 5240—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. C V Raghavachari, Officiating Sub Division Officer, Closepet, was granted 3 days' casual leave from such date in this month as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

No 21024—G. 5244—Mr S Venkataramaiengar, Additional Munsiff, is granted privilege leave on half pay for one week in continuation of the leave granted to him by Notification No 20337—G 4971, dated 2nd June 1893.

The 21st June 1893—No. 20909—G. 5233—Mr. B Kappusami Naidu Acting Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

2 C D Ramaswamaiya, Amildar of Nelamangala Taluk, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, pending return of Assistant Commissioner from leave and is posted for general duty in the Bangalore District. During such temporary employment, he is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

3 K G Srinivasa, B. A., Deputy Amildar of Closepet, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3d Class Magistrate of the Nelamangala Taluk during the absence of C. D. Ramaswamaiya on other duty or until further orders.

4 Yella Srinivasa, Head Clerk, Superintendent's Office, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Closepet, during the absence of K G Srinivasa on other duty or until further orders.

General News.

A COMILLA correspondent writes that Mr King, Assistant Engineer of the Akhura Sub-Division, Assam Bengal Railway, has been severely assaulted by villagers, and is lying in a precarious state.

THE Sultan of Turkey has 300 wives, the King of Dahomey, 200, the Shah of Persia, 400, the King of Siam, 600, the King of Ashantee, 3,000, and the Emperor of Morocco about 6,000.

A fire broke out on the 13th instant on Mandalay hill where the great image of Gautama stood. The whole building which sheltered the image was completely burnt down, and the image destroyed. The fire continued for two hours, and was put out by heavy rain.

DETAILS of a shocking case of lynching and outrage have been received at New York, from Cocoma, in Michigan State. A prosperous farmer was murdered and his wife brutally outraged by a farm hand named Sullivan who was captured by the police and lodged in gaol. The affair caused intense excitement in the district, and an armed mob broke into the prison and dragging Sullivan from his cell, hanged him on the nearest tree. The ringleaders then drew their knives and cutting the clothing of the unfortunate wretch to shreds, hacked and mutilated his body in a most demoniacal fashion.

A GENTLEMAN, who has spent the greatest part of his life in India, tells an amusing story regarding a scene of which he was an amused spectator a day or two ago. The other day while strolling down Piccadilly about 11 o'clock in the morning he encountered the servant of one of the Indian Princes now in London taking his master's dog for an airing. The *mehter*, i e sweeper, had not proceeded far before he was honoured with a rare elaborate bow by an English gentleman, faultlessly attired in frock coat and silk hat, who had evidently mistaken the handsomely dressed native for the Rajah, to whom he wished to show civility!

THE THEEBAW SAWBWA'S VISIT TO EUROPE.—The Theebaw Sawbwa, his four wives and younger sister are preparing down from the North, en route for England. He is accompanied by Mr Hiller, the late Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lashio. The Theebaw Sawbwa will arrive in Rangoon on Monday or Tuesday, and embarks on the 15th instant on board the Bibby Steamer *Surophis* with the *two wives, sister and twenty followers*, as well as numerous valuable presents. It is not decided whether the Kyaington Sawbwa, who has just been celebrating his nuptials with Theebaw's daughter, will accompany his father-in-law. While in England the Theebaw Sawbwa undergoes an operation on his eyes, and if this is successful he visits the Chicago exhibition. During his further travels, his travelling in Upper Burma has been impeded by the disgraceful condition of the roads. We are glad to see that the Government are encouraging the visits of our wild native Chiefs to Europe. Nothing will be more beneficial to the savage mind than to let such men see the wonders of the West and all the sciences of civilisation. During Theebaw's absence his State will be ruled by his son Hsawbwa, who lately returned from completing his education in England. This will be the first occasion on which a Shan State has ever been ruled by a Chief who has received a western education, and the results of the experiment will be watched with great interest.

Extracts.

CHILDREN REARED BY WILD ANIMALS.

Mythology and fiction abound with stories of children reared by wild animals, and they are always regarded much as being truthful as "an old wife's tale"? but the Journal of the Bombay Anthropological Society, which is a scientific record and contains therefore nothing but whatsoever things are true, gives in a paper, for which Mr Sarat Chandra Mitra, of Chapra, is responsible evidence in favour of the tradition of Romulus and Remus, and tends even to show that Mr. Ryder Haggard's apes which adopted and reared a girl are not well out the possibility of a foundation in fact. Professor Ball in his "Jungle Life in India" mentions several instances of wild animals rearing children. Colonel Sleeman has told us of other children, and Mr Mitra supplements the record. The Rev Mr Lewis in his history of the Secundra (Agra) Church Mission Orphanage tells of a child who in 1869 was taken out of a wolf's den. Before captured, the child, a boy of five years or six of age, had been seen walking about on his hands and feet and watched disappearing down a hole. To induce him to come out a fire was lighted, when he emerged, preceded by a fine sparling she wolf, which after scattering the by-standers in considerable terror, rushed away for safety. In the early part of last year, as Mr Mitra records, a girl was carried into Chinsura from Jalpaiguri, where she had been discovered living in the den of a bear. Ferocious, she endeavoured to bite and scratch all who approached near her. Growling and eating like a bear she also used all fours for locomotion. At first placed in the orphanage of the New Dispensation Church it was found that this was unsuitable, and she was therefore removed to the "Das Asram," a refuge founded and supported in Calcutta by Brahmo gentlemen. At the end of February last, a Bhagalpore Zemindar, returning from a shikari expedition, found a boy, fourteen

years of age, living in the jungle Chased by the beaters he was caught He was unable to speak or make any sound but one which resembled the chattering of a monkey. Detained at the Zemindar's catchery, being sick, and being offered medicine, he ran away, and is still at large in the jungle, near Bantipore The popular belief is that he was either lost during infancy, thrown away by his parents owing to their poverty, or carried away from his cradle by a wild animal, "and was left exhort in the jungle, where he grew up under providential care" Mr Mitra has a theory of his own as to the original appearance of children in the jungle in this manner which seems to be sound The mother of the unfortunate child abandons it, he declares, to conceal her shame on account of some illicit love whereof the child is the fruit, or want of means to support it The child while lying when cast aside is found by the beast and, when the animal has no young ones, or has lost those it had, the child is spared, the maternal feelings being transferred to the object which would otherwise have been a prey As to animals carrying away children from their cradles and rearing them, this has been done, but it is not believed that the animal's intentions were at the outset pure, but that being without offspring the animal adopts the child as beasts and birds are often known to adopt the young of other varieties —*The Bombay Gazette*

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE

(*The Civil and Military Gazette*)

Professor Haffkine has up to date performed close upon 40 0 inoculations in India within it a single moment of a new kind He has operated on people of all ages children of 10 months old and upwards, and on persons in advanced old age, on males and on females, and on people of various nationalities The experience thus gained in all these cases places him in a position to carry on his further operations with a much greater degree of certainty as to the results likely to be produced than was the case when he first arrived in this country

A few hours after the operation the patient complains of some pain and tenderness at the seat of inoculation, and the part becomes swollen Shortly after this the temperature rises in the majority of cases to one hundred degrees or thereabouts In many cases it never goes beyond 99, and in a few it goes up to 102 or even 103 The fever is accompanied by a very marked feeling of languor and general *malaise*, and occasionally there is nausea or even vomiting to a slight extent The latter is however, very rare The temperature remains above normal for a variable period, the average being about 24 hours In some cases it only lasts a few hours, while in others it may continue for 36 or even 40 hours After this there is a rapid crisis, the temperature falls to normal quite suddenly, and the patient, who an hour or two ago was feeling ill and depressed, gets up and is able to resume his work, feeling, almost, if not quite, as well as he was before the operation The rapid return to complete health is one of the most remarkable features observed in nearly all the cases During the fever stage there are aches and pains in the limbs, in some cases very marked, in others comparatively trifling The pain and tenderness in the side, i e, at the seat of the inoculation, begin to subside about 24 hours after the inoculation, and entirely disappear in the course of two or three days. It may be as well to explain that the inoculation consists of the injection, by means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe, of a few drops of the virus, regulated entirely according to the size, age and sex of the patient, under the skin of the side just below the ribs and just above the hip

All who have had the privilege of watching Professor Haffkine operating cannot fail to have been struck by the scrupulous amount of care in every minute detail that he gives to the matter, and the perfect antiseptic precautions he adopts not only in the inoculations themselves, but in the propagation of the virus, and perhaps the best proof of the harmlessness of the inoculations (if not of their actual efficacy) lies in the fact that every medical officer in India who has had the opportunity has submitted to the operation Professor Haffkine during his recent visit to Delhi, in the course of three days inoculated 680 people, and there is no doubt whatever that had he been able to spare more time this number could easily have been doubled or even trebled. The 680 cases include the large majority of the European residents of the station, a considerable number of the better educated and most enlightened natives of the city 495 men of the 30th Sikhs now stationed there, 66 European soldiers in the Fort, 44 girls of the St Stephens' Mission school and various others Professor Haffkine has now proceeded to Sirsawar, Dagshai, Kussuli, and Solon to perform the secondary inoculations on a large number of persons upon whom he operated at those stations a week ago He then goes, at the invitation of H H the Maharaja of Patiala After that he returns to Delhi for the secondary inoculations, and from there proceeds up country Among the stations he has been invited to visit may be mentioned Jullundur, Dharmsala, Lahore, Mian Mir, Rawalpindi, Murree and Peshawar

LORD SALISBURY IN ULSTER

Lord Salisbury left for Londonderry on the 26th May, being greeted at various points on his journey by manifestations of Unionist sentiment At the Londonderry railway station he was received by the Mayor and Corporation and presented with an Address of welcome, which he briefly acknowledged In the evening a great meeting, presided over by the Duke of Abercorn was held in the Town Hall

Responding to a resolution of confidence Lord Salisbury dwelt in the first place on the secrecy and reticence which had characterised Mr Gladstone's introduction of his Home Rule scheme to the nation Even yet the text was only partly withdrawn for there was no positive knowledge as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the two most vital features of the Bill—the position of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament and the adjustment of the financial relations between Ireland and Great Britain He proceeded to point out the difficulties involved in the financial aspect of the separation scheme arguing that the proposals of the Prime Minister, as they were defined at present, would reduce Ireland to bankruptcy, would necessitate a great increase of taxation, and would put an effectual stop to the process whereby agricultural occupiers were becoming the proprietors of their holdings After some further remarks in reference to the subject, Lord Salisbury went on —

These considerations are really of great importance, but they are material considerations, and the tone and temper of the people on this side of the water, and to a great extent of the people on the other side, have been largely above material considerations We know that man does not live by bread alone We are thinking of the loftier objects for which all the best spirits of the human race in every generation have struggled (Cheers) How will this affect the institutions that you love? Will it affect your freedom in politics, in civil life, in religion? These are questions which you have to answer ("Hear, hear," and cheers) Now I am not at the outset by being told that the Irish race or nation and that word carries with it the liberty of the majority, whatever the relations to England that minority may have observed That word nation is a powerful word to spell with It appears to carry with it many privileges, but before we assent to the idea that it gives to a majority the right to office all the essential privileges of man in the case of the minority—gives them the right to exercise an despotic dominion over all that civil and religious liberty rendered to them most dear—before this let us ask what "nation" means Is it really true that the six who inhabit this island are one nation? In one sense they are, they are all within the boundries of the one sea, and they are all very proud of the beautiful and fertile island which they inhabit But in the assertion that the use of the word "nation" gives to the followers of Archbishop Walsh and Mr Timothy Healy (groans) the right to govern the rest of the island there is an enormous difference I am rather afraid of making comparisons I am always assumed to have a sinister meaning in doing so—(laughter)—and I hardly know to what nation I could compare you without offence, in order to show the absurdity of such a theory as is thus proposed If you allow me to give an illustration from the children of Israel—(laughter)—the inhabitants of the land of Canaan. I have no doubt, were very proud of it, and if they had used the jargon of modern times, no doubt they would have said that they were the Israelitish nation *of the land of Canaan* (Laughter) There were the Hittites, the Perizites, the Jebusites, and the Amorites, and the children of Israel would have been very much surprised if you had told them to govern the land of Canaan as they pleased (Laughter) Well, for the Hittites, the Perizites, the Jebusites, and the Ammonites let us substitute the Walshites, the Nultyites, and the Healy ites (Great laughter) Like the chosen people you yet have these six within your borders who are a thorn in your side, but that is no reason why they should govern you (Hear, hear) The truth is, all this talk about Nationalist is merely a modern jargon Where ever people have been united through a long history by common suffering and common efforts, where they have lived under the same institutions and reverenced the same flag, whereunto they have been allied by a common creed and guided by common political maxims wherever they have common heroes whom they both respect and look back to in the past, common enemies whom it is equally their duty to repel—they are in reality a nation, and you may trust the majority among them to govern the minority, he care you may be quite certain that there will be no such sharp line between majority and minority as to make oppression possible (Cheers) If there is in this case such a sharp line, it is most optimistic to hope, it is worthy some of school girls than of men, to hide from our eyes the teaching of the history of the last three centuries to go no further back There is a dividing line There is a deep antagonism there are traditions which cannot be erased There are mutual feelings which make it utterly impossible, consistently with common justice that one section of the Irish inhabitants should be bound over bound hand and foot, to be the slaves of the will of the other

A PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF MARRIAGE

The *May* number of the *Contemporary Review* contains an interesting criticism from the pen of Mr Herbert Spencer on Professor Weismann's book on the same Mr. Spencer leaves the more special of these theories out of the pale of his present criticism and limits his observations to the fundamental theorem which Professor Weismann "rears the vast superstructure of his speculation" The first concerns the distinctive between the reproductive elements of each organism and the non-reproductive elements Professor Weismann holds that the multicellular animals and plants are one from some lower forms of life owing to the principle of "division of labour"—that much abused principle in reference to the caste system having appeared among multicellular organisms long before the early stage "The first unicellular organism" said Professor Weismann "was probably a cluster of similar cells, but these units soon lost their original homogeneity. As the result of mere relative position, some of the cells were necessarily fitted to provide for the nutrition of the colony, while others undertook the work of propagation" The organisms in these divided into cells which subserve the life of the individual, and cells which are devoted to the maintenance of the species And this early separation between these two sets of cells is alleged on the ground of the principle of "division of labour" Mr Spencer in commenting the theory took as few instances as to the essential requisites of a division of labor which we reproduce below as having a direct bearing on many of our human institutions "Let us see" he writes "what is the essential nature of this division of labour. It both cases it is an *exchange of services*—an arrangement under which while one part devotes itself to one kind of action only the rest fall to all the rest, the rest, jointly and severally performing their specialised functions, yield benefits to it in exchange Otherwise described, this is a system of *mutual* dependence A depends for its welfare upon B C and D, B upon A, C, and D and so with the rest all depend upon each and each upon all Now let us apply this true conception of the division of labor to that which Professor Weismann calls a division of labour Where is the *exchange of services* between somatic cells and reproductive cells? There is none The somatic cells render great services to the reproductive cells, by furnishing them with materials for growth and multiplication, but the reproductive cells render no services at all to the somatic cells * * * If we look for the *mutual* dependence, we look in vain. We find entire dependence on the one side and none on the other Between the parts devoted to individual life and the part devoted to species-life, there is no division of labour whatever. The individual works for the species but the species works not for the individual * * The essential part of the conception is gone there is no giving and receiving, no exchange, no mutuality" So much for the Professor Weismann's application of the principle of division of labour,—an application which has the identical counterpart in certain applications of the same principle in India, and therefore the objections on which have an equally forcible bearing on this also. There can be no division of labour without *mutuality* But this is by the way

Passing over the more technical parts of Mr Herbert Spencer's article, we come to the subject which gives its name to this article—a physiological aspect of marriage The facts stated it is sought to establish that during gestation, nutrition is not infrequently derived from the father produce effects on the constitution of the mother, and that these communicated effects are transmitted by her to subsequent offspring The theory seems to be established beyond the United States the effect that the children of white women by white fathers show traces of black blood, in cases where the woman had previous connection with [illegible] a negro Now bearing this in mind, Mr Spencer quotes from a communication with distinguished American Scientists Professor Marsh of Yale, Newton, in a preliminary letter says "I do not myself know of such a case but have heard many statements that make this question probable Some instances in Connecticut, seem to be strongly in an affirmative sense But I have good reason to believe it is authentic" The probability of the American belief mentioned by the analogies furnished by horse, dog and pig breeding Professor Austin Flint in his Text Book of Human Physiology writes as follows "A particular idea seems to be an exception to the facts, that parents produce effects on an influence upon offspring This is well known to breeders of animals It proved that in cases of intermixture in a mare covered by an inferior stallion, results quite foreign to the young are likely to partake of the character of the first male, even if they be afterwards with a male of unimpeachable pedigree When the mechanism of the influence of the first conception is, it is impossible to say, but the fact is undeniable The same effect may occur without intermixture Awkward may have, by accident, husband, children resemble a former husband, and this is particularly well marked in the instances of the mixture of the two races A white woman who has had a child by a negro may subsequently be the mother of a white man, these children presenting some of the unmistakable peculiarities of the negro race" Similar testimony from other authorities is cited in Mr Spencer's article, and Mr Spencer thinks that the influence of previous pregnancy on subsequent offspring must be taken as a demonstrated fact

Having established the fact we proceed to inquire into some of the lines on which this new theory may affect sociological speculations in the country This theory may, in fact, be regarded as the scientific judgment for the sentiment which have made a sacrament of marriage These sentiments have, no doubt, been carried to extravagant lengths in the country, to lengths for which there is the theory holds The bearing of a child to one man is accompanied without a doubt in the constitution of the wife which tend to transmit their impressions to subsequent progeny The connection is the seed which falls on this stony ground, from a scientific point of view, a woman is the wife of many The sentiment which covers marriage where to marriage of right and wrong presented, leads them, when they happened to have children by the first husband, from marriage and time, to perhaps an instinct which follows the constitutional change which would be accompany any marriage, particularly the first pregnancy

Whether this will be right or right not to be permitted to romance in spite of the social reform special by of the law, and if this new discovery can help in any way it would seem as if the line should be drawn not between adult women and virgins, but between women who have child and be the first husband and women who have not The raising of the *marriage* to age I guess to a period when they are fit to undertake the troubles and responsibilities of maternity will obviously remove a considerable portion of the sorrows of motherhood, even if it does not materially lessen the number of these unfortunate women —*The Hindu*

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE.—MONDAY, JULY 3, 1893. [No. 26.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(*In Advance*)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to see the advertisements or receipt their subscriptions regularly should write to the Editor of the Karnataka Prakasika, Bangalore. Advertisements in the Kanarese and English Prakasika, and in the Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisements are requested to state in the order of the language or languages in which the advertisements are to appear, as in the absence of a definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first [illegible] 0—0

[illegible] 0—0

Advertisements [illegible] Saturday [illegible] Wednesday [illegible]

Parties [illegible] the number [illegible] appear [illegible] this effect [illegible] will be [illegible] Contract Advertisements [illegible] terms

Letters [illegible] Editor should be [illegible] Remittances [illegible] Order [illegible] stage Stamps of half [illegible] value [illegible] one anna [illegible] not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Scrofula, Sore throat, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing, As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial.—Packing Anas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—one Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions strengthens the semen and increases the virile power

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DESUMORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER *Mount Fort, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager *Theosophist, Adyar, Madras*,

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2

Apply to Manager, Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Paris, 24th June.—The French Admiral Humann has gone to Bangkok to see the King of Siam

London, 24th June.—The French have occupied the islands of Rong and Rong Saien commanding the Gulf of Siam.

The French have fired upon a Siamese man of war's boat which was approaching the Island of Samit.

Allahabad, 25th June.—The question of names to be borne by the Hindustani regiments recently reconstituted has been raised, but no orders are yet passed concerning them Commanding officers who have been consulted on the subject differ in opinion

Lahore, 25th June.—The trial of Sarwal Singh continued at Sialkote on the 22nd and 23rd instant Several members of the Firm of Gunga Ram and Rattan Chand, bankers of Amritsar, were examined All these asserted that the Firm cashed the *hundi* on an order of Rajah Ram Sing The Rs 10,000 were paid to Mohra Dya and Shah Mahomed

Simla, 24th June.—Three-fourths of the Squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Khelat have been ordered to move to Mastung to support the authority of the new Khan of Khelat

Simla 26th June.—The Legislative Council to day passed the amendment of the Coinage Act of 1870 and the Paper Currency Act of 1882 It takes effect immediately, and is on the plan recommended by Lord Herschell's Committee, which is a modification of that submitted to the Secretary of State by the Government of India It provides for the immediate closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver

It is part of the scheme that, until further notice, rupees are to be issued from the Mints in exchange for gold and sovereigns at the rate of 15 for per rupee, and that sovereigns and half sovereigns are to be received at the Public Treasuries in payment of Government Dues at the same rate, namely, a sovereign equals Rs, 15 This provision will prevent exchange rising above sixteen pence and will tend to prevent fluctuations

A GOLD STANDARD CONTEMPLATED

It is intended to introduce a gold standard, but gold is not to be made a legal tender for the present The government rates of exchange between gold and rupees will be settled by Legislation

SPEECH BY THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Sir David Barbour made a very interesting speech in which he dealt with the financial position of England for many years past, mentioning that if a gold standard were introduced our trade with countries which use silver coinage would be easy to the same extent, and it was possible that countries with a silver standard would also establish a gold standard

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

The Viceroy said —I trust that the Council will not be considered open to criticism because we are disposing of the question, one of the most important which has ever come before the Legislature of this country, without going through the usual forms of legislative Procedure, and in the absence of those additional Members who are not in Simla It will be obvious to everyone that, for reasons upon which I need not dwell, the decision which has been arrived at must be carried out forthwith, and that the prolonged discussion of this Bill, or even of its amendment in any essential particular, would not be admissible No question had been subjected to more discussion than this rupee question No debates in Council could be so instructive or so exhaustive of the subject as the discussions which have been proceeding in the Public Press and at Public Meetings upon the Currency Question during the last year or two There is no occasion for travelling over old ground again. The proposal which was laid before Her Majesty's Government a year ago is now accepted not only by them but by that Committee of experts for whose verdict we have been waiting for so patiently The Committee was composed of many different schools of economical science, and when we recollect how confidently it was predicted, even up to the last moment, that its members could not possibly agree in their conclusions, the fact that they have found it possible to sign with practical unanimity the Report which will be published in to day's *Gazette* shows conclusively how strong our case was Fluctuations of exchange are prejudicial to trade and also to investment of capital in India. Lord Herschell's Committee sums up its Report in these remarkable words —" The facts give reason for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with an open Mint, has led India to import in coin more silver than she needs " The Committee says that it is not easy to see how the burden of additional taxation which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange could be made to rest on those who might with most justice be subjected to it, or how additional revenue could be provided except in a manner opposed to sound principles of taxation. Although we propose to introduce a gold standard, no attempt is to be made to get rid of the silver currency to which the people of this country have been so long accustomed No attempt will be made to fix a legal tender price for gold

The Bill was then passed

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION

The Extraordinary *Gazette of India* published to-day notifies —

(1) Until further orders gold coins or bullion will be received at the Bombay and Calcutta Mints in exchange for Government Rupees at 7 53,344 grains Troy of fine gold for one rupee on the following conditions —(a) it must be fit for coinage; (b) the quantity tendered must be not less than 50 tolas, (c) a charge of one fourth per mille will be made on gold melted or cut so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint, (d) the Mint Master will grant a receipt entitling the proprietor to a certificate for rupees payable at Calcutta or Bombay

(2) Sovereigns and half sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorised Mint in England or Australia shall from this date be received in all Treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of one sovereign equals fifteen rupees

(3) Currency notes shall be issued by the Head Commissioners of Bombay and Calcutta, on the requisition of the Comptroller-General, in exchange for gold coin or bullion at the rate of one rupee for 7 53,344 grains Troy of fine gold Sovereigns are to be taken as the equivalent of fifteen rupees, half sovereigns as the equivalent of seven and a half rupees.

THE EFFECT IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta, 26th June.—The notification seems to have caused considerable consternation among a large section of the Commercial community.

London, 27th June.—One thousand deaths from cholera took place at Mecca yesterday

London, 28th June—The death is announced of General Sir Lothian Nicholson, Governor of Gibraltar

London, 27th June—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone stated that the Government of India was free to admit silver already shipped to India to free coinage if it thought fit.

Washington, 27th June—It is believed that the action of India in regard to its Currency will entail the closing of several silver mines in Colorado

London, 27th June—The Press generally approves of the decisions arrived at regarding silver

London, 28th June—In the House of Lords, Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Cross, said the Despatch sent to India relating to Mr Paul's Resolution regarding the Indian Civil Service Examinations was not approved of by the majority of the India Council

London, 29th June—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone gave notice of a Resolution to expedite the Home Rule debate, and proposing that the Bill be reported on the 27th July, and that meanwhile it be closured in four Sections on fixed dates

Numerous silver mines in Utah Nevada and Montana are about to close

London 30th June—Sir Edward Grey Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons, declined to state the policy of the Government regarding Siam A British man of war, he said, was already at Bangkok, another was going there and a third was held in readiness to protect British subjects and interests in that quarter

The debate on Mr Gladstone's Resolution regarding the measures to be taken to expedite the Home Rule Bill was continued until 4o'clock this morning, when it was adjourned

The amendment brought forward condemning the curtailment of the debate on a Bill of a great constitutional change, was rejected by 300 against 279 votes.

In the course of the debate Mr Gladstone stated that he would neither adjourn nor prorogue until the Home Rule Bill and Supply had been passed, and that moreover he intended to pass the principal measures of his programme during the present year

London, 29th June—The Indian Silver Act has intensified the financial disorder in America and greatly depressed the New York Stock market, besides demoralising the European Bourses

Allahabad 29th June—A London telegram to the *Pioneer* says that the *Times* expresses mild approval of the action of the Government of India in closing the Mints. The *Standard* and *Daily News* write emphatically regarding the dangers to Indian trades and the effect likely to be produced in the matter of silver ornaments hoarded by natives The *Financial News* suspends its opinion The general feeling amongst experts justifies the stop taken by Government.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1893

GREAT CHANGES

It is plain to be seen that a great change has come over India of late years It may be said that it has become another country In many respects can this change be seen There are nearly twenty thousand miles of railway, and the people of the country can travel from one end to another with the greatest ease. The most distant city can now be reached in less time than it formerly took to get to a town perhaps not two hundred miles away Then the telegraph brings us nearer still to a place, it brings us news in a few minutes from the other end of the country But this progress is viewed differently by different people Some may regret it, they may think that the "old was better," that there is a want of reality about the new order of things. They imagine that life is not so comfortable now as it was then They acknowledge that good has been done, but that it is counterbalanced by evil that is to be seen on all sides There are others who think every thing that has been done is for the best, that this is the best of all worlds, and that *India is the best part of that world* They are never tired of proclaiming all that has been accomplished, and praising everything Of course, *both these extremes are wrong*, the mean, as in other cases, is the correct standard to take Then we have the man who can see nothing good in *the rule of the* country, in anything that is done by those in power Every act of the Government is viewed with suspicion, and some sinister motive is ascribed to those that compose it The people are oppressed, the land is burdened with taxation, and ruin will be the result It need scarcely be said that these men do not represent the truth, the whole truth It appears to be their desire to make the country as poor as possible, and keep it poor They cannot bear to hear that matters are better than they represent them to be, and they abuse those who give utterance to such opinion Then we have the men who come out from England to see the country, and some of *these do not follow the right* method to gain a thorough knowledge of the people It generally happens that those who come to this land, as they suppose, to gain knowledge, only wish to be confirmed in the notions they have adopted at home They make up their minds what India is like before they leave their homes, and they rarely change their opinions when they come here They only see what they wish to see, and hear what they wish to hear If they have made up their minds that the Government of the country is bad, they only see the bad side of things They discover that the people are very miserable, and that a worse condition of things would not exist The authorities are doing every *thing to injure the people, and ruin is staring* every one in the face When they return home they pour forth their notions about this country, and they endeavour to make people believe that a state of things exists here that is perfectly intolerable, and that nothing would possibly go wrong Others can see nothing but what is good as regards the Government and the officials, and on their arrival at home tell the people there what a happy country India is, and how well the people are ruled Of course, these do not represent the order of things correctly, their notions are as erroneous as the others, they are apt to lead the British public astray as regards the real condition of this land. As we have said, there has *been much progress in India of late years*, schools and colleges have multiplied, education has spread to every corner of the country, and to every class of the community The number of youths who now pass the different examinations is very large, and is yearly on the increase, a desire to obtain the benefits of education has pervaded all classes, and does not seem likely to grow less. This is very satisfactory, if viewed in one aspect But it is to be feared that the educated classes have not been accorded privileges in proportion to the change that has been brought about and this ought to be rectified If the people are capable of exercising certain powers these powers should be granted them The Government only performs half of its duty if it educates the people, and then refuses to use them in the scale of officials, or in other ways The officials are of opinion that everything ought to be done for the people, nothing by them, and so little is *done for those* who are qualified to take a part in the rule of the country Then again it is generally considered that material progress has not kept pace with education Many of the young men who read in our schools do not take kindly to the kind of work that increases the riches of the land They desire to enter Government employment, to become lawyers, but they do not care to go into trade or take a part in the cultivation of the soil. In this way education is not having its full effect, it is only working in one direction A change will have to be brought about in this respect if education is to confer all the benefits it was meant to do upon the people Those who come under its influence must make their power felt in all directions, not only in one or two They must teach every whole mass, they must teach those who have not been instructed that there is something *they ought to have, something* that would do them good, and without which they cannot prosper in life,

A CHANGE OF HOURS

At the last meeting of the Municipal Commissioners it was proposed that the hours of attendance should be changed from the morning to the afternoon The member who brought forward the proposition said it was very inconvenient for him, being a lawyer, to be present at the meetings when they were held at an early hour He had to attend the Courts and *before he went there he had to see his* clients, and consult with them As there were other lawyers among the Commissioners they were of the same opinion as the mover of the proposition In fact, all the non official members wished to bring about a change in regard to the time of meeting The morning was not suited and they wished to come together, and transact business in the afternoon An amendment was put forward to the effect that the morning should be the time of meeting, but on this being put to the vote it was lost, and the proposition was carried The morning is all right if only those servants of Government attend They can take leave for a short time, and if their work falls into arrears they can make it up by stopping a little longer in the evening They are not like lawyers or *merchants, who if they do not attend to* their business, they may have no business to attend to Clients come to consult a lawyer, and if they do not find him at home they may go elsewhere, and thus he will lose money It is well known that clients, as a rule like to see their legal advisers in the morning, and this is the time, as we have said when the merchant finds most to do It is natural, therefore that men who followed these callings should wish to have the hour of the Municipal meeting changed The non official members gave their time for nothing, they may have important duties to *perform at home*, but they give up these in order to devote their time to the public good, consequently it is only right that the time fixed for their meeting together should suit them, should cause them as little inconvenience as possible It is well that the good use of the meeting brought about the desired change, and we feel sure it will be one for the better

THE NATIVE BAND

In pursuance of a Resolution passed at one of the past Municipal meetings the band, that used to play at the City Municipal Garden every sunday evening from a very long time has stopped playing Owing to the absence of any other amusement in the City, the people used to flock to the Garden every Sunday to hear the band The Municipality was paying only Rs 5 a *week Surely the rate payers* would not have grumbled at this amount Thus through the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of the Municipality the people have been deprived of an innocent amusement That the native Commissioners should have consented to this retrograde step, is really a wonder to us We are however glad to hear that the City inhabitants have sent in a Memorial to the Dewan not to confirm the foolish Resolution of the Municipality

Occasional Notes

THE Amir has, writes a contemporary's correspondent, lately issued an order to his Generals in Hazara not to send in the heads of rebels as was formerly done, but instead to send their noses and ears!

MOULVIE SYED ALI BILGRAMI has been appointed an Honorary Judge of the Moghal High Court in addition to his other duties He will sit on the full Bench of the High Court whenever an additional judge may be required in the absence of any of the judges

WE publish in another column the letter of protest which the Madras Chamber of Commerce has addressed to the Government of India through the Madras Government against the proposed Mysore Erode line. The reply of the Local Government is appended

THE Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Madras Calcutta, Rangoon and Karrachee, have all expressed their opinion in favour of prohibiting the use of rubber stamps for defacing postage labels Some of them advocate the use of a perforator, others of a simple pennick

The Inspector General of Jails Madras has pointed out to Government that the large percentage of convicts still continue to be *intoxicated by the Mahomedans* and that the ratio of convicts from the Mahomedan population has been steadily increasing during the last three years

MR MANMOHAN LAL AGARWALA, B A, B Sc, LL B (London) has passed *the* Bar Final examination and has been awarded a certificate of honour from the Council of Legal Education, and a prize of £50 from the Hon Society of Gray's Inn for coming off well in the Inns of Court Bar Honours examination

MR Labouchere speaking at Northampton recently, said there was only one scheme of making Peers that he could assent to, and that was to create once 500 *Peers pledged to vote the abolition of the* House of Lords immediately upon getting them He suggested that after the 1st January 1895, the House of Lords should cease to exist.

A *Correspondent writes to the Madras Standard* thus I hear that Mr P Nayana Sastry, of Cuddapah, who did work Mr S Vedamurti Mudaliar some months ago, has now performed Prayaschitham and has joined the orthodox party I hope that the will *enlighten the public through some valuable* columns, why he first took the steps, and why he has now retracted it

The Jholda police has been successful, while searching the house of a wealthy banker, in finding a large number of cannon shells buried under ground The man states that he bought them at Multan at auction merely as waste iron and lead, other property has been found in his house Both the banker and his son have been arrested, and their case will be sent up for trial shortly

The plaint filed by the Raja of Mymensingh against Mr H A D Phillips, the late Magistrate, prays, first, for damages in the amount of Rs 50,000, to be recovered *from the Defendant for criminal prosecution*, and, secondly, for damages to the amount of Rs 10,000 caused by Mr Phillips breaking down the compound wall of the Raja's palace and cutting a ditch through it

MR WILLIAM SAUNDERS, the Gladstonian Member for Newington, has refused to take part in division upon the Home Rule Bill, considering that British Parliament is not competent to give Ireland a new Constitution Mr H H Bolton, the Gladstonian Member for North St Pancras, has taken the same stand Ministers fear that this action will prove contagious, and that the final stages of the measure will, in consequence become endangered

A London correspondent informs a Bombay paper that Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad has started on what for an Indian of his rank must be considered an unusually prolonged tour He first of all goes to Carlsbad to see the Gaekwar, who is taking the waters there, and will then proceed to the United States, returning to India by the Pacific route, calling on his way at Yokohama, Shanghai, Singapore, and Colombo As he has not yet been called to the Bar, he proposes to go to England in October to finish his terms, and will probably be accompanied by his wife

Mr Haffkine has inoculated 210 persons at Sambla, among whom were a few ladies. During his visit to Digsbai he inoculated some four hundred men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. It may be stated that those who suffer severely from inoculation are persons whose systems are antagonistic to cholera. The more a person suffers the less likely is he to get cholera. Those who have had the disease suffer especially, but in their case the full dose is not given.

On the 6th instant, in the House of Commons, Mr Channing rose to move to summon the Editor of the *Daily News* before the Bar of the House of Commons for stating that Mr Chamberlain purposely interrupted the aged Premier with the intention of wearing him out. Mr Bolton, in the course of his speech, remarked that the House regarded Mr Gladstone as one of the greatest parliamentary figures that Great Britain had produced, and they purposely gave him every more than fair play. Mr Gladstone replied that he never regarded Mr Chamberlain's interruptions as personal. The motion was withdrawn.

A meeting was held on Sunday the 1st inst. at Poona, it is stated, from the Mussulmans refusing to allow Mahomedans to slaughter cows in a house opposite the temple of the Goddess of Health. Its motive was to listen to a sermon and changed the Police and Hindoos from the Mosque and adjacent houses. The Police then ordered the Police to open fire on the mob, twenty of whom were killed. The Police then charged the mob, which on the police gave way. 220 men of the North Regiment were called out and parade the streets, assisted by the Volunteers, who were also called out. Bad blood between the Hindoos and Mahomedans is said to be at a high ebb, and further trouble is expected.

A correspondent of the *Hindu* prescribes the following remedy for Scorpion stings:—Take a piece of Ilm stone (in Tamil *Thiruvu*) from the size of a pea or seed, burn it in charcoal for five minutes, when, it becomes white, take it out, wash it in small piece of paper and powder it by pressing with a tile or some other weighty article, taking care not to place it on wet surface, then place the powder over the part, where the scorpion may have stung, and next, place 2 or 3 drops of cold water. In 1 minute, the patient will feel acute pain for a second or two, and in a short time afterwards there will be complete ease. The powder must then and there, be prepared. For, when prepared in large quantity and exposed to cold atmosphere the medicine will lose its effect. There need not be any fear that it will burn or blister the part to which it is applied.

The rumour prevails in Lower Bengal that Sir Charles Elliott has gone to England early to fight out in the Privy Council the case between himself and the High Court of Calcutta. The quarrel between the High Court of Calcutta and the late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had its origin in a small incident. John P C Chatterjee, a Deputy Magistrate, was thought by Sir Charles Elliott to be an inordinately aspiring officer, and failing to convert him into a convenient one, Sir Charles not only stopped his promotion, but in a manner degraded him by transferring him to a distant town from a sub-divisional one where he was in charge of the sub-division. When the matter came to the knowledge of the High Court, it took up the cause of the Deputy Magistrate and the District Judge who supported him, and the case developed into a question of authority between the Judicial and Executive heads of the province, the High Court and the Lieutenant-Governor.

We regret to learn from the *Madras Standard* that something like class antagonism between Brahmans and non-Brahmans is gradually developing in Madras. The non-Brahmans have for some time protested against the selfish, tyrannical way in which Brahmans monopolise all good things for themselves. The protests have been disregarded, so the next step, is rebellion. The non-Brahmans have at last, through the slow downfiltering of education into their class, fitted themselves for various posts in Government service and elsewhere which Brahmans have hitherto held by apparent prescriptive right. Now the non-Brahmans demand a share in these things, and are about to form a National Association for the purpose of securing their rights against Brahman monopoly. In this association men of all creeds will be admitted, Christians no doubt occupying a prominent place. Time was when Brahmin and Indian were almost on unmixed terms. Now, as an association expressly anti-Brahmin calls itself a National Association, and speaks of the Brahmans as "the so-called Caste's-educated minority."

Local Items.

Mr Cox—Passing through, the Principal of the Central College expected to reach Bangalore on the 13th instant.

The Central College—The Laboratory, the Lecture Hall and the Students' Hindu Rooms in the Hostel in the College are nearing completion and will be occupied by the students from next month.

His Highness the Maharajah—We learn from the Capital that Bangalore for the season (the special train) at 11.45 a.m. on the 6th and intends to reach Bangalore City Station at 5.30 p.m. the same day.

The Resident—Colonel Henderson and party arrived to Bangalore from Mysore on Friday last. They went thence to enjoy the rest and other amusements, as well as to be present at the installation of the Dewan.

The Season—With the arrival of the Maharajah the season may be said to have commenced. It is believed that it will be a gay one. There will be races, balls, the circuits and other amusements. Probably the ball given by His Highness will wind up the Season.

The Weather—For the fortnight last the weather was not very pleasant, but on that day a good shower of rain fell. For a week previous it was hot with high winds and no rain fell. The tanks received a supply from the shower and there are signs of more to come down.

Measles matters—We (M H) hear that the police of Mysore have entrusted the management of certain religious funds to individual members, that these individuals render no account whatever to the public. It is a fact we are sure the Maharajah Sir Pratap will soon place the funds in the hands of qualified trustees, and make other arrangements that would prevent abuses.

A sad case—About a fortnight ago a nine year old daughter of Mr Subramaniangar, a Clerk in the District Office, Mysore, was by some unfortunate means removed to French Rocks by some of his near relatives, and there without the slightest knowledge of the parents the child was married to a certain man of 50 years old. Whispers carried the news to the father's ears, and when he went in search of his child he could not find her anywhere. After much toil he found her at last in some village in French Rocks, but what could the poor man do? Well he was cut to the parents concerned and get them punished? O! his own venerable son in law! The surprise is that the fifty year old bridegroom, a father of six children, and in fact a man besides, thought it fit to marry a child of 9½—M H.

INVESTITURE OF THE DIWAN

Bangalore Spectator

MYSORE, JUNE 26,

By command of the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Resident, Colonel Henderson, C S I, held a Durbar to-day, with the permission of His Highness the Maharajah, at the Palace, to present a Grant and the Insignia of the K C S I to the Dewan, Sir K Seshadri Iyer. There was a large gathering of Europeans and Native Officers and visitors. In explaining the object of the Durbar and the duty with which he had been charged by the Viceroy the Resident made an effective speech, in which he referred to the Dewan's elevation as the highest mark of official approbation set upon his Highness' rule.

The Resident then placed the Ribbon on the Dewan's neck, and pinned the Star to his breast, and presented him with the Grant and with the Warrant dispensing with personal investiture.

When the ceremony was over the Dewan acknowledged the honour conferred upon him and begged the Resident to convey his loyal and grateful acknowledgments to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, as well as to His Excellency the Viceroy, whose good opinion had placed him under perennial obligation to him, and whose approbation of his Highness' rule had given a further impetus to the progressive career of Mysore.

Attar and pan were then distributed, and the Durbar terminated.

The Dewan entertains the Resident and Europeans to-night at Government House, and the Native guests to-morrow, at his house.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The business before this assembly is the presentation, by command of His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, of the Grant and Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order to Sir K Seshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, who on the last anniversary of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India, was selected as the recipient of this mark of royal favour. Sir Seshadri Iyer commenced his career in the service of the British Government in the year 1866, and two years later was selected for a post in Mysore, to which his legal qualifications gave him a special claim. A few years later he was placed on the graded list of the Mysore Commission, and in the successive grades of Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and District and Sessions Judge, he acquired by service in most districts of Mysore, that wide and thorough knowledge of local and executive work which in his later career has enabled him to unite to a wide and rich breadth of view an intimate grasp of detail in close touch with a population. In 1883 Sir Seshadri Iyer, who for two years previously had been assisting the then Dewan in all departments, and also had been for some time in charge of the current duties of that office, was appointed permanently by His Highness the Maharajah to the post of the Dewan of the State. The task before the responsible Minister of His Highness' Government is primarily the control and maintenance in fact in all its main features, of the system of administration laid down by the British Government during the minority of the State. The experiment initiated at the restoration, was one anxiously watched by all friends of the Native States of India, and the bestowal of the dignity of Knighthood may be assumed to signify that the labours of the minister charged with the delicate and difficult task have been tested by the touchstone of time, and pronounced to be successful, and the occasion was the more significant, inasmuch as the bestowal of the honour fell not solely upon the visit of the Viceroy to Mysore, when His Excellency had been afforded an opportunity of obtaining a more intimate and personal knowledge of the conditions of the State, as the recent admission of Her Highness the Maharani to the Order of the Crown of India was a fresh token of the deep personal regard in which the Maharajah, Sir Seshadri may see in the elevation of his Minister the highest mark of official approbation set upon his Highness' rule, for it is self evident that this honour has a double significance in the elevation of the minister charged with the control of the administration. It is impossible not to recognise the honour directly conferred on the chief whose wise and beneficent rule has afforded the minister all needful opportunities of carrying out those measures only recorded in successive reports on the moral and material welfare of the country, which have placed Mysore in the van of progress among Native States of India. The presence of the Maharajah on this occasion, and the fact that with His Highness' permission the durbar has taken place in the palace, must afford a special gratification to Sir Seshadri Iyer, and increase in his estimation the value of the high honour of which he has been the recipient, while the bestowal of the honour proclaims to all that good service rendered to a ruling chief is regarded by the British Government as very as equally rendered to itself. The assistance of the Maharajah at this ceremony is also a public manifestation of the complete accord that exists between the British Government and His Highness, in regard to the recognition of these services.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH

Your Highness and Colonel Henderson,—I beg to be allowed an opportunity in this Durbar to express my deep gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen Empress for the great honour she has been pleased so graciously to confer upon me. Any distinction vouchsafed to me by Her Majesty would at all times have been a source of pride and grateful satisfaction to me as a special mark of Her Majesty's royal favor. But coming, as the present high honour does at this stage of my official career as Dewan, its value is in my eyes a thousand fold enhanced, because I may now look upon it as the outcome of the of my master the Maharajah's appreciation and of His Excellency the Viceroy's approval of my work during a long series of arduous years. Regarding my elevation, as Colonel Henderson puts it, "as the highest mark of official approbation set upon His Highness' rule," I can find no words in which adequately to express the deep gratitude I feel. When, ten years ago, His Highness was pleased to appoint me his Minister, it was with serious misgiving of my capacity that I entered upon the duties of that arduous post, but I am thankful to say that His Highness' kind encouragement at all times lightened my labours in the conduct of the executive administration of the State, and if any measure of success has attended the labours, such success, I may with all exaggeration, attribute to the unswerving support and guidance of a sovereign, whose rule is marked by such auspicious wisdom and beneficence. I am therefore be readily imagined how great gratification it is to me to be able to receive in the immediate presence of His Highness the Maharajah the Insignia of the Order to which I have been elevated, nor can I on this occasion forget how much I owe to the sympathy and appreciation of successive British Residents, from the late lamented Sir James Gordon to Colonel Henderson who now occupies the high post on of the British representative in Mysore. His friendly feeling and kind regards towards me impart to this ceremony an additional value in my eyes, and it is a source of sincere personal gratitude to me to receive at his hands the decoration of Knighthood. Before concluding I must again beg you Sir, Colonel Henderson, to convey my loyal grateful acknowledgments for the high distinction bestowed upon me by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress, as well as to His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who has, by the good opinion he has been pleased to form of my services, placed me under personal obligations to him, and whose approbation of His Highness' rule, has given a further impetus to the progressive career of Mysore.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 19th June 1893—No 21270—o 5283.—C A Nanjappa, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, is appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon, during the absence of Mr. E S Krishnaswami Iyer, Assistant Surgeon, Hassan District, on leave.

21272—o 5285—S K Hanumantha, Rao, Sub Assistant Surgeon attached to the Government General Hospital, Bangalore, is appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon of the Kolar District vice Mr C G Narasimha on leave.

The 20th June 1893—No 21278—o 1182—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Narasinagar, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kolar, who has already been invested with the additional powers enumerated as numbers 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11 in Schedule IV as powers to be invested by the Local Government, is now invested with the further powers described as, numbers 1, 2, 6, 9 and 12 in the said schedule. He is thus invested with all the powers mentioned in Schedule IV, with the exception of No. 10, the power to try summarily.

The 21st June 1893—No 21137—o 5254—Mr C E M Russell, Superintendent of Forests and Government Farms, having returned from the 3 years and 4 months' leave granted him in Notifications No 47 dated 5th June 1890, and No 422, dated 24th February 1891, and reported himself for duty on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

No 21287—o 5308—Mr N Cheluvarangar, B A, B L, Munsiff of Hole Narsipur, is granted privilege leave on half pay for one month, from the 1st July 1893 or from such date as he may be permitted by the Chief Court to resume his duties.

2 Mr. Mir Hamid Husen, B A, B L, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Hole-Narsipur, during the absence of Mr Cheluvarangar on leave or until further orders. To join on being relieved of the charge of the Additional Munsiff's Court, Mysore.

No. 21389—5310—Mr S Venkatavaradaiengar, Additional Munsiff, is granted a further extension of leave till the 30th of June 1893 in continuation of the extension sanctioned in Notification No. 21024—G 5244, dated 19th June 1893

The 22nd June 1893—Rai Bahadur A Sreenivasachariu, Musarayi Superintendent and Ex-Officio Secretary to the Dewan, having availed himself of the 7 days' casual leave granted in Notification No 864, dated 31st May 1893, from the 7th instant and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 12th instant, the unexpired portion of the said leave, *viz* 2 days, is hereby cancelled.

General News.

A WIDOW RE MARRIAGE —A correspondent telegraphs from Rajahmundry —" The twentieth virgin Smartha Brahmin widow marriage was celebrated yesterday evening in Veeresalingum's house The bride was Seethamma, aged 18 years, and the bridegroom Ad pati Somasundharam, a Teacher in the Hyderabad High School on Rs 25 per mensem, aged 25 years "

It is said that the Mahant of the temple of Buddha Gya has been disheartened at the apathy shown by Hindus in general towards the preservation of the temple, and has been obliged to come to the decision of selling off his right to the Maha Bodhi Society for an adequate consideration which, according to his own view, should not be less than a lakh of rupees.

WHILE the Postmaster-General of India is vexing his soul over the defacement of postage labels by rubber stamps, the Postmaster-General in England is confronted by another difficulty. He has been obliged, in the interest of the public service, to put some check upon the rapidly growing practice of advertising upon the envelopes of letters. For the present, Mr. Morley is willing to allow a compromise Envelopes may be used as the vehicle of advertisements so long as the right hand half, where the stamp is usually affixed is kept clear This seems as large a concession as can reasonably be asked for

An up-country native has been charged at the Alipur Magistrate's Court with cheating committed under the following extraordinary circumstances Some 5 years ago the accused gave his daughter in marriage. Subsequently both father and daughter took up their residence in Calcutta, where the latter was recently remarried to a neighbour, and a considerat on of Rs 50 in cash was given by the bridegroom to his father in law The former son in law, on discovering the fact went down to Calcutta and took his bride away to his village, with the result that the second bridegroom instituted the present charge against his father-in-law The case is pending

In the Report of the Protector of Immigrants at Jamaica we read that a woman, Chandra Kumari, landed in the Colony from the *Erne*, absolutely refused to perform any kind of work, in field or building, or even to look after the children of the other emigrants, alleging as her reason that she was a daughter of Jung Bahadur, 'King of Nepal,' and that it would be lowering to her high estate to labour, or to touch the 'children of low caste people When asked why, in that case, she had gone to the island to perform agricultural labour, she replied that she had never had the smallest idea of doing anything of the kind, but, having run away with one of the servants to the palace who accompanied her as her husband, she had gone to see the country Whether her story was true or not, her hands bore testimony to the fact that she was a stranger to hard work, and it was decided that it was out of the question to set her to anything of the kind A Calcutta paper says it is often the fate of Princesses in Nepal to run away from the palace or its shadow, and one would like to know how much truth there was in Chandra Kumari's story, and the end of it

Extracts.

THE NEW VICEROY

(*The Hindu*)

It is perhaps now settled that the successor to Lord Lansdowne is to be Lord Herschell, the present Lord Chancellor of England The coming Viceroy does not represent any of those old aristocratic name, but comes of a comparatively humble ancestor, being the son of the late Rev R H Herschell. He was called to the bar in 1860 and became a Q. C, in 1872 Two years later he was elected member for Durham in the Liberal interest From 1873 to 1880 he was Recorder for Carlisle and in the last year on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry Mr Herschell became Solicitor-General, and received the honour of knighthood In February 1886, Sir Farrer Herschell having been defeated for the Hornsdale division of North Lincolnshire at the general election, became Lord Chancellor and was raised to the peerage In 1888 he presided over the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the alleged irregularities of the Metropolitan Board of Works. Our London Correspondent writes as follows as to what is thought of Lord Herschell's appointment as our Viceroy —

"Opinion here seems to be settling down to the conviction that Lord Herschell will succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India The Empire will be in fortune's way of this should come about A better appointment can hardly be imagined. The Lord Chancellor is a strong man every way and knows especially how to hold his own The Secretaries of Departments would not, during his period of office, as they have in so many Viceroyalties of the past, be the virtual rulers of India Lord Herschell would be Viceroy in reality as well as in name The speech he made on Monday's debate in the House of Lords on India Lieutenant and the appointment of Country Magistrates indicates his strength of mind and his great resources Further, his presidency of the Currency Committee will have been a most excellent preparation for the great official work in the gift of the Prime Minister of Great and Greater Britain It would seem as if Lord Herschell is looked upon as containing in himself those financial qualities which the next Viceroy prominently needs A prominent supporter of Mr. Gladstone said to me on Monday:

"'Well, India will get a financial Viceroy after all'

"'Yes,' I assented "and who is the financial Viceroy to be?

"'It will be either Herschell or Cromer Not likely the latter. He is too much wanted in Egypt'

"'But,' I asked, "where does the Lord Chancellor's special financial qualities come in?'

"'They,' he answered, "go without saying Remember, Lord Herschell is of Jewish extraction and finance is in the blood of his race Peoples, when the report of the Currency Committee is out you will find how great is his grasp of the Indian situation financially'

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE INDIAN SERVICE

I

(*Bombay Courier*)

Considerable interest attaches to the resolution of the House of Commons on Friday night in favour of altering the conditions of the Indian Civil Service examinations so as to place natives of India on equality with competitors in this country By the narrow majority of eight votes in a House of 160 it was declared that all open competitive examinations hitherto held in England above for civil service appointments should henceforth be held simultaneously both in India and England, "such examinations in both countries being identical in their nature, and all who compete being finally classified in one list according to merit" Until the resolution is ratified in a much fuller House than that which passed judgment upon it on Friday night there is, of course, very little likelihood of practical effect being given to the suggested change, all the more that the Departments have resolutely set their faces against it It cannot be doubted, however, that the reception given to the motion will stimulate the movement for reform, and that Mr Paul and Mr Naoroji will endeavour to improve upon their success. On the whole, they had decidedly the better of the argument in the brief discussion to which the proposal gave rise. Mr George Russell, on behalf of the Government, waxed eloquent on the sacred charge committed to us in the government of India, and especially dwelt on the racial difficulty presented by the consideration that we rule over many races of different blood, caste, and class "The Government," he added, "were prepared to adhere to the great principle that the best possible education a man could receive, whether a native of India or an Englishman by birth, who was to take some share in the government of India, was the education and training conferred by the schools and colleges of England" Mr Russell, however, appeared to forget that the motion meant nothing more nor less than the simple concession to Indian students of a right which has been already acknowledged in form, though not in substance The natives of India are not positively debarred from the Civil Service competition, but such are the conditions imposed that the door is shut to all but the comparatively wealthy What Mr. Naoroji and his friends justly complain of is that in order to exercise those rights they should be under the necessity of coming to this country to reside for two years previous to undergoing the preliminary examination for the Civil service As to the racial difficulty, it is surely a sufficient answer—and it is even on the authority of Sir B Chesney, an opponent of the motion—that nearly the whole of the judicial service is already filled by natives In these circumstances, the concession implied in the resolution would be nothing more than an act of simple justice It is idle for politicians to glorify the success of the present system, and to make ominous predictions as to degeneracy in administration which would result from the admission of a large number of native competitors, when it is borne in mind that the principle of the reform has for long been frankly admitted by British statesmen without destruction of purity No one will question the good results attending the present method of entrance to the Indian Civil Service, but when the argument is used that though the natives of India are well qualified to pass examinations they are not specially qualified to rule Mr Naoroji might be pardoned if the rebel fact rulers are born, not made, and that Britain does not possess a monopoly in the perfection of capable administrators. Mr. Paul may congratulate himself on having inflicted the first defeat on the Government of which he is a supporter, and that defeat too, on a question involving the recognition of the principles of justice and equality

THE MYSORE-RODE RAILWAY

The Madras Chamber of Commerce addressed the following letter, through the Madras Government, to the Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department (Railway Branch) on the 5th instant —

Sir, Particulars have recently been published by the Madras Press of certain proposals made by Mr Kirby, through Mr Lonsdale, to the Dewan of Mysore for the construction of the following metre gauge railway extensions, (*a*) from Erode to Nanjangud, (*b*) from Hassan to Mysore and ( ) from Mangalore to Hassan and Arsikere, and it is now stated that the Government of India has called for the views of the Government of Bombay, presumably on proposals (*b*) and ( )

The Chamber not unnaturally anticipated that the views of the Madras mercantile community on the proposals would have been invited by the Madras Government, but as there is no indication of such a course being adopted, the Chamber feels called upon without further delay to respectfully protest in the strongest possible manner against proposal (*a*) which it hopes the Government of India will not be persuaded to sanction if only on account of the special railway policy which such a concession would, in the opinion of the Chamber, promote and encourage in this Presidency

The Government of India originally ruled most decidedly that metre gauge railways in the Madras Presidency were designed to act as feeder lines to the standard gauge, and at the opening of the Kistna Bridge His Excellency Lord Wenlock expressed his personal adherence to that policy, a policy, however, which was most unwisely departed from when the metre gauge lines crossed the standard gauge at Renigunta and Katpadi, and when a direct competing metre gauge line was introduced running parallel with, and almost alongside, the standard gauge from Katpadi to Guntakal Junction.

The construction of the Erode Nanjangud railway would place Karikal and Mayaveram in direct connection by the metre gauge system, it would open a new artery for traffic from East to West entirely evading the Port of Madras, it would give the metre gauge railways long loads for traffic from practically the four points of the compass, in direct competition with the standard gauge railway, which the metre gauge railways were avowedly introduced to foil, and finally, it would, aided by low railway rates over long lends, low harbour dues, and correspondingly low freights from the foreign ports allied to, divert trade and traffic from their legitimate outlet and play havoc with the trade of Madras and with the income of the Madras Railway The Chamber can only characterise such a policy, if inaugurated, as unjust and ruinous to the trade of Madras, whose interests are identical with those of the Madras Railway The Government of India has already to meet an *adverse* deficit caused by the failure of the Madras Railway to earn its guaranteed interest, and proposal (*a*) if sanctioned would be a direct manner of increasing that deficit and adding to the burden which Government has already stated its inability to bear as if the earnings of that railway were decreased by a stroke of the pen. Just most serious injury would be inflicted in the proposed connecting line of metre gauge from the Southern Mahratta Railway at Nanjangud to the South Indian Railway at Erode is a matter of such certainty that proposal (*a*) has caused considerable alarm among the merchants of Madras.

In the letter to the Government of Madras of the 9th March last (copy of which is annexed) the Chamber adverted to the very prejudicial consequences to important British trade interests which would ensue from the construction of the two branch lines of railway from Porakkery to Pirapapillyur and from Karikal to Peralam and it protested against the wrong to the port that they would inevitably the diversion of trade from British to Foreign ports which was incorporated by the initial step in the adoption of the metre gauge railway system of South India The arguments which were used in that letter apply with equal, if not greater, force to the proposed Erode Nanjangud railway, and the Chamber trust that the Government of India will refuse to be a party to a scheme which is fraught with such grievous consequences to this Port

The trade of Madras has subjected itself to an onerous tax in the shape of Harbour Dues, which it would most certainly not have been willing to impose upon itself had it for a moment supposed that future lines of railway to be constructed would be laid out so as to divert traffic from the port of Madras, and if the authorities who are responsible for this disastrous railway policy persist in carrying it on in opposition to the wishes of the Government and the public of this Presidency the Chamber considers that it is only fair that the Madras Harbour should be converted into a national work and Madras made a free port Unless this is done, and the initial policy of the Government of India adhered to, in a few years Madras will sink to the position of a third rate port and the Madras Railway become a heavy burden to the State, an eventuality which is naturally viewed with alarm by those interested in the maintenance of the prestige of Madras

The Chamber has no objection to proposals (*b*) and (*c*), but it cannot see possible necessity for the proposed Erode Nanjangud railway, save that it would complete the metre gauge system and, for the reasons set forth above, it would earnestly request the Government of India to refuse to sanction its construction

The following is the Order of the Madras Government, dated the 22nd instant —

The foregoing letter will be submitted to the Government of India

2 The Governor in Council is however unable to endorse the views of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the proposed connection of the South Indian Railway system with the Southern Mahratta Railway and the extension of the Mysore railway to Mangalore Not a matter of the Chamber of Commerce appears to overlook the great advantage to Southern India to be derived from these lines, but this advantage to the general public should not in the opinion of Government be subordinated to the effect the line may have on the trade of the Madras Harbour and the Madras Railway even if it were certain that such effect would be injurious It is however extremely probable that both the Madras Railway and the port of Madras would share in the increase of the general prosperity which may be looked for from the obviously desirable connection and extensions referred to

F R UPCOTT,
Joint Secy to Govt P W D Railway Branch

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA93 PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1890

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1893. [No. 27.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Half-yearly
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kanara	[illegible]	[illegible]
Outside India	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOFUSSIL

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A truly Active Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis (Impure Blood) Mercury Specially for Tertiary Wounds, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved Remedy for Hard to Cure Asthma, Bronchitis, Severe Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for an patient.

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity when Vomiting, Giddiness of the Bowels, Heart burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Impure Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—one Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 days use of Promotine cure radically cases Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR BILIARY

A Medicine for Secretion of Semen. Vital Only 7 days use. Bringing the semen to its normal state. It strengthens the nerves and increases the vital powers.

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4

CHLOROPHRONCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within [illegible]

Price Rs 5 complete cure—15 Days

SPECIFIC FOR SEMORRHŒA

Hitherto remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days use of this medicine bringing on regularly cures the disease. Bringing on menstruation.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is edited on the lines of our English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with [illegible] to the Manager, Madras.

THE "THEOSOPHIST"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H. S. OLCOTT

A monthly Magazine devoted to Occultism, Theosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.

NOTICE

The Theosophist Office is the only well-kept Theosophical Journal and the cheapest periodical in India. Annual Subscription Rs 2. Apply to Manager, Bellary.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 2nd July—Serious riots have taken place between Hindus and Mahomedans at Mhow and Mandsaur. Troops have been sent to Mhow. The Police, by mistake, fired on the Mandsaur Hindus, killing and wounding several. The Hospital and Jail are full of wounded. The Mahomedans have blocked some of the Hindus who were set down by the Police to prevent their escape. Troops were sent to Mandsaur. Troops were also sent to Fyzabad to Azamgarh, where the greatest fanaticism prevails. All English ladies and children have been sent away from the station and many Mahomedan and Hindu ladies have also left.

London, 4th July—In the House of Lords last night Lord Northbrook moved for the production of the Indian Government letters of 1874-76 and said he hoped that Lord Kimberley would take an effort to remedy the injustice from which India is suffering, otherwise the time had arrived for India to consider the question of exercising constitutional rights.

Lord Kimberley admitted the charges partly. India towards some wars outside the frontiers were unfair, but the position of India is highly influenced by the position of Egypt. His Lordship, in conclusion said possibly Government will make the question a subject for an address to enquiry.

Lord Roberts said he hoped the question would be thoroughly dealt with.

The motion was then adopted.

Allahabad, 3rd July—Riots occurred between Mahomedans and Hindus during the Dahra fair at the village of Mhow and minor disturbances at Chirakot, Kopa and other places, all in the Azamgarh District, and at Sadabad, in Ghazipur Zilla. The rioters have come into collision with the Police and some lives have been lost. Large numbers of Hindus are said to have flocked towards the centres of the disturbance from Ballia, Ghazipur and elsewhere, and there are signs of widespread concerted action to prevent cow killing by the Mahomedans.

Mr. F. W. Porter, Inspector General of Police, has proceeded to Azamgarh and detachments of native troops have been ordered to move from Fyzabad to support the Civil authorities.

London, 3th July—The *Times* correspondent at Cairo says it is believed that the Khedive has asked the Sultan to send an Ottoman troop to Egypt to replace the British, and also to procure Lord Cromer's removal.

London, 5th July—An explosion took place yesterday in the Hornhill Colliery at Dewsbury. One hundred and forty five miners are entombed, and it is feared all have perished as the workings are on fire and the search has had to be stopped.

Allahabad, 4th July—The Government of India has not felt itself call upon to take any action, so far, concerning the coinage of silver in the Mints of Native States. Some of these Mints have already closed, and it is likely that all will do so.

Lahore, 4th July—Hira Sawal Singh murder case concluded at Sialkot on Tuesday. The three Assessors found the accused guilty. Judgment will be delivered on Thursday. Rajah Ram Singh was cross-examined by Commission, and resolutely denied having any hand in the murder.

London, 6th July—Brilliant sunshine today favours the Metropolis in celebrating the marriage of the Duke of York.

The public buildings are splendidly decorated, as are also the streets, which are thronged with holiday crowds.

London 7th July—The marriage of the Duke of York to Princess Mary was duly solemnized yesterday. Their Royal Highnesses received an immense ovation between Long and returning from Saint James Chapel, where the scene was gorgeous in the extreme, the jewels of the Princesses and the Indian Princes having a splendid effect.

Her Majesty, with the Bride and Bridegroom, stood on the balcony at Buckingham Palace after the ceremony in response to popular acclamation.

The newly married pair then started for Sandringham, which was reached at 8 o'clock in the evening, and where the honeymoon will be spent.

Thursday will be a memorable one in the annals of London. The crowd in the streets was the largest ever known. The Indian Cavalry preceded Her Majesty's carriage.

Theatres were brilliantly illuminated last night, and the crowds which paraded the thoroughfares were enormous and quite orderly.

London, 7th July—In accordance with Mr. Gladstone's closure motion, Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Home Rule Bill were passed last night in the House of Commons by majorities of 35, 35, 36 and 32 respectively.

There was a scene over Clause 5, and Mr. Balfour bitterly attacked the Government for stifling the debate and triumphing on the minority. Mr. Balfour was supported by the Opposition with cries of "Gag and Coercion," and on a compromise being made by Mr. Gladstone, the Chairman censured their conduct.

London, 7th July—Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Burns and other Liberal Members, voted against the closure being applied to the sixth Clause of the Home Rule Bill last night.

Allahabad, 7th July—A definite policy has been adopted as regards the Gilgit frontier and the adjacent country. It was decided by the Government of India on Thursday that the garrison on the north-west frontier of Kashmir should be increased by one regiment of Native Infantry of the Regular Army, the escort (two hundred men) of the British Agent at Gilgit remaining the same, and the Sappers being raised from twenty to forty men. It has also been decided that Chilas shall be held permanently in such strength as shall ensure the absolute safety of this important outpost against attack from Kohistanis in the Indus Valley. The British Agent is to be kept somewhere in Chitral, Captain Younghusband remaining there as the first incumbent of the post.

Lahore, 7th July—Judgement was delivered in the Sawal Singh Murder case yesterday. Mr. Parker found the three prisoners guilty and sentenced them to death.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1893

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Those in favour of examinations being held for the Civil Service simultaneously in India and England gained a victory in the House of Commons on the second of last month. Mr. Paul brought forward a motion that a change should be made; that there should be two centres of examination instead of one, and his motion was carried by a majority of eight. In former times the method of appointing men to the service was by nomination. The Directors of the East India Company had in their power to name those who were to serve the Government of this country, and then they were sent to Haileybury, there to be trained for the duties they would have to perform. This system was considered invidious, it gave power and patronage to a few men, and so it was thought best to bring about a

-change. So competition was resorted to, as it was thought this would provide the best men. The plan has worked fairly well. Many servants of great ability have been appointed through its means, though it must be acknowledged that it did not quite come up to the expectations formed of it by Macaulay and others who helped to bring it into existence. The men of the highest intelligence were to enter the Indian Service, the men who passed at the top of the lists in the Universities, and they believed these men would prefer a career in India to one in England. Such, however, has not turned out to be the case, though, as we have said, it has produced some very good specimens. Of course the door was opened to all her Majesty's subjects. Any man, provided he would pass the examination, and was of the proper age was eligible to become a Civil Servant of the Indian Government, and enjoy all the privileges of such a situation. Of course, Indians competed, but not in large numbers, and one reason of this was that for a long time the age fixed was so low that young men could not take advantage of the opening and. A few adventurous spirits went to England, and tried their chance, were successful, and returned to India in the employment of the State. A change has been made with regard to the age of admission into the service, but not to the extent required. But this would not much signify should the proposition that was carried in the House be put in force, for the candidates desirous of entering the service would be examined in this country, and then they might be sent to England. We can see no objection to the method the House approved of the other day. It is simply an expansion of the system established years ago, that is competition. There is no insuperable objection to the proposal, there is no reason why there should not be two centres. There is no decree that has ordained London to be the only place where examinations may be held, and there is nothing laid down why Calcutta should not be chosen as well. It has been said that the privilege would be the means of allowing too many Bengalees to become members of the Civil Service, that these men pass examinations with the greatest ease, and are the most pushing in the country. But surely some regulation might be adopted to prevent too many men from one part of India entering the service and swamping the rest. But would not the change produce a great effect upon the education of the country at large, would not the young men strive to qualify themselves in order to pass the examination, and become Civil Servants? It would be certain to have this result. The change would be certain to give a great stimulus to education everywhere, and thus it would do good in more ways than one. Again it is objected that the men would know but little of the world, that they might never have left the place where they were born, but this might be remedied by insisting on a trip being made by them to England, and a stay of some years being made in that country. When they proceeded there they would have to study, probably pass another examination before they came out, but there would be no risk in going there, there would be the certainty that they would come back to India as servants of the Government, that they would be provided for, and that there was nothing for them to fear. The opponents of the measure bring forward many objections against it, but on examination they disappear, or become insignificant. One reason given is that the people are not sufficiently advanced for the change to be carried out. Education has not been sufficiently spread, and that we ought to wait. But surely if there are men who can pass the examinations we may come to the conclusion that the country is prepared for the change and that the proposal made by the House of Commons ought to be carried out. There is nothing to fear from it, it is only the expansion of the system established more than thirty years ago. It is the enlargement of a system that has produced much good, and which may produce much more if only the friends of India are firm, and resolve to see that the order of the British Legislature is obeyed.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Now that rain has fallen, we hear very little about a water supply for the place. Not long ago we heard about very little else. Everybody was talking about water, we were in danger of being left without water, that we could think about scarcely anything but water. The rain came down; we had some good showers, the tanks were fairly filled and at once a change came over the people. They forgot their troubles; they forgot that only a few weeks back they were full of fear that they would be left high and dry. It is probable that we shall hear nothing on the matter till there are signs that the hot weather is approaching, then the old cry will be sure to recommence. People will complain about their supply of water, they will declare the Government has forsaken them, the Municipality has forsaken them, the rain has forsaken them, yea, heaven itself has forsaken them. They are the worst used people in the world, for they have to use water that no human being ought to use. We have heard the cry and the complaints so often that we are quite accustomed to them, rather we look out for them when the hot season comes round. The volume of the cry depends on the kind of monsoon that we have. If the rain comes down in abundance the cry begins later, and is less in extent than when the rain is small in quantity, but it is never absent when the hot months come, and the water begins to grow scarce. Would it not be much better if the people would continue their efforts throughout the year? Would it not be more consistent if they went on with their agitation even if the clouds are propitious, and the tanks are full? A sporadic attempt to procure a water supply will not be sufficient; there must be continual effort till the object has been accomplished. If the Government see that the people become slack in their endeavours to procure water it will allow the matter to drop, or it will not take it up in earnest. Those that compose it will think that if the people themselves are careless why should they trouble themselves? This is only natural, and, therefore, it is the duty of the people continually to agitate till they have a good supply of drinking water, and have not to put up with the dirty stuff that is to be found in the wells and tanks during the hot season.

Occasional Notes

The second son of H. H. the Nizam, aged 14, died on Tuesday before last. All the Courts and public offices were closed on Wednesday.

The railway authorities are first replacing the stock rails and other materials at Chaman which was reserved for the extension to Kandahar, and a portion of which had been used on other railways.

The cotton crop this season throughout the Darwar, Gadag, Hubli, Raichur, Padpatri and Bellary Districts has been exceedingly abundant, and in some parts labour has not been procurable in sufficient force to pick all the cotton in time.

It is officially announced that the Chief Commissioner of Burma has quartered two Companies of Military Police in Rangoon town for six months, the charges, amounting to over Rs. 38,000, to be borne by the residents of the quarter in which the recent riots originated.

All the monks of the Tchoodom Monastery have been arrested since the jewelled robes used at Imperial coronations, which recently were stolen from the treasure chests of the monastery, were found in their cells. A number of women were living secretly with the monks.

A special telegram, dated the 26th ultimo, received by the *Statesman* says — "The blockade of Bangkok by a French Squadron is imminent, and intense excitement reigns. Energetic measures are being taken to defend the mouth of the river. The special correspondent of the *Times* has arrived in Bangkok."

Here is an interesting and authentic case of reflex action. On Mr. Pauli's amendment on June 23 a certain Poona member voted with the Government. When he came back into the House and heard the figures, he found that his opinion was beaten, and with at the Government. Without a moment's hesitation, he shouted out "Resign."

A telegram which was received from the Financial Secretary at Simla Lt.-Col. Plowden conveyed an assurance to the Bombay Exchange Banks that Government was willing to consider favorably the cases of *bona fide* shippers of silver in transit in such a way as to protect them from any considerable loss. The Banks were asked at the same time to submit their claims quickly.

The *Deccan Daily Times* states that it has received some letters, apparently genuine, which include that a contract was entered into between one of the lesser Nobles of Hyderabad and a Barrister, whereby the latter promised for the sum of Rs. 25,000, of which Rs. 5,000 was to be paid in advance, to obtain for the Noble the K. C. I. E. What next we should like to know. Can the story be true?

A curious case of pollination is reported from Tenkasi in the Tinnevelly District. A large outstanding village contract of Rs. 207 was received late on the evening of the 17th June at the Taluk Treasury and was placed in the outer box of the Treasury. When the box was opened on the 20th instant, the bag was found to contain a snake. Mr. L. E. Buckley, Acting Sub-Collector of the District, is holding an inquiry into the matter.

A wonderful freak of nature in the vegetable kingdom may, it is alleged, be observed a short distance east of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. A tree, about the size of a large apple tree, has a limb about 18 or 20 inches in diameter. Persons have dug down and found but one root underneath, but it has two kinds of foliage, that of a pine and that of an oak. In the fall of the year burns fall on one side and acorns on the other.

Particulars of the recent massacre of the French party on the Mekong has been received from Rangoon. They show that the Siam so Man Lum having surrounded his post at Cammon to the French was being conducted away as a prisoner, when Inspector Grosgurin, the leader of the native escort, fell ill with fever. The Mandarin sent secretly for 300 Tonkanese who surrounded the escort, the Mandarin himself killing Grosgurin. Seventeen men were killed, only three escaping.

A Pennsylvania silver-tongued, Jawad Hussain, suddenly exhibiting signs of wealth, was arrested by the Hyderabad Police, and made a confession. It is now rumoured that Hussain has filed two letters with his confession, one from Sir Asmar Jah and one from Nawab Moinul Ali, arguing him (Hussain) to compass the death of Mr. Plowden for a reward of Rs. 30,000! Who, asks the local paper, after this will pay any serious attention to Hyderabad news?

If you want to know the character of a nation, writes a contemporary, go through the advertisement columns of its newspapers. In Anglo-Indian papers the bulk of advertisements is made up of wines, spirits, guns, and ammunition. In Hindu papers, you will find no such things. The advertisement columns of Hindu papers are made up of books and medicines. It would thus appear that the Hindus, generally speaking, read their book, and fall ill! And the Europeans, generally speaking, drink their wines and shoot!

A Russian soldier, named Sturmoff, has invented a tree-climbing apparatus, which has just been assayed by the Younger Regiment at Dusk. By its means, a man fully equipped with slung rifle ascended and descended lofty pine trees with ease; halting, loading, aiming, and firing at the word of command. The *Invalids Russe* remarks that this invention will be very useful in reconnaissance work, the cutting of telegraph wires, and in defending woods by means of superposed lines of sharp shooters.

The American girl is known to be a very advanced, up-to-date, end of the century specimen of femininity, but we doubt if there are many American heiresses who would fling themselves at a Native Barrister Judge in the unseemly manner depicted in a recent telegram. Perhaps the journal in question is, in all seriousness apparently, that a Native Barrister Judge in the Central Provinces is reported to have received an offer of marriage by telegram from an American heiress now residing in London, to have accepted it and to be married shortly to have India for England.

An official Press Note says the leading Hindu and Muhammadan merchants of Rangoon have agreed to the following compromise on the cow killing question — "The Muhammadans are not to slaughter cows in any of the houses adjoining or immediately over the Kali temple in 29th Street. The Hindus are to raise no objection to the slaughtering of cattle in any other part of the town. The Mayor's order will remain in force until the term for which it was issued. This was all. After that, if the Hindus and Muhammadans abide by the terms of the compromise, there will be no need for there is no of the order. The European troops have been withdrawn." The order to fire on the Rangoon rioters was, it is now stated, given by Mr. Tinkell White, Commissioner of Pegu, and not by the Recorder of Rangoon, as was reported.

The Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the undermentioned gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only — Mr. Herbert Baily, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab), Barrister at Law; Mr. R. C. Oldham, M.A. (Oxon), Director of Public Instruction and Mr. A. F. Southworth, Chief Secretary to the Government. On the recommendation of the Sindhs of the Deccan, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor General in Council under Section 1 (1) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council His Excellency has also been pleased to nominate Mr. Gopuraro Damodar Pandit to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

Local and Provincial

Reopening of the Courts.—The High Court, City Civil Court, and Small Cause Court will reopen for business after the Recess to-day.

The Weather.—We had two nice showers on Monday and Tuesday, and the weather is now very pleasant. The sun is truly hot, and the mornings are quite cool. There is every appearance of more rain to come down.

Mr. N. Narasimhanagar.—This young man who recently came out of the Bombay Veterinary College has been promoted, we hear, a responsible situation by the Government. We therefore believe he has rejected the offers from other Presidencies.—M. H.

The Palace at Mysore.—The S. S. *Clan Mac Pherson* brought out to-day from England 391 cases of ornamental gates and other iron work for the Maharajah of Mysore's Palace at Mysore. The articles are being cleared by Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. *Mail*.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.—The Courts and offices of the Civil and Military Station and the Durbar were closed on Thursday last in honour of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York with the Princess Mary of Teck. A royal salute of twenty one gunshots fired in the middle of the day.

THE MAHARAJAH.—His Highness arrived in Bangalore last Thursday evening, and was received on the platform of the City Railway Station by the Resident, the officers of the Mysore Government, of the Civil and Military Station, the Municipal Commissioners and a large number of private gentlemen.

The total expenditure incurred by the Mysore Government in connection with the recent visit of H. R. H. the Viceroy to Mysore amounted to Rs. 13,305. Some Rs. 2,200 Rs. [illegible] the thousand of rupees in [illegible] of the estimated value of Rs. 7,713 have been returned to the treasury as [illegible]. The total expenditure was therefore about Rs. 21,600.

GOVERNMENT TRANSLATORS.—The Mysore Durbar has associated the British Resident in the [illegible] of the Government of India [illegible] of Mr. Tirumalachariar, Sub-Judge of Bangalore, who [illegible] 1891, in consideration of Rs. 300, [illegible] as Governor to the [illegible] of the Maharajah's Sons.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.—The following telegram was received last Saturday at Bangalore from Mysore: "H. R. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Colonel Wodeyar, has arrived in Mysore City. Official Sanction has been received for the marriage of the Yuvaraja with H. S. H. the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, and people are rejoicing with all happiness and festivity."

DISTRICTS.—The list showing the number of District Courts disposed in the several Districts during the quarter ending 31st December 1892 is rather heavy. Bangalore had 119 public, Kolar 111, Tumkur 20, Mysore 10, Hassan 10, Shimoga 138, Kadur 32, Chitaldroog 31, Hanumanhalli [illegible] and [illegible] Mysore, Arsikere, Gundlupet, Hunsur, Periapatna and Nagamangala by [illegible] for [illegible] the Amildars [illegible] the Government [illegible] other [illegible] number of District is unsatisfactory.

COMMISSIONER WANTED.—We understand that the Government of India [illegible] Mysore [illegible] 12 months [illegible] to the post of Naib Dewan [illegible] Mr. Tirumalachariar, who is now officiating in Mysore, has only six months ago lost his wife and daughter. The Sub-Registrar, Mr. Hood, died afterwards, and he [illegible] work at Mandya. But they had in possession a Sanad grant of the Hadige Hobli of the Mahaja Jth Kishore Jagirdar Wodeyar Bahadur, which promises to be a [illegible] and Persian Sanad. It is now going, then, to a nephew of Mr. Tirumalachariar, who has just left his school for Mysore, to be a good of boy, intelligent and good education.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

The 28th June 1893.—No. 21631—a 3879-[illegible]—Dr. J. R. Narrow, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, was granted privilege leave of absence for one month from 1st May 1893.

The 29th June 1893.—No. 21561—a 2601.—Under the provisions of Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, had 4 days' casual leave from the 29th of May to the 1st of June 1893 both days inclusive.

The 30th June 1893.—Camp No. 479—Advertising to Notification No. 1884—G. 460-92, dated 28th July 1892, Mr. H. Groves, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Superintending Engineer for Railways in Mysore, is appointed Secretary to the Government of Mysore for Railways, from 6th April 1893.

The 2nd July 1893.—No. 79—6-34—Mr. W. Vincombe Davy is appointed Assistant to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

A NEW SCHEME FOR REVENUE.—Hitherto certificates of landed property in Madras were issued by the Deputy Collector to the purchaser in order to an account executed by the seller which had to be affixed to a non-judicial Stamp. Though these documents in property were not in themselves of the first order of this curious complication arose, and Mr. Chester, the Deputy Collector, has now ordered to grant no such certificate without a proper deed of conveyance from the previous party and the eighth of the owner of the transfer. The result will be that Government will receive additional revenue in the form of stamp fees, etc.

Gazettes

ACTING JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT.—We understand Secretary of State has directed [illegible] the appointment of Sir Subramania Iyer and Sir Bashyam Iyengar to be Acting Judges of the Madras High Court.

AS AT A PRICE.—The Government of the N.-W. Provinces have [illegible] that [illegible] exempted from the Forest Code [illegible] 12 Rs. at the [illegible] always to consult the [illegible] but the use of timber [illegible] people who [illegible] upon their [illegible].

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.—The Governor has all the [illegible], executive, second class magisterial powers, and the further order of the Viceroy [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] second class magisterial power, [illegible] the third [illegible] for a period of not less than six months.

MR. OLIVER BEVAN, M.A., who was [illegible] the Bombay Civil Service, and who [illegible] the Bombay Civil Service [illegible] Fourteen years in the list of [illegible] in the Bombay Civil Service [illegible] the Bombay Civil Service [illegible] number of Bombay is unsatisfactory.

MR. ALBERT HOLLOWAY.—We understand that the Government of India [illegible] Mr. Albert Holloway, the Deputy Collector of Madras, [illegible] with the [illegible] of Sir C. [illegible] Coast [illegible] the [illegible] appears to be [illegible].

INTERVIEW.—[illegible] Mr. Chester, the Deputy Collector of Madras, [illegible] the [illegible] of every church, [illegible] Mahomedan [illegible] of their people (objection). The [illegible] Government of India [illegible] Arrangement [illegible] protest [illegible] the Government [illegible] Government of India [illegible].

ACCIDENT.—[illegible] of the principal Pathan, the Khan of Khelat, got his son, Azam Jan, to decapitate Wazir Bishop [illegible] into the bed book of the Governor. It seems, says a correspondent, that [illegible] years ago Azam Jan quarrelled with his father and went to Quetta [illegible] to the late Sir Robert Sandeman, [illegible] father and son [illegible] the latter to be [illegible] Government. Notwithstanding this they continued to live at variance. The Khan, it is stated, often told his officials that if Azam Jan was kept down he would some day [illegible] his throat, murder him and send his sons and family adrift. To avoid this it is strongly believed the Kaiser Azam Jan to commit the murder of the Wazir, thinking that this would induce the Government to depart him from Beluchistan.

Extracts.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen were on the 14th June called to the degree of Barrister at Law:—

Lincoln's Inn.—Pandit Mul Raj, Pandit Mohan Lal, Arathoon Seth, St. Paul's College, Hong Kong.

Inner Temple.—Kalooji Ajam, London, Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Zafar, Syed Kholedat Hussain.

Middle Temple.—Lowl Ong Siang, Downing College, Cambridge (100 guineas Middle Temple International Law Scholarship, Second Nawab Hussain Ali, Cambridge University, Kanakkanna Shelley Bonnerjee, B.A. Oxon, Nundlaloy Nowery Purgrejee, Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, St. George's College, Mussoorie, Indra Prabhu Bhi Singhji, Kolar Mal Bhandari, Ichiro Shimura Bachelor of Law Imperial University, Tokio, Japan, Syed Mohabbat Hussain, Cons College, Cambridge.

Gray's Inn.—Pancat Prosullumar Ghosh, Durham University, Hal m Ammuddin.

A DISPUTED CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Mr. Boyd, writes as follows to a Calcutta paper:—In the recent lecture of leprosy it was stated that leprosy is not a friendly disease, that kind of food. I should like to mention the fact that leprosy is entirely unknown among the natives which are large consumers of animal food. I have never yet heard of a case of leprosy at all in Australia, or in the American Indians. The food of the black is chiefly kangaroo and wallaby, and the greater portion of these [illegible], I never know what it is to see a fish. The food of the American Indians is chiefly confined to buffalo fish. On the other hand, we find the disease distributed among those races whose food is chiefly of a pulpy nature, namely, the South Sea Islanders, the Chinese, and the Hindus, etc. I do not wish to defend a fish diet in any way, but I simply make the statement as the result of observation. It would be interesting to know if a complete change of diet would help a cure. This could easily be tried in cases where a fish diet would not interfere with the religion of the patient. I fully recognise the fact that the great point at issue is the discovery of a remedy, and while in Australia I discussed the matter very seriously with an intelligent Chinese doctor, and he gave me a copy of the following remedy, which I said he has successfully in scores of cases, and I am pleased to be able to present it to the public of India:—

Sulphur	2 ozs.
Quicksilver	2 "
Cream of Tartar	1 "
Nitrate of Potash	1 "

The sulphur and quicksilver must be thoroughly mixed in a chemists mortar, after which add the whole into a pint of rainwater, and take a teaspoonful of the mixture at bedtime. The part to be rubbed well, when performed, twice daily will a stimulating oil.

MR. LABOUCHERE ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P., on June 7th addressed a meeting of the Northampton Radical Association on the Compensation Bill in reference to the two bills which he has introduced into the House of Lords. Mr. J. Smith, chairman of the Association presided and a large gathering was present. Mr. M. P. Mansfield. At the commencement of the proceedings a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the obstructive tactics of the Opposition in the House of Commons in regard to the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Labouchere, on rising to address the meeting, was received with cheers. He said that he had sent copies of his bill to various Radical organisations throughout the country, and he had received many letters, from which he thought the Radicals of the country were in favour of the principles of his bills (cheers). He had always contended that was perfectly rational to expect good democratic legislation unless they had a democratic machine to grind it out. His idea was that, whether in local or in Imperial matters, no man should be called upon to obey any law or regulation unless he had an equal chance with every other man of voting for it or against it. Let them take the logic.

It was vain to expect good citizens, understanding and taking an interest in Imperial affairs, if they were not allowed to look after their own affairs. The Liberals had therefore brought in a measure that proposed to extend local Government. They wanted to give them village councils and district councils, and to do away with plural voting for Guardians or such like, but when they had sown the seeds of democracy in the country they must have the Imperial Parliament democratic as well. They must establish the system of one vote, one place, one registration continuous, and they must have payment of members. (Cheers.) They would never have a really democratic House of Commons if they imposed upon the men who went there the obligation of having some private means. A man should be elected irrespective of his individual means, but what was the use of reaping and stacking the wheat up in barns if they had a lot of hereditary incumbrances who came in and burned all the wheat? That was about what the House of Lords did in reference to the House of Commons. When the constituency elected him twelve years ago he at once brought into the House of Commons a resolution that it was radical nonsense that any hereditary should exist in a free government country, that owed his position there to being the son of his father. (Hear, hear.) These or four voted in favour of it, but in the last Parliament, near the close, he carried the entire Liberal party with him. (Cheers.) Within the last few days certain birthday honours had been distributed. He himself had not been offered even a knighthood (Laughter.) He found that Sir Hussey Vivian had been made a Peer, he was a decent, respectable gentleman, but was he followed which such enormous wealth that for generation after generation they were to have a progeny to legislate for him. (Hear, hear.) They knew what happened in races. They took a race horse that had won a lot of many races, and put him to the stud to produce swift horses. If they really took the ablest man in the country and put them to the political stud—(laughter)—then he could understand the idea of creating a number of hereditary legislators. (Hear, hear.) But that had not always taken the best and wisest men to make Peers. It seemed to him that after the Liberal party has passed the resolution that they ought not to make any persons Peers, they had not put a Radical Government into power in order to benefit this or that man, but to carry out certain principles, and one of their principles ought to be that they were not going to make Peers. There was only one solution of making Peers that he all assent to, and that was to make at once 500 Peers pledged to vote the abolition of the House of Lords immediately upon going there (laughter and cheers.) The first of his bills was a temporary one. They had a number of Peers placed at the heads of all great Departments whenever a new Ministry came in. Those gentlemen were no doubt able and excellent administrators, but the electors could obtain no control over any Department when it was not in the House of Commons. After citing the Uganda question in illustration of his point, he said he showed by his bill he wished to be fair to the Peers, but he did not want them to have rights not enjoyed by others. His bill proved that no one should be at the head of any great department unless he was in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) He enabled each Peer to become a commoner. He might let himself on the register and get elected to the House of Commons, and by doing that he would lose for himself and posterity all the privileges of freedom, that he would also thenceforth be deprived of the silly title that he possessed (laughter and cheers.) For his part, he liked a man to stick to his own name. What was the good of his thinking himself a better man because he took the name of some town and put Earl or Marquis or Duke before his name? They did not want any of those Marquises or Dukes in the House of Commons. Let them enter by the front door as Commons equal to any one else, and he would be perfectly ready to welcome them. His second bill provided that after the 1st January, 1895, the House of Lords should cease to exist. (Cheers.) The great difficulty in the way of legislation in the matter was that there were some Radicals in favour of two chambers, and some in favour of one. He himself was in favour of one. (Hear, hear.) He could assure them it was no easy matter to get these gentlemen in the House of Commons to vote in favour of the House of Commons. They

were a great many of them, he dared say, very good Radicals, but they hankered after the ancient things They said to themselves—"Perhaps I shall not be made a Lord, but I may be made a Baronet or a Knight," and they thought it just as well to keep things going in order that grist might come to their mills Therefore they meant not give them a chance of shirking the question Though in favour of one Chamber, therefore, he would consent to two Chambers, or six if they liked, provided they were elected by the country, but this hereditary Chamber must cease to exist. It was absurd to talk of our being a Democracy when, if the country decided in favour of particular action, and that action was passed by the House of Commons, then the House of Lords, which was becoming nothing more than a Tory club, threw out the measure adopted. (Cheers) Very likely to a considerable extent they threw out measures because they disapproved of them, but they also said to themselves that if they did this they might perhaps render a Liberal Government impossible, and return the Tories to power. Referring next to the position of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, he said that at the present moment they were doing absolutely nothing They had got the Home Rule Bill before them. Mr Balfour had declared that he was in favour of every single amendment that would destroy it, Mr Plunkett said he would vote for every amendment that rendered the bill detestable, and their friend Lord Chamberlain—(laughter and hisses) — was prancing all round the place, talking thirteen to the dozen upon every amendment that he liked Mr Courtney had that afternoon proposed an amendment which he (Mr Labouchere) could only condemn he did solely to waste time. They had had a meeting of Radicals the previous day, which was adjourned to Friday, and they contemplated urging Mr Gladstone to take very drastic action. (Loud cheers.) This bill was simply giving effect to the decision of the country at the last general election, and if these gentlemen thought that they were going to defeat it in the House of Commons and present all other legislation, for that was their object, they ought to find themselves thoroughly mistaken. Mr. Gladstone himself talked too much upon the bill, every amendment he treated too seriously. He would not realise the iniquity of their opponents, and he threw his pearls before these swine. (Laughter) They all recognised Mr Gladstone's great abilities—(cheers)—but they did say that it was absolutely necessary that he should treat these people with silent contempt if this bill was to be carried through. (Hear hear) There were certain amendments in the bill which he (Mr. Labouchere) thought were desirable He objected to the £20 qualification for the proposed second chamber. By that provision they would create a privileged trade of voters and whether there was one chamber or two chambers the electoral qualification ought to be the same (Cheers) With reference to the 9th clause, he was of opinion that it was not well to burden the bill with too much, but let them get a bill giving Home Rule, and afterwards consider the question of the position of the Irish members to the English House of Commons He also expressed himself in favour of an amendment in the financial provisions of the bill With these exceptions, which he had named, the bill was a fair and good bill, and he sincerely trusted that it would be passed. (Cheers) What would happen if it did pass? Why the Lords would throw it out. (A Voice—"Throw them out") that was what he was trying to do, but they were a sturdy sort of people, and they would not get out (A Voice—"Put another nail in their coffin") But was it not preposterous that the House of Commons should work away week after week and then find after they had carried this bill through all the obstruction of the House of Commons that it was to be simply "choked out" by these hereditary legislators? He thought that fact was a sufficient justification for the bills which he had brought in. (Cheers) Unless this obstruction in the House of Commons was put a stop to they would not be able to give effect to any of the legislative measures which they had brought in, and what was more, he was afraid that in a great many parts of the country they would lose seats if they did nothing to stop it. Of course they might say it was the fault of the Conservatives, but the electors would say, "We gave you a majority, why did you not stop this obstruction." (Cheers) They must stop this obstruction and endeavour to pass some of the more pressing measure, such as that dealing with the Parish Councils, the Welsh Church Bill. (A Voice—"Say something about the sucking pig and the Royal wedding." (Laughter and Cheers) Mr Labouchere said there was a lunatic in London who was sending him all sorts of abusive letters, but he was also sending tradesmen with goods to other people in his name. He had sent Sir William Harcourt a Stilton cheese—(Laughter)—and he had sent him (Mr. Labouchere) the bill (Laughter) Sir William had written to him thanking him for the Stilton cheese and added, "I have got a letter of pigs coming down in the country, and I will reciprocate with a sucking pig" (Laughter) As to the quest on about the Royal wedding, he had not the slightest objection to the Duke of York marrying Princess May but they were not going to provide for them (Cheers) He thought that when they had a wealthy grandmother and wealthy parents, they might provide for their children Mr Gladstone had said that he did not propose to ask for an additional grant, and he (Mr. Labouchere) would object also to the grant for the Princess May Replying to other questions Mr Labouchere said he was in favour of eight hours to miners as any conda that was organised, declaring itself in favour of eight hours, but he could not vote for an Eight Hours Bill all round He was in favour of the Direct Vote Bill, but thought that working publicans ought to receive some compensation A resolution was then passed in favour of Labouchere's two bills

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE "PEARL OF INDIA")

In his annual address to the East India Association, on his re-election as President, Sir Richard Temple, M P, says he hardly appreciates the recent outcry as to the judicial authorities in India being subservient to the Civil Service The independence of the High Courts is absolutely secured by Act of Parliament. On the other hand, the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor are also defined by statute, and it is inconceivable that Sir Charles Elliott has—as Lord Stanley of Alderley charges—exceeded his powers. It may perhaps be argued that because certain powers have been abused or overstrained or exceeded by a particular functionary some restriction of those powers is advisable, but beyond that it would be unfair to go As to the independence of the High Courts—which has been questioned—there cannot be a reasonable doubt. There is that the Judges are appointed by the Executive Government; but this is the practice in Great Britain and in nearly all countries, unless the Judges are made elective, and nobody would recommend that The Judges are irremovable during good behaviour. There are provisions under which the Executive Government in India can get rid of incompetent or incapacitated Judges, but that power is never exercised, except at the instance or with the concurrence of the High Court itself. The only connection between the Judiciary and the Executive is that the principal functions in both departments happen to belong to the same men, but these functions are kept perfectly separate, and where a man is District Officer and Magistrate he is, in regard to his judicial functions, quite independent of the Executive The only thing that can have caused any misapprehension on that point is the course taken by Sir Charles Elliott as to trial by jury Whether Sir Charles was right or wrong in that course, or whether he acted with or without the concurrence of the High Court, Sir Richard Temple says he is unaware. But in his own time of office he says he would certainly have acted in concurrence with High Court, holding that though the High Court is in fact independent of the Executive, its dignity and efficiency require that it should have the support of the Executive There are frequently causes celebres which arouse great public excitement, and unless the Executive support the High Court there is danger of the judicial authority being overridden by public opinion The ground for the course of action complained of was doubtless that it was found that high caste offenders, rich and influential offenders, were apt to escape punishment altogether. In this matter there has been a curious perversion of what may be called "advanced" liberal opinion. The interference with trial by jury was really for the sake of the Indian "democracy"—if the term be allowable—in order to ensure that the same criminal law which deals with the poor shall be meted out to the rich. It is one one that it should have been the fate of the present Government to have to defend an interference with a principle which their supporters hold as peculiarly sacred.

With reference to the subject of the Home Charges Sir Richard Temple says he will be happy to do what he can to bring the matter before the House of Commons, but having regard to the state of public business, he declares there is little prospect of securing an opportunity for discussion. The Government having taken up the whole of the time for the rest of the Session, the only weapon left to private members is the use of questions. Sir Richard Temple has been much struck with the recent debate in the House of Lords on the Home Charges, and taking note of that he will endeavour to keep the House of Commons acquainted with the problem by means of questions In the matter of Indian Exchange and finance Sir Richard owns that the question is one of extreme complexity and difficulty, and that he is not sanguine of an early solution. In this regard the enlargement of the Legislative Councils is a matter for congratulation, for one of the functions of the new bodies will be the discussion of general finance, and no doubt in the course of that discussion the question of exchange will be dealt with It must be borne in mind that it is not so much the Natives as the Europeans and the Government who care about the exchange now. Indeed, Indian trade has perhaps to some extent benefited by the cheapness of the rupee, and the natives will hardly appreciate the importance of the exchange question until they find that it involves fresh taxation. Sir Richard Temple warns all concerned that great attention is beginning to be given to the hours of labour in India, especially by the gentlemen who have been returned to the Parliament as "Labour" Members They are looking with great jealousy and apprehension to the grave competition with British manufactures that is springing up in India They see various industries being carried on in India under British control by the aid of British capital and machinery, and practically in every respect British undertakings except as regards the (comparatively unskilled?) labour We are now indirectly witnessing the progress of a rival to ourselves within our own Empire. This, of course, with the mass of unemployed labour in this country, unchecked even by emigration, is a matter of importance, and those who care for India must be prepared for parity of restriction in hours of labour between the two countries Those experiments, of course, be avoided, but British traders may be guaranteed on this at least by at any rate on equal terms as far as possible But that as it may, Sir Richard says the whole question will very soon be urged upon the attention of Parliament

In relation to questions of Imperial policy Sir Richard Temple says that, generally speaking, the Native States are full of loyalty and in excellent humour, with a prosperous condition and rising prospects Is anything our stiffest strength than loyalty it would be the talk about the Russian advance Sir Richard has always believed that any risk there is of disloyalty in India arises from the fact that we have no rival at all on the frontier When we were, as in the time of the East India Company, struggling with rival Powers, we were always popular, because we showed ourselves so much stronger than other Powers When there is no rival with whom to compare us, the natives naturally resort to contrasting us Now that Russia is approaching on the frontier on the one side, and France on the other, no doubt the intelligent natives begin to institute enquiries and comparisons, and then at simply compare them that it is their happiness to live under the best Government now existing in the world—perhaps the very best the world has ever seen, and that they could never have so much enjoyment of liberty, happiness, contentment, and peace under any other system and at once. No doubt that largely contributes to their loyalty, and probably there is a more general feeling of content and loyalty throughout India now than has ever been formerly the case Sir Richard regrets that the Government of India have taken up the question of organising the forces of the Native States, or a portion of their forces, for Imperial defence That is an extra reserve power for the Empire In former days we had a practically unlimited power of recruiting. This is now changed, and in the Bombay Presidency it is very difficult to get recruits After the last Afghan War the native troops did not like serving so long beyond the Indus, and although it did not interfere with their loyalty or discipline, it rendered the service less popular, and there was difficulty in obtaining recruits. That difficulty will continue and increase from generation to generation. Those who enlarge upon the "Poverty of India" (which Sir Richard knows to be the merest commonplace) are conclusively answered by a reference to the state of army recruiting. It is the spread of cultivation, the better wages offered in every kind of civil employ the extension of employments, industrial as well as agricultural, that makes it so difficult to obtain recruits The pay and prospects of the army have been greatly increased, and yet we cannot afford to pay the native as much as he can obtain in civil employment What stronger evidence than that could there be of the progress of India? To speak of the people being "poor" is a very loose method of expression—having regard to the proper scientific definition of poverty—the absence of a margin of subsistence over necessary wants India in that sense is not poor The "masses" of India are not so poor as the lower classes of most of the nations of Europe There is far fiercer struggle for existence in the Metropolis than in such cities as Calcutta or Bombay in Madras It is absurd to speak of the people of India being in want of food when they are among the most grain exporters of the world It is no use talking to the British farmer about the "poverty" of India when he finds that the natives of India are his chief competitors, and that, were it not for India, he could sell his own grain at double the current price.

With reference to the reduction of the troops of the native rulers in the Imperial Service, Sir Richard Temple expresses his approval of the scheme provided it be carried out fairly, and with proper securities that denuncing remains with the European forces The great North West Frontier of India has been strengthened in a manner which perhaps is hardly understood by the world at large, and in matters of this kind it is just as well that knowledge should not be too common. Sir Richard has no doubt that if the day of trial comes the world will see what a splendid frontier we have got, what strength we can put in front of it, and what reserves we have behind it There is, of course, no doubt of the ambition of Russia, but, after all, it has its restraints, for no country is so liable to misfortunes, to famine pestilence, and internal troubles, as the Empire of the Czar. Russia is an unwieldy mass, and it may prove—the cry of "wolf" not withstanding—that the Russian onset may never come. At all events our frontier is ready, and need have no fear of the result of the struggle, if indeed, it prove inevitable Further to the action of France in Siam, Sir Richard Temple says he does not suppose there is anything very serious there, but the movement of the French along the Mekong is not without significance France has never shown that to be a serious rival of ours in the East No European Power except Russia ever will be, for the simple reason that their conscript armies will never consent to serve in large numbers abroad. That difficulty does not apply to so much in the case of Russia because she advances, not across the seas, but from a Empire in close assimilating as she goes Nevertheless, we cannot afford to disregard the efforts made by France in the direction of Siam, in her policy will doubtless be to insist upon and respect the independence of Siam and to set a good example ourselves in preserving it We do not claim any exclusive right to Siam, but we claim at least to be on a par with all the other Power — certainly on a par with France — because our interests adjoining Siam are greater than any other European Power we cannot tolerate any overbearing conduct on the part of France in that region. A large portion of Burmah adjoins Siam, and it is through the north-west extremity of Siam that we may some day take a railway to China Perhaps we may be able to connect Upper Burmah with Yunnan without crossing our own frontier, but under some circumstances we may require to cross partly the independent Shan States which are more or less under Siamese influences, and perhaps also a portion of Siam itself Therefore we cannot afford to have the independence of Siam interfered with, and we must insist on maintaining fully our diplomatic, consular, and political position there.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JULY 17, 1893. [No. 28.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

Postage extra

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—It is earnestly hoped that all arrears will be received and settled at the earliest date from the receipt of this issue. Subscribers who do not wish to receive the Paper after the Kanarese year shall have expired, will please inform the Kanarese Prakasika being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language in which their advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first six lines 0—8—0

For the first six lines and for every subsequent line 0—0—4

Advertisements for the Kanarese Edition alone shall be charged at the same rate

Special rates for long advertisements

Particulars relating to the number of times the advertisement is to appear and the number of insertions to be specified in the order, failing which the advertisement will be inserted until countermanded and charged accordingly.

Contract Advertisements entitled to a reasonable discount.

Letters and Remittances to be addressed to the Proprietor, Karnataka Prakasika Office, Bangalore.

Orders, Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Lost and Found Advertisements, not exceeding one insertion, one rupee, and for every additional insertion, eight annas.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs. 19 8—for the complete cure—one Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine carefully cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 days use bring the semen to its normal condition It stops nocturnal emissions, increases the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and restores on concept on

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week.

POSTAGE AND A COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 6 half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 9th July—A telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Queen in which Her Majesty desires to express her thanks for all the messages of *congratulations and good wishes* which reached her from all parts of India on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May

London, 9th July—A circular has been issued by the Dutch the Hague protesting against the Indian Currency Act as remedying only one phase of the question, and stating that, even if successful, it would *aggravate the difficulty in other directions* The circular adds that the plan ignores the commerce of India and the Far East, and intensifies the appreciation of gold which is the chief cause of the depression in trade In conclusion, it declares that the Home Government has acted in direct opposition to the views of the Indian Government, which favours International Bimetallism.

London, 10th July—The *Queen* has approved of the appointment of Major General C M Clarke, at present Deputy Adjutant General, as Commander in Chief, Madras *Army*

London, 9th July—The *Times* correspondent at Bangkok telegraphs that China will oppose the French annexation of or protectorate over Siam

Berlin, 7th July—The *North German Gazette*, in an article on Egypt, considers that the Khedive's visit to Constantinople principally concerns England. It eulogises the work Great Britain has done in Egypt and says the upper classes alone desire the withdrawal of the British because they prevent the fellaheen from being despoiled

London, 11th July—Mr Asquith, the Home Secretary, has been commanded by Her Majesty to publish the following, dated Windsor Castle, 10th July:—

Her Majesty the Queen wishes once again to express to her people how gratified and touched she is by their great loyalty and devotion to herself and her family which was so strikingly evinced on the occasion of the marriage of her beloved grandson to his dear bride Indeed, this is nothing new to the Queen, for in weal and in woe she has ever met with the warmest kindness and sympathy, which she feels very deeply. Her Majesty knows that the people of her vast Empire are aware how truly her hearts beats for them in all their joys and sorrows, and that in the existence of loyalty between them and herself lies the real strength of the Empire. Her Majesty concludes by joining with her people in the *warmest prayer and wishes* for the welfare and happiness of her grandchildren

London, 11th July—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone accepted the amendment brought forward by Mr Kimber to Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill, fixing the number of the Irish Members of the House of Commons in proportion to the population in the same way as the number of British Members are fixed in proportion to the British population

An amendment by Mr Redmond in favour of retaining the present number of Irish Members in the House of Commons was rejected by a majority of 26.

A further amendment by Mr Bigger to totally exclude the Irish from the Commons was defeated by a majority of 31

St Petersburg, 10th July—The Russian expedition to the Pamirs left Pergham on the 1st June Part of the force will remain in the Alai Valley

Simla, 10th July—The question of the gift of Chail by Patiala to Dhalpur is still in the confidential stage

The Indian Coinage Act with the Currency Act of 1893 will shortly be published in a modified form

London, 12th July—In the House of Commons last night Mr Russell, Under Secretary of State for India, replying to several questions regarding the recent sales of Council Bills under sixteen pence, declared that the object of the recent legislation was not to fix the gold value of the rupee at sixteen pence or any other ratio, but to prevent a further fall The issue of rupees in exchange for gold at sixteen pence would, he said, not come into operation until the gold value reaches that sum.

London, 11th July—The French are reinforcing their garrison at Saigon

The Khedive arrived at Constantinople today

Allahabad, 11th July—Reports have reached India that a sanguinary engagement occurred between the Amir's troops and the Hazaras, in which the former were successful The tribesmen's losses are said to have been terribly heavy. The news is not yet confirmed by the British Agent at Kabul

Calcutta, 12th July—A letter has been sent to the Exchange Banks by the Government of India stating the terms on which their silver will be taken over This will be received on Thursday morning It is believed that the silver will be taken over at the London price less freight and charges, and that Banks will suffer loss about 8 per cent on the transaction, but Government declines to give details of its reply before the letter reaches the Banks.

The four sales of Bengal opium and three months pass duty on exports from Bombay show a decrease in the Revenue of nearly 21 lakhs as compared with the estimate.

London, 13th July—The 3 per cent. India Loan of £1,500,000 to provide funds to discharge the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway and South India Railway Debentures has been covered twice over The issue price was 97½ Tenders at 98¾ received 10 per cent and above in full.

London, 12th July—A stormy scene took place in the House of Commons last night which lasted for over an hour, owing to the Hon'ble William Brodrick having called the Irish an "impecunious and garrulous race"

Mr Sexton retorted and said that the remark of the Honourable Member was grossly impertinent, which statement he refused to withdraw, and defied the Chairman, who requested him to retire Mr Sexton finally walked out of the House of Commons amid the cheers of the Irish Members

London, 13th July—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone moved for the omission of Sub Sections 3 and 4 in Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill, and to *give the Irish Members full power to vote* on all subjects The debate was adjourned.

Constantinople, 11th July.—The Khedive has been received by the Sultan, who treats him in a very gracious manner

The Sultan has *conferred the Order of* Nichan Iftikar on the Khedive

Simla, 12th July—The substance of the Government of India's reply to the Exchange Banks on the subject of silver imports shows more consideration than many people think the Banks deserve. Each claim is to be considered separately, as the quantity of silver of each claim

which may be accepted will be received by the Mint at once. The Mint Master will melt and assay it in the usual way and give a certificate of the amount of standard silver received. The Accountant General, when the certificate is presented, will pay the value of the amount covered by the certificate at the price paid by the Bank on purchase converted at the telegraphic rate of exchange of the day of payment. The Comptroller General will decide whether each certificate is to be payable on present action or after an interval of some days. The Mint Master is authorised to receive the silver of Exchange Banks even before their claims have been accepted, subject to the separate orders to be passed regarding each claim.

Nothing is as yet known as to who will succeed Lord Lansdowne.

London, 14th July.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone said that the Indian Budget was discussed before action was taken regarding the Currency of India.

Later.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone's motion regarding Sub Sections 3 and 4 of Clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill, was carried by a majority of 27 votes and Clause 9 was then passed by a majority of 20.

Clause 10 was then put by virtue of the Closure, when not the bulk of the Conservatives and Unionists left the House, and at the instance of Government, the Clause was negatived by a majority of 30.

Clauses, 11, 12, 14, 17, 20 and 21 were withdrawn, and Clauses 14 15 and 16 postponed. The other Clauses to Clause 27 were carried by majorities ranging of votes.

London, 13th July.—The *Times* Bangkok correspondent states that Siam has refused to permit two French gunboats to enter the Menam river, and that if they attempt to cross the bar they will be sunk.

Allahabad, 13th July.—The southern section of the East Coast Railway, as far as Vizagapatam, will be opened for traffic on the 1st August, and the short section onwards to Vizianagram some weeks later.

London, 14th July.—Sir G. Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Russia had given her assurances that she would send no expedition to the Pamirs pending present negotiations, and that, therefore, no British expedition was contemplated.

The *Times'* Bangkok correspondent states that the two French gunboats crossed the bar of the river Menam and shots were exchanged between them and the forts, resulting in one Frenchman being killed and two wounded. A third British gunboat is proceeding to the river Menam.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 17 1893.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of the Duke of York with the Princess May of Teck was a splendid affair, and everything went off successfully. The weather was fine, the crowds were large and enthusiastic, and the *cortege* was very grand. It is not often that such an occasion draws forth the people of London, and when one does occur they make the most of it. The day will be long remembered by all who witnessed the ceremony, or who saw the procession pass by, and what they saw will tend to deepen their loyalty towards the Royal House of England. The last time such a ceremony was seen in London was when the Prince of Wales was married to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, and on that occasion the same enthusiasm was manifested and similar crowds were seen along the streets. But not only was there great enthusiasm shown in London, but also throughout the whole British Isles. All the people wished to do honour to the occasion. They sent deputations, addresses and presents to the happy couple, and to the father and mother of the bridegroom. Thousands came up to the capital to see the wedding, and on their return they, no doubt, told their friends all about the affair. The newspapers gave full accounts of the marriage, and these, we may be sure, were read eagerly the next morning by millions, and the telegraph spread the news to the most distant parts of the earth. The marriage of the Prince and Princess was the topic of the hour in all parts of the world, more especially in those that formed a part of the British Empire. India and the Colonies are equally interested in the welfare of the Royal Family as the people who dwell in Great Britain. They are as loyal—perhaps more loyal—as they are, they honour the Queen, and look up to her with great love and reverence. Let us take India for instance, and here we find the highest regard for the Royal House of England. Whatever joy comes to them, the people here feel it, whatever sorrow, they feel that too. Every incident connected with royalty is talked about with the greatest eagerness by the people of this land, and we may be certain that the event that came off on the 6th of this month has been discussed everywhere—in the small straggling as well as in the largest town. It is a great pity there is not a general holiday throughout the country for that would have brought the events still closer to the minds of the people. The inhabitants of this land are quite content to be under the rule of the Queen Empress, they know that they have received many benefits at the hands of the power that now rules over them. Upon the whole they are fairly governed though there are many things that require reform, but whatever is wrong they ascribe to the Government of the country, not to the Queen. They believe that she wishes them to be well governed and, consequently, when anything goes wrong when a harsh law is passed they hold Her Majesty blameless in the matter, and the wrong doing is set down to those in power in India Office. It is this feeling that gives them such reverence for the Queen, and we may be sure this will continue during her lifetime and that of her successor, so long as they continue to rule in the spirit that she does. Her Majesty, as we have said, desires that India should be governed well, and she takes the keenest interest in everything that takes place here. The Prince of Wales and the lamented Prince Albert Victor came to this land with the consent of the Queen, so that they might know what it was like when they might be called upon to govern the empire, and it may be that the Prince who was married on the 6th will also pay this country a visit before many years are past. It would be well for him to come here, so that he might learn what the country was like, what it really required, what he could do to benefit it. We are told by some of the Home papers that monarchy is out of date, that it is an anachronism, and ought to be taken out of the way. The writers hold that the people are in favour of a republican form of Government, and that this must be brought about before long. But the enthusiasm displayed at the Royal wedding on the sixth of this month seems to point in an entirely different direction. It seems to show that royalty has a firm hold upon the minds of the people of England, and this hold does not appear to be relaxing rather growing stronger. The only thing that can weaken the tie between the rulers and the people at home would be a reckless course of conduct on the part of a sovereign. This would alienate the masses, and set them against royalty itself. But this is not likely to happen. The members of the Royal Family are aware what is expected of them, and what their duty is, so that it is not likely a change will be brought on account of the transgressions of the Royal House.

OUR ROADS AND DRAINS

The rain that we had about a week ago has discovered the weak points in the management of the Municipality of the City. Every where we see short comings. Many things require to be looked after and changed. In the first place, there are the roads, which could not well be worse. In every part of the place these are in disrepair, and the holes to be seen in some places are frightful to behold. It is remarkable that there are so few accidents, and this must be owing to the care providence bestows upon the people, not the care of the Municipality. All the roads in the town require to be taken in hand, and this must be done soon or some of them will become impassable. They are very near it now. If there are continuous showers the mud is something fearful, and it is very difficult to cross from one side of a road to the other. Paths have to be cut across as if the people were travelling through a forest, and they can only proceed in single file. If there is not money enough in the treasury a loan should be contracted as the work is a necessity. Other works might be left undone for a time, as they are not so important. But such a thing as loan is not seen to weigh much with the Municipality of the City. It takes things very coolly, and generally takes in hand the work first that ought to have been left to the last. This is pretty much the case with all institutions of the kind, but we think the Municipality of the City takes the lead in this respect. It acts the way it should not as a more persistent manner than any other corporation of the kind. It would be well for the Maharajah to drive through the City, and then he could see for himself what the roads are like, and what inconvenience the people have to submit to. We feel sure His Highness would order something to be done if he only knew how matters stood, but probably the authorities think good care not to let him see how matters stand in the City with regard to the roads. Then there are the drains. These were washed out by the late rains, but they are so uncovered that the water stands here and there after the rains while the sewage stands at other times, and this the health of the place must be affected. This matter should be attended to at once, and it could soon be rectified, for only labour is required. No material need be brought, and no engineering skill is required. Coolies should be directed to perform the work, and a little supervision is all that is necessary. The roads and the drains are the most pressing, but other matters require to be taken in hand. There was a discussion at the last Municipal meeting about the roads and the drains, but a satisfactory decision was not arrived at.

Occasional Notes

Tokio, the metropolis of Japan, has a registered population of 1,141,155, inhabiting 241,608 houses.

The drinking of salt water is said to be a perfect cure for sea sickness, though it makes the drinker very miserable for a few minutes after he takes the cure.

Suspected persons, as they stand at the paying teller's window in the Banks of France, are instantaneously photographed. A camera is always in position, and is operated upon a signal from the teller.

A Dacoity of a peculiarly blood-thirsty character is reported from Coral Ghat, on the road from Nagpore, in which five inoffensive traders were brutally hacked to pieces by their assailants, and plundered of their small gains.

Who is the richest man in the world? The *Financial World* gives his name as Han Quay, a Chinese banker worth the almost inconceivable sum of 1,800,000,000 of dollars. A great number of the largest banks in the Chinese Empire are believed to be under his control.

A somewhat novel editorial difficulty was announced in the *Himalayan Chronicle* a few weeks since as follows:—"We have to apologise to our readers for the paucity of matter in to-day's issue, in consequence of some of our staff having absconded after having drawn more pay than was due to them."

The Maharaja of Patiala, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, recently made a present of territory round Chail, near Simla, to the Maharana of Dholpur. As such conveyance of territory cannot be made without sanction, the matter is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

There is in New Guinea the only known species of venomous bird—the Rpar N'Doob, or "Bird of Death." Persons bitten by the creature are seized by maddening pains, which rapidly extend to every part of the body. Loss of sight, convulsions and lockjaw are symptoms which follow in rapid succession, and finally death.

Mr. Caine has given notice to move for the appointment of a Royal commission to inquire into the cost of the Indian Office establishment, the working and cost of the Indian Stores Purchase Department, the contributions levied on the Indian Treasury by the Home Departments, and the desirability of abolishing the India Council.

The statue of General Dhir Shamshire Jung Bahadoor of Nepal, who was a faithful ally of England during the days of the Indian Mutiny, has been completed by Signor Rigal, and cast by Messrs. H. Young and Co. Anglo Indians and Indians who know the Maharajah have pronounced the statue to be a characteristic likeness.

The Amir, in the case of Seth Redha Kishen, of Calcutta, who brought a complaint against one Mokhum Khan, merchant of Ghowri, for defrauding him of one lakh of rupees has decided in favour of Seth. The Chinese merchant has been thrown into Jail, and the Amir has taken proceedings to recover the money from his estate.

A Wealthy Bengali nobleman has announced his intention to award a prize of Rs. 200 to the writer of the best essay on the subject of "Salvation through the worship of and veneration shown to the motion" and another of Rs. 150 to the writer of the best essay on "The evils of cow killing in India." The latter essay is to be written either in Bengali or Urdu, and the former only in Bengali.

The divorce laws in America are curious, more, they are astounding! Mrs. Frank Leslie, and eminent newspaper proprietress, who was married eighteen months ago to Mr. William Wilde, applied recently for a divorce, and Judge Addison Grant gave it her. As a result Mr. Frank Leslie can marry again if she so likes. Mr. Wilde cannot. Mr. Wilde still has a wife. The latter has no husband. This, it appears, is the American law!

The Queen has approved of the use and recognition throughout Her Majesty's Dominions of the title of "Honourable," as prefixed to persons holding only locally to Members of Executive or Legislative Councils in Colonies possessing responsible Government, for so long as they may remain entitled thereto whether for life or during tenure of the qualifying office. It is not known whether the distinction is applicable to India.

Mr. Edward Chalke of Berhampore has invented a simple, cheap self acting commode. It looks like a big box. A few pounds of weight on the top opens the doors which more always. The weight removed, the doors close and a quantity of dry sand falls into the tub below. The tub is removable from behind. The invention appears to be very useful to private persons and public places. The public hope he will soon get a patent. Mr. Chalke is an M. D. of an English University.

The *New York Herald* says that on June 22nd, an English gentleman was carried into the police station at New York unconscious, and apparently intoxicated. The police were unable to rouse him to learn his name or any particulars about him. One of the police officers was, however, equal to the occasion. He hypnotised the unconscious gentleman, who immediately answered all the questions that were put to him. The patient told the policeman his name, birthplace, and age, and relapsed into the stupor directly the officer relaxed his hypnotic power over him.

Nothing but the strictest secrecy, says the *Pioneer*, guarded the Government from the necessity of having to say something on the subject of Lord Herschell's Committee, if only in reply to questions. There is not one member of the present Cabinet capable of uttering a dozen sentences about the currency without betraying gross ignorance of the whole subject, and incapacity to understand the modern developments of opinion on that matter. The head of the Government himself is the most deplorable blunder of all!!!

The Czar is expected to issue a Ukase on the 1st January 1894 putting an end to the deportation of convicts to Siberia and the *Politiscke Correspondent* says that on the same day the provisions of the Judicial Procedure Act of Alexander II, with the exception of trial by jury, are to be extended to that country. "A revolution in the Government of Siberia was to be expected after the visit of the Czarewitch, and in view of the construction of the railway, but though the natural wealth of the country makes it an ideal land for colonisation, it is difficult to believe," says a contemporary, "that the Czar and his advisers already see their way to abrogating the system of exile by Administrative Order. The whole scheme of Government in Russia would first have to be overhauled, the security of the free labour in the deadly Siberian mines assured, and some other remote Colony found for penal purposes."

Local and Provincial

Tax on Kerosine Oil.—It has we hear, been decided by the City Municipality to impose a tax of one rupee on every tin of Kerosene oil. But the sanction of Government is still wanting.

The Muharram.—This begins on Saturday last, and will continue the usual number of days. The tamasha has scarcely yet begun, but in a day or two we shall have the tigers and other animals in full force.

The Hindupur Extension.—The last girders for the completion of the bridge on this line have arrived, and it will be completed by the first of next month. It may be opened shortly afterwards.

The Maharani.—We hear that soon after the Raja of Bangalore His Highness the Maharani will proceed to Madras where it is expected that the occasion of meeting Her Highness with the insignia of C. I. will be performed.—M. M.

A Scare.—Some of the people in the Civil and Military Station were labouring under the impression that many young children had disappeared from their homes in order to obtain the state. The scare has now subsided.

Loans.—We are told that to meet the frequent demands for loans by the employees of the Mysore Government, the authorities have formed a separate department for enquiry into these demands. Mr B.G. Krishnamyengar is to be the head of the department.

An Acquittal.—At the Bangalore Sessions held on Saturday last the two prisoners charged with the murder of one Muthappa, at the instigation of his wife, as we alleged, were acquitted by the Judge for want of evidence. It is a great pity the City Police failed to prosecute the case to a successful issue.

The Weather.—There was a splendid downpour of rain on the night of Tuesday last when nearly two and a half inches were gauged. The tanks have received a good supply, while the fields have been softened, and ploughing is going on at a rapid rate. Several showers have fallen since then, but not so much as fell on the date mentioned.

The *Hindu* "is glad to learn that Mr S. Bilighiri Aiyangar, Attorney-at-Law, has assigned property valued at a lakh of rupees for educational charities for the benefit of the natives of the Mysore Province. Education, scientific, literary and technical, will be encouraged with these funds, and individual gifts will be in the form of stipends and scholarships. Female education will receive its share of patronage. The assignment has been handed over to a Board of Trustees, who will control the charities and carry out the wishes of the liberal donor. But the natives of Mysore know nothing about it."

Bangalore Water Scheme.—His Highness the Maharajah has appointed Colonel Henderson, the British Resident, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, Colonel Campbell, Private Secretary to His Highness, Colonel Minchin, Mr Shujaat Ali Khan, Deputy Commissioner, and some other officers of the state, proceeded by a special train on the morning of the 12th instant from the City Station to the 199th mile (between Banavar and Gollahalli) for the purpose of inspecting the Hessaraghatta water project. We hear that the object of this visit is to finally settle the scheme for the water supply of the City. The Highness returned by special train at 6.15 the same evening, the Dewan and party remaining behind to complete the arrangement to begin with the work at once.

THE FRIEND IN NEED SOCIETY

Our readers will be glad to learn that in reviewing the Annual Report of the Friend in Need Society in Bangalore for the year 1892 the Resident in his notice with regret the serious falling off that has been during the year in the number of subscribers and the amount of subscriptions. He has specially noticed the backwardness of the Native community in coming forward to support so useful an institution, the benefits of which are pretty equally distributed amongst all classes, irrespective of race, caste or creed. Col. Henderson, however, is perfectly sure that if the objects of the Institution were made more widely known many more subscribers would be forthcoming, and hopes that the members of the General Committee, and more especially the Native members, will do all in their power to assist in bringing to notice the objects of the Institution.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 2nd July 1893.—No. 66—a 69—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations Muthaiya Rao, Amildar of the Kunigal Taluk, has been granted 5 days' casual leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 69—a 52—Mr K. Ramangangar, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, was granted 7 days' casual leave in extension of that granted to him in Notification No. 2852 G. 3142 dated the 11th June 1893.

No. 71—a 8—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Venkatarangaiya, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Tumkur District, was granted casual leave of absence for 5 days from 19th June 1893.

No. 76—a 40—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Muhammad Pasa Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, has been granted casual leave of absence for 3 days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 78—a 42—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr B. K. Venkataramaiyangar, Deputy Commissioner Tumkur District, was granted casual leave of absence for 1 day on the 22nd June 1893.

No. 80—a 44—The 6 weeks' privilege leave granted in Notification No. 17311—G. 4230, dated 21st April 1893, to Mr S. R. Subbaraya Iyer, Registrar of the Chief Court, during duty on the Dewan's Office, is hereby extended by 5 days.

2. Mr Subbaraya Iyer returned from leave and resumed charge of his duties in the Dewan's Office on the forenoon of the 7th June 1893.

No. 104—a 64—The 30 days' leave without allowances granted to Amildar M. Ramachandra Rao of the Gundlupet Taluk in Notification No. 17647—G. 4354, dated 20th April 1893, is hereby extended by 15 days.

The 3rd July 1893.—No. 82—a 46—Mr D. Devaraj Ars, Superintendent of Police, delivered over, and Mr J. W. Knight, Superintendent of Police, received, charge of the Bangalore District and City Police Office on the afternoon of the 29th June 1893.

No. 83—a 1 105 52—Mr M. Narayanaraj Ars, Assistant Superintendent of Police, delivered over, and Mr D. A. Bollard received, charge of the French Rocks Sub Division of Police, on the afternoon of the 19th June 1893.

The 4th July 1893.—No. 101—a 102—Mr S. A. Bapu Rao, Assistant Conservator, delivered over, and Mr C. E. M. Russell, Superintendent of Forests, assumed, charge of the Bangalore District Forest Office on the forenoon of the 24th June 1893.

2. Mr S. A. Bapu Rao is appointed to act as Head-quarter Assistant Conservator of Forests during the absence of Mr T. Abdul Karim on leave.

The 7th July 1893.—No. 214—a 76—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr K. Ramaswamiengar, employed on general duty in the Kadur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for five weeks with effect from 1st July or from such other date as he may avail himself of it of the same.

2. Mr C. Shammengar, Amildar, Madgeri Taluk, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Kadur District, during the absence of Mr K. Ramaswamiengar on leave.

No. 108—a 113—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Shamaiengar, Forest Protectorer, Mysore District, was granted 2 days' casual leave from the 7th June 1893.

The 10th July 1893.—No. 106—a 111—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, B. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 5 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it of the same.

No. 104—a 139—Under Article 173 of the Mysore Service Regulations, P. Chikkanna, Amildar of the Hassan Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 1 week with effect from the 14th August 1893.

No. 103—a 137—Mr S. Seshagiri Rao, Sheristadar of the District Court, Nagar Division, is appointed to act *ad interim* as Munsiff of Yedahalli, until further orders, in the place of Mr Manjaya, B.A. and B.L., deceased.

EDUCATION.

The 3rd July 1893.—E. No. 2—Mr B. Venkataramaiangar, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bangalore District, availed himself of the 12 days' leave granted to him with effect from the 19th June 1893 and returned to duty on the 1st July 1893.

1. No. 3—Government has been pleased to appoint Mr D. Srinivasa Rao, Controller of His Highness the Maharaja's Palace, as a Member of the Committee for the management of the Johanna's Girls' School, Mysore, in place of Mr C. Srinivasaiengar who has resigned.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The 4th July 1893.—Mr C. Varadaraja Pillai, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts of Mysore, is granted leave on Medical Certificate for one month, with effect from the 4th instant.

The 7th July 1893.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R.E., assumed charge of the Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department, General Branch, on the forenoon of the 6th instant, from Mr W. McMinchin.

The 10th July 1893.—The following transfers of Executive Engineers are ordered in the interests of the public service:—

1. Mr A. Govindacharlu, Executive Engineer, from the Kadur to the Chitaldroog Division—To join as early as possible.

2. Mr D. Hanga Rao, Officiating Executive Engineer, from the Chitaldroog to the Kadur Division, on being relieved by Mr Govindacharlu.

General News.

A Petition Dismissed.—The Madras High Court have dismissed a petition from the Pleaders practising at the Small Causes and Magistrates Courts for permission to practice in the City Civil Court.

An Attachment.—A question has been submitted to the Accountant General as to whether attachment of Government and Railway servants, issued on decrees in suits by or on behalf of Government should not have the precedence of other attachments.

The Queen of the Belgians is very fond of music, she is a good pianist, a performer on the harp and she has composed an opera called "Wanda." The Belgian King, on the contrary, hates music, and whenever the piano is opened vanishes from the room.

The autobiography of Mrs Annie Besant is being published in instalments by the weekly, *Sun* of London. The Editor of the *Theosophic Thinker*, we understand, has arranged to bring out a "Cheap Indian Edition" of the autobiography in a book form. Subscribers for the latter may apply to the above Editor at Bellary.

A Point of Law.—Recently one Vallu vapalli Parungo was convicted by the 2nd class Magistrate of Chavakkad, North, Malabar. The District Magistrate referred the question to the High Court, as he considered the conviction untenable. The High Court held that the accused was not bound to appear before the Magistrate at a place outside British territory as required by the summons, and the neglect of the accused to do so is not an offence under the I.P.C. cognizable by the Magistrate. The conviction and sentence was therefore quashed.

Attachment of Salaries.—At present the money of the salary of a Government or Railway servant when attached by several attachment orders from the High Court or Small Cause Courts is divided *pro rata* among the decree holders issuing such attachments. The question has now arisen whether if any such attachments are made by or on behalf of Government they should not have a priority of claim to the moiety of salary over the others till the amounts due to the State are satisfied. The matter has been referred to the Accountant General for opinion.

Reinstatement of Dismissed Government Servants.—Rajagopal Mondally, Postmaster of Tiruvallore, was convicted and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate of Chingleput on a charge of criminal breach of trust, on appeal the High Court quashed it. The Director General has reinstated the man and posted him as Head Clerk of the Chittoore Post Office. K. Krishna Row who in 1889 dismissed from the Sale Department for having falsely stated that he had borrowed money for a superior officer. He prosecuted three of his fellow clerks at the Egmore Court. One was convicted, one was discharged and one offered an apology. Government has reinstated him, and the interval between his dismissal and reinstatement being treated as leave without pay.

Suspended Presence of Mind.—An example of splendid presence of mind is reported by the *Morning Post*. Captain Rice and Mr. Gray, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, with Miss Palmer, daughter of the General Commanding the District, went for a row on the Jumna. They were overtaken by a squall, and the waves washed over the skiff and began to fill her. The three occupants fortunately did not lose their heads. Mr Gray suggested that Captain Rice should drop into water with Miss Palmer on one side, whilst he slipped over on the other and turned the boat upside down. The daring project met with the success it deserved, and the trio were soon safe, clinging to the keel, from which they were rescued by a native craft. There can be no doubt that if the occupants had remained in the boat she would have filled and gone to the bottom, and Allahabad might to-day be mourning the loss of three popular members of its Society.

An Important Question of Limitation.—Yesterday afternoon, their Lordships the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Collins and Mr Justice Shephard heard an appeal from the Original Side. The suit was based on the Original Court, on a duly registered mortgage deed, dated 30th January 1875. Subsequent to the mortgage, several payments were made on the amount borrowed on the mortgage, but these payments were not endorsed at the time of payment on the bond. This mortgage deed was barred by limitation in 1881, and subsequent to that date, in 1889, there was evidence in writing of the payments made. Mr. Sundram Sastry contended that under the provisions of Section 20 of the Limitation Act, payment should be evidenced by writing at the time of such payment in order to give a fresh period of limitation. Mr Bashiam Aiyengar contended that under Section 19 the essence is the signature, but under Section 20 the essence is the payment. Under the English Law part-payment by itself is enough, but under the Indian Law writing is made the mode of proof to discourage perjury. Their

Lordships acquiescing with Mr Bashiam's contention, dismissed the appeal as the Act did not say that the writing should be given before the suit is barred and payment is the essence and writing only a mode of proof which may be supplied even after the period of limitation has expired —*Mail.*

DOES ELECTRICITY KILL?—M d'Arsonval one of the most distinguished scientific men in France, a man with regard to whose honour and consummate ability there is no question, has just asserted that the electric shock of the New York penal laws does not kill He maintains and insists that the current simply brings about apparent death, and that the person subjected to it may be revived by artificial respiration In other words, the criminals who have been subjected to death by electricity in New York have not been killed by electricity, but by the knives of the Surgeons who made the autopsy upon them d'Arsonval holds that a person struck by an electric shock should be treated exactly as one drowned, and the formula which he has given to electricians has called back to life a number of men since its publication He severely stigmatises the putting of criminals to death by electricity as a complicated, barbarous, and unreliable proceeding, and he dares American doctors to practice artificial respiration upon the criminal after his so called 'death' d'Arsonval maintains that the use of dynamic electricity produces a man a kind of mummy under cover of which he is mangled alive, and must be so in order to become a corpse.—*St Louis Chronicle*

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF COW KILLING —A crowded meeting of the Hindus was held, in the Sri Mangaldas Cloth Market, at 10 PM on the 1 instant, when upwards of 2 000 persons were present, to consider the advisability of establishing a Society for the Prevention of Cow killing Mr Laxmidas Bhimji, J P, was called to the chair The Chairman, after thanking the meeting for the honour done to him in calling him to the chair, exhorted those present in an effective speech to co operate with one another in establishing the proposed Society and dwelt at length on the advantages thereof Mr Motilal Jamnadas, in a speech, advised the meeting to work with harmony with the Society for the Protection of Cows as the object of both the Societies was identical It was then resolved to establish a Society, to be called "Gopalan Oopdeshik Sabha," i e, the Society for Encouragement for the Preservation of Cows, of which Mr Laxmidas Bhimji was appointed chairman and Mr Motilal Jamnadas Vice Chairman A committee was also appointed with Messrs Nagindas Jamnadas and Chunilal Lallubhai Parekh as joint secretaries, and Mr Laxmidas Bhimji as treasurer It was also resolved that a payment of Rs 10 should entitle persons to be life members, and ordinary members should pay a subscription of Re 1 per annum Mr Chunilal Lallubhai announced that non Hindus also sympathised with the movement in proof of which he stated that Mr Nassarwanji Behramji Dustur had sent a donation of Rs 32, that the Chairman had also given a donation of Rs 501, and Messrs Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas of Rs 51, that about fifty had become life members on payment of Rs 16, and that in all a sum of about Rs. 2 000 had already been subscribed on the spot to the funds of the Society After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting was dissolved —G

A correspondent writes to the *St James's Gazette* —It must be a glorious thing to be an American bride—provided, of course, that the bridegroom be a millionaire. At the latest addition to New York's "palatial" hotels in the chambers specially set apart for recently married couples, the combination of luxury and grandeur must be marvellous to behold The happy bride, it is said, will repose on a bedstead of solid silver, while the fairy electric lights which will burn upon her are all supported by handsomely wrought designs of the same metal The basins in which she will wash her hands are of priceless marble, while the bath in which she will bathe is perfumed water (water will be too plebeian for the ordinary American bride before long) is of silver also, relieved with beautiful designs and figures in other valuable metals. This is not all. When the bride wishes to post a billet to her young lady friends describing the joys of matrimony she will have no occasion to touch the electric bell to summon a servant, but will merely open a little decorated plate in the wall, push the letters into the recess, and lo the communications will be shot through a pneumatic tube right into the proper receptacle Nor do the efforts in behalf of her ease end here, for when the bride-groom is absent and she wishes to talk and here some one else talk, she can go to the ornate telephone, which is part of the furniture of the suite, and chatter away to her heart's content to any other young lady whom she can "call up" In fact, the luxuries described are so superb that she will surely wish she could remain a bride for ever. This being impossible, it must be a great consolation to the ladies about to marry and to enjoy all these good things, that they can at least, thanks to the genial and considerate divorce laws, be brides several different times

Extracts.

ANCIENT HINDU LAW

In the Indian Conference Room of the Imperial Institute, on the 19th ultimo, Sir O A Farmer, presiding, Sir Raymond West read a paper on "The Criminal Law and Procedure of the Ancient Hindus compared with Modern Systems" In the Lord sphere, he said, the law of the Hindus was a striking reflex of their philosophical and ethical conceptions The general sequence of the theory of sanctions and punishments formed two or six centuries before our era might well excite astonishment when compared with the chaotic state of the penal laws of Europe until a very recent time In the Hindu system formally Manu pronounced the ecclesiastical tribunal to be the supreme tribunal in the kingdom, but the temporal penalty was well marked as an instrument of social order The rules of criminal procedure were fitted to the circumstances of the people, and many of them were far less crude than the procedure in England The well planned system of Manu crumbled to decay, because there was no wholesome sense of responsibility among the dispensers of justice and no encouraging principle springing from the mass of the people They now saw in India a striking revival of judicial probity and ability, and there was reason to hope for a complete resurrection of constructive juridical genius, and for material additions by India to the rules and relations by which human society was made richer in mutual aids to happiness, and furthered on the way towards moral and material perfection

THE HABITS OF CENTENARIANS

Sir George Humphry has investigated the life histories of centenarians in England with the view of ascertaining the causes and circumstances of longevity The report was published by the Collective Investigation Committee of the British Medical Association in 1887 As one reads of the habits and life of these men and women who attained to the age of one hundred years and more, one is struck by the fact that they were almost invariably lean people, of spare habit, and of great moderation in eating and drinking Of thirty seven, three took no animal food, four took very little, twenty a little, ten moderate amount, and only one acknowledged taking much meat. With regard to smoking, the returns are much the same, and abstemiousness is found to be the rule of life of these centenarians Fifteen had been total abstainers either during the whole or part of their lives, two took very little alcohol twenty two a little, and ten a moderate amount Sir George Humphry's interesting and valuable collection of facts regarding centenarians confirms opinions which have been held from time to time by various persons, in opposition to the generally accepted view that as age increases and strength diminishes food should be more stimulating and strengthening The most remarkable of these persons was Cornaro, an Italian nobleman, who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and who attained the age of upwards of 100 years. He seems in middle life to have suffered from dyspepsia brought on by over indulgence for he says that he had "fallen into different kinds of disorders, such as pains in my stomach, and often stitches, and species of the gout attended by what was almost still worse and almost continual slow fever, a stomach generally out of order, and a perpetual thirst." At the age of forty he decided that abstemiousness and regularity should be the order of his life, instead of the previous course of indulgence in eating and drinking, which was surely driving him to his grave He kept his resolution for a year, at the end of which time he declared himself free of all his complaints He states that his ratio was to take as much food and wine as would check appetite without completely satisfying it "I accustomed myself," he says, "to contrive matters so as never to clog my stomach with eating and drinking, but constantly to rise from the table with a disposition to eat and drink still more. What with broad, meat, the yolk of an egg, and soup, I ate as much as weighed in all 12oz neither more nor less I drank in all 14 7 of wine" Cornaro lived on this meagre diet to a vigorous old age. He wrote several treatises on the subject of diet, urging others to follow his example, one of these was written when he had attained the age of ninety five, and shows that he was in full possession of his faculties —*Hospital*

CHILD MARRIAGE

We note with great interest that the last number of the *Journal* of the German Oriental Society contains an article by Dr Bhandarkar on the History of Child Marriage, which is certainly attract attention both here and at home The article is in reply to one on the same theme by Professor Jolly, to whom we called attention at the time it appeared Dr Bhandarkar intimated that he had not understood Professor Jolly's article, "but as I have had no practice whatever in speaking and writing German, I beg the permission of the Editor of the *Journal* to write my reply in English" We have often pled for the freedom of English as a *lingua franca* for oriental discussion It is admitted on all hands that the scholars of India and of Europe can learn much of and teach much to each other P ofessors of this country can be expected to at the *pains Dr Pischel* has been at to acquire a knowledge of a language so cultivated in them as Germans, the English Scholar who does not know German is not to be so greatly hampered at every step in his progress We hope the appearance in the German periodical of Dr Bhandarkar's paper in English will give a fresh start to the movement for the more extensive use of English as a medium of communications between scholars in Europe and in India

Dr Bhandarkar's subject is not one that lends itself easily to discussion here But it is one of immense interest, which may at any moment become of practical interest, and our readers, we think, will be glad to have a brief statement, divested so far as may be of all technicalities, of the views regarding it at which the Poona Professor has arrived The question is whether the custom, now all but universal in India, of assigning a girl in marriage before she has attained a marriageable age has the warrant of antiquity in its favour that it is expressly enjoined in the texts of the long series of texts which make up the sacred code of Hindu Law is admitted on all hands But how does the case stand with those earlier texts or, had the later authorities a precedent to found? The first point in dispute between Jolly and Bhandarkar is as to the significance here of the following passage in Manu —"When a good husband is to be had one should give away the girl even if she be under age But better that she should remain unmarried in a state of puberty till her death than that she should be wedded to an unworthy husband" Professor Jolly holds that the passages in which Manu elsewhere speaks of the girl as married by not marrying your daughter early must not be lost sight of here, and that the writer must *therefore* be taken to be merely emphasising the importance of choosing a husband Professor Jolly's argument perhaps claims some consistency with itself for the Code known by Manu's name than it is desirable to yield to it But, even apart from that, Dr Bhandarkar's contention that the plain meaning of the words is too clear to be mistaken will probably command assent And he makes a point when he notes that the direction to bestow of your daughter, even if she be under age, in order to secure a good husband *who might not be available* later, shows that the writer of this passage to lend on the marriage of a girl under age as the exception and not the rule The net result of this part of the controversy certainly seems to be that it is impossible, in the face of this passage, to admit that, when it was written, it was considered a sin to delay marriage till after puberty It can have been at most a venial breach of a ceremonial law And it has to be added that Manu, Vasishtha and Bodhayana, as well as most of the lists of the sources of perfectly legitimate Most of the commentators on Manu wrote from a later standpoint, and they accommodate this passage to their standpoint by explaining it as Jolly does But one, Medhatithi, is not afraid to take the words in their literal sense, and to teach that they mean that, save in the case of an exceptionally good match presenting itself, no girl should be married who is under age, and that even if she be of age, it is better that a girl should not marry at all than that she should marry a bad man This is on the whole excellent doctrine, and we are glad to have Dr. Bhandarkar's authority for believing that it is what Manu taught

Dr Bhandarkar's second controversy with Professor Jolly has reference to an attempt which Jolly makes to bring Medhatithi into line with the other commentators by altering his text Emendations of the text made to uphold a foregone conclusion are always to be regarded with suspicion Dr Bhandarkar shows good reason for holding that no emendation is called for, as also that Professor Jolly's emendation is not consistent with the context In another passage Jolly in the same way tries to turn the meaning of a passage upon the drawing of a line, to one word the negative particle, which in Sanskrit unfortunately consists of a single letter Dr Bhandarkar's conclusion of this will bear quotation "This is very responsible procedure, and a scholar ought to resort to it only with great circumspection, and no other resource is to be had. I must here enter my humble protest in the interests of true scholarship against the practice which has recently come into vogue of changing the readings of original texts in a light-hearted manner Such changes only are admissible as are actually supported by a sound of property, and admit of a plausible or Rational or historical process of transition from one form to the other We are not sure that the practice has yet found its only or more regrettably Suttee was long defended in India by a Vedic text in which an "n" had been substituted for an "r" But we are heartily with Dr Bhandarkar in condemning the practice whether it be ancient or modern

The controversy we have so far followed grows somewhat technical here, and the reader would not thank us if we attempted to summarise it Dr Bhandarkar's results are what chiefly interest most people and these we give in his own summary —"My own view as regards the history of child marriage as gathered from the religious literature begining with the Grihyasutras is, it will have been from the foregoing pages, this —In the time of Asvalayana and many other authors of Grihyasutras marriage after puberty were a matter of course, the evidence being the nature of the ceremonies prescribed, and their silence about the age of the bride In the time of Manu so far child marriages were coming into practice, and therefore he tells his followers that they are absurd, since the ceremonies require the bride to be in a condition of maturity When Gautama and the author of the Manava had flourished, late marriages were falling into disrepute though they were in practice, and hence they laid down more or less before puberty as the best course When the Smritis of Manu and Baudhayana were written, child marriages were in full vogue, but late marriages were not rare And in the time of the authors of the later Smritis the custom of late marriage became entirely obsolete, as it is at the present day. Still, however, it was not the custom when the latter flourished to begin intercourse immediately on the first appearance of signs of puberty, as it is in it now. It was entirely optional, some people following the practice, others not" It is no light thing for a man in Dr Bhandarkar's position to stand up and tell his whole community that in this matter they are under a strong delusion to believe the thing that is not. He does it because, in his view, he can do no other wise His countrymen believe that child marriage has the sanction of all that is venerable in religion which is in itself one of the oldest beliefs of mankind It is not so, and chapter and verse can be given, and are here given by Dr. Bhandarkar, for that statement His paper is a welcome contribution to a great controversy, and coming as it does at the time at which he has quitted, amid many expressions of regret and respect, the active duties of his profession, we hope it may be taken as the precursor of many papers of the kind —*Times of India*

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, JULY 24, 1893. [No. 29.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Yearly
English	—0—0	1—1—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—1—0
Foreign & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	—[illegible]—0	2—8—0
Foreign & Kanarese	[illegible]—0—0	—8—0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Impurities of Mercury, Sycosis, Gonorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Legs and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the commencement of a days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heart burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 2 per phial—Packing As 4.

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs 10-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1-8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES

A Medicine of Nature of Semen Viride. Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition. Restores nocturnal emissions, increases the semen and increases the sexual powers.

Price Rs 1-8 per phial, packing As 4.

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

Rare new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week.

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Required only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It has been conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 3, Half yearly Rs 2 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with subscription to the Manager, Andhra Patrika, Madras.

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL. H. S. OLCOTT

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature, Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.

NOTICE

The Theosophic Thinker the only weekly thoughtful journal on the Theosophic Path. Annual Subscription Rs 2. Apply Manager, Bombay.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Bombay 14th July—Mr N Subba Row resident director of the Bangalore Company by 20 Minute votes. Mr Jamshedji Jamsetji Tata. Mr Sakharam has withdrawn his set for District Boards.

Bombay, 17th July—A crowded meeting of the Parsees express a three hundred full class wealth Hall to Prince Institute on Saturday last. The honourable Mr Mehta presided. The meeting lasted for three hours. Resolutions regarding simultaneous examinations and commissions and military charges were carried unanimously. Thanks were given to Messrs. Pant, Dadabhai and the British Congress Committee, also to Lord Northbrook regarding his initiative in the matter of military charges. Mr. Mehta and Mr Wacha both referred to the currency legislation and condemned it. Mr Sayani and Mr Tyabji spoke in favour of the examinations, observing that Mahomedans welcomed them as much as the Hindus. Mr Chintamaker, Mr Jaswal and Mr Gokhale of Bombay all spoke from different points of view and answered the critics who opposed the examinations. Mr Gokhale of Poona made an elaborate speech succinctly pointing out the history of the overgrown effective and non effective military charge.

London, 15th July—In the engagement between French gunboats and the forts at the entrance of the Menam River, the French lost five killed and the Siamese lost thirty killed and wounded. Bangkok is in a state of arms, and much excitement prevails. The French Minister at Bangkok has informed the Siamese Government that the Commander of the gunboats acted contrary to orders in opening fire on the forts.

London, 16th July—The French Minister at Bangkok has been instructed to protest against the firing on French gunboats by the Siamese Forts at the entrance to the Menam River as being a violation of the treaty of 1856.

London, 18th July—In the House of Commons last night, Sir E Grey, in reply to a question, said that Government had taken every measure to protect British subjects at Bangkok, and that more ships were ready in case of emergency. The autonomy of Siam, he said, was of the greatest importance to India, and France had declared that she was not less anxious to preserve the integrity of Siam.

Captain Burke, who was examined by the Court Martial at Malta yesterday, confirmed the statement that he had already been made that Admiral Bryon refused to change his orders when the collision was impending, and only after repeated urging did he consent to give the order, full speed astern, which was then too late. Captain Burke's testimony of the ship was terribly sudden, and that the crew was so great in the water that swimming was rendered impossible.

Messrs Reuter's from St Petersburg that Russia is about to create two new Army Corps.

The French Press is more violent towards England regarding the Siamese question. The *Times* warns France that any further provocation is likely to drive England into arms of the Triple Alliance.

London, 19th July—Lord Roberts has declined the post of the Governor of Gibraltar offered to him by the Government.

Allahabad, 20th July—Silver and copper coins struck for Portuguese India in accordance with the provisions of the Portuguese Convention of 1886 are not legal tender in British India, the Convention having ceased on the 5th February, 1892.

News confirming the reported retreat of Chinese troops on to the Pirons has been received, and it is reported that further reinforcements are on their way to Yarkand.

Nothing has yet been heard of the progress of the Russian Expeditionary Force which left Ferghana on the 1st June.

Simla, 15th July—The question of introducing 1½ pie per mile fares for third class passengers on State railways in local and slow passenger trains is now under discussion. The phenomenal success of the Hungarian Railways of the 2½ system which merely a device for reducing fares has lent support to Mr. Horace Bell's proposals for a similar reduction in India.

Two officers and 100 men of the Highland Light Infantry left Peshawar yesterday for Gorakpore owing to the apprehended riots. One Company of Native Infantry has been ordered from Benares to Ghazipur as a precautionary measure in view of the probable anti protection riots.

Paris, 18th July—France has sent an ultimatum to Siam demanding the retrocession of Battambang and Angkor to Cambodia, indemnity for the victims of the Khong massacre, the immediate appointment of a Frontier Commission and the cession of the left bank of the Mekong river from the Chinese frontier to Kratich. A reply is demanded within 24 hours.

London, 19th July—The *Times* and *Daily News* declared that the terms of the French ultimatum as telegraphed from Paris this morning are incorrect, and that the following is the official version of the terms of the ultimatum:—France has demanded from Siam an indemnity of three million francs, besides an amount for indemnification to private persons. If the indemnities are not granted, France will declare a blockade, but if granted, France will occupy a fort or a good anchorage as a pledge till ulterior negotiations are definitely settled. The reply to the ultimatum is required within forty eight hours.

London, 20th July—France requires Siam to recognise her possession of the Province of Luang Prabang.

London, 21st July—In the House of Commons last night Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said that Government was aware of the precise terms of the French ultimatum to Siam. Great Britain, he said, was only concerned in the territorial arrangements. Government, he added, had decided that Lord Dufferin should return to Paris immediately and exchange views in an amicable spirit with the French Government.

London, 21st July—In the House of Commons last night, Clause 30 of the Home Rule Bill, relating to the Police, was carried after a heated debate, after which the Speaker put Clauses 13 to 19, which were carried with the exception of Clause 30, for which Government will substitute a fresh Clause.

London, 20th July—Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong telegraphed at China has taken measures to support Siam against France.

London, 20th July—The *Times* says that the French claims to the Upper Mekong can only be settled by agreement with Great Britain, who must safeguard her own interests.

Calcutta, 21st July—The *Englishman's* special correspondent at Bangkok says with regard to the reported ultimatum from the French Government that the Siamese authorities do not admit that any such ultimatum has been received, but state that they are awaiting communications from the French Minister

A strong party in the Siamese Council opposes the policy of yielding to French claims. Reuter's report that the Siamese have retreated from their position on the river Mekong is denied at Bangkok Meanwhile preparations for war continue to be pushed forward

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1893

THE NAUTCH GIRL MOVEMENT

The crusade against the nautch has commenced with force, and in all parts of Southern India we hear of meetings being held at which the subject is discussed. An English gentleman gave the first impetus to the movement, and the Social Reform Party has taken it up in earnest The leaders of this party say the nautch girls ought not to be present at any social *ceremony, that they are an evil*, they are immoral and depraved They are liable to corrupt those who come in contact with *them*, especially the young men Other amusements must be found to take the place of the dancing of these women, and the leaders of society ought to set an *example We are told that English* gentlemen and ladies ought not to accept an invitation when they believe dancing girls will be present They should refuse all such invitations, and thus a better state of things would be brought about The bewitching dancers would be no more seen at social gatherings and *purity* would gain immensely The social reformers profess to be much distressed that these sirens should put in an appearance in public, and they seem anxious to ban all those who encourage them This is one side of the question Much as we desire to see the spread of purity in the country we doubt whether the antinautch crusaders will do much good in this respect In the first place, does a nautch cause all the harm that they say it does? To Europeans, it appears to be decorum itself There is nothing immoral about it though they may think it is rather dull They are asked not to appear at entertainments provided by Native gentlemen where these girls dance. But they could not well refuse to attend when they were invited, and they could not dictate to their host what form the entertainment should take Suppose a number of English ladies and gentlemen accepted an invitation, and on arrival found that a nautch was a part of it, would it be right on their part to leave at once? Would such a step tend to promote social intercourse *between the two sections* of the community? Certainly not Such an act would give great offence, and widen the gulf which is already wide enough. If they see nothing objectionable, *there is no reason* to remain away from an entertainment of the kind. The nautch is an old institution in India, old as the country itself, perhaps, and it cannot be eradicated at once, if at all It has become a part of every social entertainment, and if it were abolished what is there that would take its place? There would be a blank, a great blank, and the reformers would find it very difficult to supply the place of what had been destroyed. They must leave the matter to time and enlightenment, force, it is to be feared, will accomplish little good There is a great desire in the present to make men good by force They are not to make use of opium It is killing the people *we are told*, therefore it ought not to be manufactured The people must give it up at once, whether they like it or not. Then, at home people are not to indulge in liquor even moderately *They* must give it up, and be satisfied with water or something that does not contain alcohol Such a system will not work well There is an old saying that people cannot be made good by an Act of Parliament, that is by force Education and enlightenment must bring about reforms. The people must understand of themselves that these are required, and if they do not understand they will not care to change their ways, *they will not be made good against their* will If the reformers had their way they would, we fancy, make matters worse so *far as the nautch girls are concerned They are the most respectable of their class in* the world They gain their living partly by singing and dancing, but should these sources of income be stopped they would be given up to all the vices of the class of women to which they belonged They would corrupt the people—the young especially—far more than they do now, and their lives would be entirely dissolute Instead of reform the evil complained of would be seen to prevail more than ever and thus the object the reformers had in view would be frustrated It would be better to allow matters to remain as they are, to allow the women to dance and sing till there is a desire for some other kind of amusements, and then their services would be no longer required If the work of reform is carried out gradually the women may become respectable members of society, while anything sudden, any arbitrary movement, might, as we have said, make matters much worse than they are An ancient custom cannot be uprooted in a day, the dancing girls have been playing for centuries, and if the reformers think they can abolish her at once they will be very *much mistaken* They are displaying zeal, but discretion is required as well, prudence they also should have and a good deal of it We also fail to see why the Viceroy and Governments should be memorialised not to *go to entertainments where nautch girls* are seen If the entertainers did not bring the girls the guests would not see them When the people give up the customs *the rulers will cease to see anything* connected with it Europeans do not care much about the nautch, they look on when they are invited to one, but if *something else was provided they would* be equally satisfied, perhaps better Let the people themselves act and the rulers will follow suit. The reformers must look upon their cause as a weak one when they have to appeal to men in power to help them If a cause is good it will not require extraneous help to produce a required object It will do this of itself It is to be feared that there is a good deal of sham about the movement, that some of those connected with it wish to earn a name for being very good, for being better than their neighbours They see a chance of making a name as reformers, and so they do not like to let it stop As we have already said, it is to education, to moral suasion to enlightenment the people must look for improvement, and not to a hasty reform got up, it may be by honest people, but who may have more zeal than common sense, while others, perhaps, may not be earnest at all

OUR POLICE

It cannot with truth be said that the police of the City are an efficient body of men The same may also be said of the whole Province. The guardians of the peace are not up to their work. *They* do not detect the crimes that take place in our midst Many murders have been committed of late years, and the perpetrators are still at large. Nothing can be made out about the offences, the police are at a loss, and so the murderers go about among the people as if they were the most innocent people in the world About a week ago there was a *trial for murder* in the City, and the men put before the Judge had to be discharged as the evidence could not be believed. The perpetrators of the crime are now at large and, in all probability will be for ever This is only one instance of the failure of the police to bring criminals to justice, and there are many such They appear to have lost the power of detection and unless they actually see a crime committed they do not apprehend the offenders Such being the case one would have thought that the first duty of the Inspector General was to teach them how to detect crimes when they were committed This however, is not to be done, but the men are to be taught a number of things useful accomplishments, no doubt, but not necessary to a policeman The men of the *force are to be taught* photography, so that should a murder occur they could take a photograph of the spot where it took place It may be necessary to have a correct view of the spot *where a crime of the kind* has been committed, but there are plenty of professionals ready to undertake the work, and at a moderate cost The work would be well done by such men, while it is certain to be *watched by a them artists drawn from* the police The photographs may represent anything rather than the scene of the crime The men had much better mind their own business, which is that of detecting *crimes and apprehending those who committed them* Then again some of the men are to be taught drawing and levelling, though why they should be instructed in these subjects is beyond *conjecture They are not required to* sketch a thief when they catch him When they see him once they ought to be able to recognise him again without a drawing being brought into requisition It is a very useful accomplishment, but the police do not require it more than anybody else, *consequently we look upon it as a loss of* time to teach it to them Then again, what good can levelling do to the men, we really cannot say. There are men enough in this very subject quite capable of doing all the work required and to place them might be unfit to perform their legitimate duties, which are to detect crimes when committed The idea of teaching police men all sorts of accomplishments is very fantastical, and cannot be commended

Occasional Notes

There is a rumour current at Quetta that an attempt has been made to poison Mahomed Khan, the *probable successor* of the Khan of Kalat

Miss Millicent Fawcett, who distinguished herself by taking a place above the Senior Wrangler has adopted the profession of electrical engineer.

The *Madras Times* states that the *Englishman's London correspondent* telegraphs that the Earl of Kimberley has been offered the Viceroyalty in succession to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The *Rast Goftar* says that the Hon Mr Justice Telang is about to go on leave for twelve months in consequence of ill health, and that either Mr M G Ranade or Mr Kirtikar, Government Pleader, will act for him

Recently the Czar sent the Sultan a *somewhat ominous gift of* an album of paintings of vessels in the Russian Black Sea fleet The Sultan has replied, with a similar present, depicting the whole Turkish fleet

It is notified that silver and copper coins struck for Portuguese India, *in accordance* with the provisions of the Portuguese Convention of 1881, are not legal tender in British India, the Convention having ceased on 4th February 1892.

In the case in which the Maharajah of Patiala gave the Maharajah of Dholepore a gift of territory, Government has decided that such transfers are illegal without *the sanction of the Supreme* Power, and the gift is therefore invalid.

Babu Prabodh Chunder De, Superintendent of Gardens to H H the Nawab Bahadur of Murshedabad has been *created* a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of London This is an honour conferred for the first time on a native of India

The ink with which all United States Government paper money is printed is made only by one man, who alone has the secret of its composition, the formula having been given to him by his father the inventor of the ink, on his death bed The making of it results in a profit of 50,000 dollars a year

The Government of India and the Chinese have *come to an agreement* as to the terms of a supplementary convention in connection with the Sikkim Tibet question A trade mart is to be established in Tibetan territory near the frontier Indian tea is not to be imported into Tibet for five years, but trade in other articles will be permitted

The scale of remuneration hitherto allowed to all honorary non official Members of the Indian Legislative Councils has recently been revised by the Government of India In future additional Members of the Viceroy's Council will each be entitled to Rs, 10 000 per annum, and Members of the Bengal, Bombay Madras, and N W P Councils to Rs 3,000 per annum

Several Native ladies in Bengal have given liberally to the fund that has been opened for a present for the Duke and Duchess of York Among those who have subscribed are Her Highness the Maharani Surnomoyee Rs 1,000, Her Highness the Maharani Bahadur of Durbhunga Rs 500, Her Highness the Rani of Muksoodpur Rs 500, Her Highness the Rani of Moorshidabad of Nawjole, Rs 300, Her Highness the Maharani Bhader of Dinagore, Rs 200, and ladies of the family of Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore, Rs 50.

The *Indian Twice* hears that the veteran advocate, Mr J D Mayne, may possibly come out to Madras this autumn to take part in the Pattapore succession suit in the Godavari District If Mr Mayne does come out to Madras he will probably argue before the High Court the appeal made by the Zemindar of Divanakota against the decision of the Kistna District Judge giving maintenance to the Zemindar's younger brothers It was chiefly upon the opinion obtained from Mr Mayne that the Zemindar contested that maintenance suit. Mr Mayne will fill all new faces at the Madras Bar, except the Advocate-General

Says the *Native Opinion* —Rumour has it that Mr Justice Telang is going on a year's furlough and consequently there is much canvassing and great scramble too for the post. *To honours of a High Court* Judgship who would not aspire, and who would not, if possible, endeavour to top Government conscience in that connection? To us the choice seems to lie between two Government officials but if ability, long service, considerable judicial experience, University distinction, and position in society were any qualification for such honour, then the mantle of judgship must legitimately fall on the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M G Ranade. His abilities are of a far superior order and should have placed him on the Bench long ere this, but *somehow, though* there were many an opportunity, the honour was on every *occasion deferred* from him

No more striking advertisement could have been selected for Captain Boyton's 'World's Water Show' at Earl's Court than the walking of himself and some fifty of his company, men and women, down the Thames from Chelsea to London Bridge M P's deserted the House to see the tamasha from the terrace The pneumatic shoe used by these performers is an invention of the Captain's own. It is about four feet long and a foot broad in the centre, with a pointed toe and heel The material *is India rubber fitting closely to the foot of* the wearer, and on its sole are flangs, which offer some resistance to the water. At first the learner has a rough time But after a few weeks' practice he can easily glide along the water So expert have the Captain's men become, that they play polo, golf, and other games on the surface of the water with almost as much steadiness as if ashore !!

Local and Provincial.

THE MAHARAJAH'S BALL.—This will be given on the 30th August in the palace. It will be a fancy dress affair.

THE MOHARRAM.—It is now in full swing, and tigers and other disguises are going about the place. But it is said the *tamasha* is less this year than the last.

THE S. M. LIBRARY.—Complaints have reached us that the doors of this Library are not opened at the proper time. We hope Mr Gopal Chariar will look to this.

WILLIE'S COMPANY.—Returned to Bangalore yesterday, and will perform in the Cubbon Rooms to-night. They had very good houses when they were here last time.

MR. COOK.—This gentleman, the Principal of the Central College, returned from furlough on the 18th and resumed charge of his duties from Monday the next day.

THE WEATHER.—This remains pleasant throughout and much rain last week. A few showers fell, but not heavy enough. The crops, we are told, are looking well, and the tanks are in good spirits.

MAJOR BETTASWAMY.—This gentleman, First Assistant to Colonel Jones, has taken three month's leave, and will shortly proceed to England. Mr Gobby, Assistant Collector, Cottonwood, will act for him during his absence.

PROCEEDINGS.—Government have passed Proceedings to the effect that the Practice of employing unnecessarily and unpaid persons as mobile Officers as Volunteers to assist the paid establishments is objectionable and must be discontinued.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT.—As the current official year closes with the monthly accounts for Local Funds should, the Mysore Government orders be submitted from July 1893. The annual accounts for 1892-93 should be submitted with the District Fund Administration Report for the year.

THE BAND.—A *short time ago it was* reported in the local papers that the Maharaja's Band would play in the City Municipal Garden every Thursday. On inquiry we learn that the Band will not play in the Garden in fact, it is to be at all in there first Thursday. It play at there on the 27th instant only in honour of the Royal Wedding.

THE MISSING CURRENCY NOTES.—A short while ago the *Bangalore Spectator* reported that a certain Vittal Rao, *alias* Vasudeva Rao, drew a Government office at Bangalore to the amount of a few hundreds of rupees by making away with certain currency notes. We hear that the Kolar authorities have now successfully caught the person.—H.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE.—The distribution of prizes to the deserving students of the College took place yesterday in the 19th in the Central Hall. We wish to know why there was not a public distribution. The University results of last year were exceptionally good, while in sports at Madras the college team carried off the trophies in both Cricket and Tennis. It would really have been a brilliant affair if the distribution had been made in public and the Maharaja invited to take the chair. Mr Jairam, Captain of the College Team was presented by Mr Tait with a handsome silver watch worth about 50 Rs.

THE MYSORE HORSE.—So long ago as September 1892 the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah submitted a statement showing the result of the redistribution of the two regiments of the Mysore Horse and solicited sanction for the entertainment of certain additional establishment. The Government have now sanctioned an additional establishment consisting 1 Daffadar Major, 2 Trumpeters, 10 Farriers and Assistant Farriers, 2 Peshkars, 1 writer, 2 Moches, 2 Jindals, 8 Lashkars and 2 Dhobies at a cost of Rs 556, and the statement which, including the above, shows the distribution at an annual cost of Rs 1,21,248.—M. M.

A correspondent informs the *Daily Post* that there is a dispute at present between *the Mysore Government* and the Muda Malay Raja of Nilambur, owing to the latter having encroached up on the State Forest of the Mysore *Government by appropriating* a portion of a jungle nine miles broad and twenty miles long. The Nilambur Raja asserts that the forest in dispute is in the Malabar country, hence it belongs to him, while the Mysore Government say that it is within their territories. Mr L. Rice, C.I.E., *Director of Archæological Researches* and Statistics in Mysore, sent one of his Assistants to the disputed forest to trace any stone that might have served as a boundary mark, so that the dispute might be amicably settled by the two Governments. In his researches, the official found *an old stone in the Bheesbab Jungle*, Gundulpet Taluk, which bore an inscription that two brother Gowdas having had a quarrel about some family affairs, fell in mortal combat. In their memory, another brother constructed a temple, beyond which stone lies, and erected this stone. Further interior of the jungle, another stone, it is asserted, was discovered on which was inscribed an Tamil, that two heal men fought a duel, both on horseback and killed. This stone is said to be in a date of 900 years ago. The two Governments are just now in addition, as the forest in dispute is said to be worth upwards of a crore of Rupees. The shepherds and hill men of this jungle assert that they have seen boundary stones *farther interior and if a* reward is given them they would point out the marks. The two Governments, it is probable, will leave no stone unturned to discover the truth of these assertions.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 12th July 1893.—No. 52.—S. 18.—Under Article 158 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr A. Ringaswamiengar, Deputy Commissioner of Mysore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. Mr K. Muttaiah and Al. Sub Division Officer, French Rocks, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of the Mysore District, during the absence of Mr A. Ringaswamiengar on leave.

3. Mr P. Panchanatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Hassan District, who was granted leave on private affairs in Notifications No. 13862—G. P. 70-92 and 17184—G. F. 70-92 dated respectively, the 15th February and 21st April 1893, having reported himself as available for duty, is appointed to act as Officer in Magistracy in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division during the absence of Mr K. Muhammad Ali on other duty. The portion of Mr Panchanatha Rao's leave which may remain unavailed of on the date of his joining the French Rocks Sub Division will be considered as cancelled.

No. 74.—S. 258.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, M. M. Venkataramappa, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadur District, was granted casual leave of absence for 10 days from 3rd July 1893.

No. 718—S. 21-92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr G. Hume Wright, Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, was granted casual leave of absence for 6 days with effect from 20th June 1893.

No. 913—S. 460-92.—The three days casual leave granted to Amildar B. Kostiengar of the Hunsur Taluk in Notification No. 20455—5015 dated 1st June 1893, was extended by two days.

The 13th July 1893.—No. 741—S. 247-92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, M. C. Hayden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Shimoga District, is granted 10 days casual leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 14th July 1893.—No. 739—S. 232.—During the absence of Mr Krishnangar *Amildar of the Seringapatam Taluk*, on other duty, T. K. Sundararajaiengar, Revenue Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore District, has been appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the said Taluk.

No. 818—S. 257.—Mr W. Vincombe Divy entered upon his duties as Assistant to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, on the afternoon of the 10th June 1893.

No. 819—S. 258.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations, M. K. Muhammad Ali, Sub Division Officer, French Rocks Sub Division, was granted casual leave of absence for 5 days from 6th June 1893.

No. 921—S. 260.—The one week's casual leave granted to Mr K. Muhammad Ali, Sub Division Officer, French Rocks Sub-Division, in Notification No. 2711—G. 682-92 dated *18th August 1892, is hereby* cancelled at his own request.

No. 893—S. 262.—Under Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the following appointment and transfers of Special Sub Registrars are ordered:—

Chinnaswami Rao, Head Munshi, Town Magistrate's Court, Mysore, is appointed 2nd Grade Special Sub Registrar of Seringapatam, on probation subject to his passing the prescribed examination. To join forthwith.

T. S. Sadasivangar, 3rd Grade Sub Registrar of Seringapatam, is transferred to Nanjangud.

Rao M. Krishnaswamiengar, B.A., transferred to the Dewan's Office for employment there.

The 15th July 1893.—One week's casual leave, from Monday the 17th instant, is granted to Regimentdar Rama Rao Ranganavar, *of the 1st S. Regiment.*

General Notes.

THE Duchess of York believes in palmistry, as a proficient in reading the lines of the hands.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—All Honorary Magistrates in this Presidency are in future to be exempted from serving as Jurors or Assessors.

A VAKIL IN TROUBLE.—To-day, before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Shephard, Mr A. V. Subramanya Iyer, Vakil, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by a Madras client, to the effect that he had paid him Rs 99, Rs 30 for stamps and Rs 66 as professional fees, to file an appeal but instead of doing so, the Vakil had up to date not filed the appeal and pocketed the money, further that the Vakil promised to keep him in his house and feed him, but that the day after the payment of money he turned him out of the house. Mr Subramanya Iyer denied the charges in toto and said he had but received Rs 36 of which sum at the instance of the client, he paid a person Rs 1 for translating. Two days after, the client became troublesome and changed his mind about filing an appeal, the coupon he returned him Rs 30 and retained Rs 5 for the trouble he was put to in framing the grounds of appeal. The *client, however, adhered to his original* complaint. The Chief Justice then enquired of the Vakil if he kept any book of his receipts, and was informed in the negative. Their Lordships said that as it was a case of one man's word against another, they could make no order. The complainant was however told that if he had a claim against the Vakil he might file a suit in the Small Cause Court and the judgment there would probably disclose whether he had actually paid the money or not. The Chief Justice then advised the Vakil to keep a book of receipts and disbursements or he might one day find himself in serious trouble.—*Hindu.*

Extracts.

THE CRISIS IN SIAM

The *Mail*.—Affairs in Siam have reached a critical condition owing to a long series of misunderstandings. For some time the French authorities in Cochin China and the Siamese have been on anything but amicable terms. A few months ago the Frenchmen massacred a small Siamese escort of Annamite Sepoys on the Franco-Siamese frontier and shortly after this a French Inspector of Indo-China was reported to have been murdered by them. The Siamese Government promised to make every reasonable reparation and to punish the malefactors, but unfortunately acted with the old laziness habitual among Oriental States. Public opinion in France is *for the moment much excited* about the subject, and it is suggested that guarantees should be demanded from Siam for future good behaviour. *The French are now* becoming heartily tired of these perpetually recurring Colonial expeditions which are extremely costly and are not worth the trouble, the loss of life and the inordinate expenditure. Public opinion was so pronounced in the matter that the French Government a short time ago issued orders to the various Military and Naval Commanders in the Colonies that they were not to undertake any warlike operations without the previous sanction of the responsible Civil authorities. Moreover, the French feel that they should husband all their resources and be prepared for the final death struggle with Germany, which may at any moment unexpectedly commence. It seems as if France is anxious not to unduly precipitate matters with Siam, for the gunboats which entered the Menam River has, if the REUTER'S *telegrams of Saturday are to be credited*, been repudiated by the French Government. On the other hand, it now orders that a protest shall be made as it considers that the fact that those gunboats were fired on was in violation of Sir JOHN BOWRING'S Treaty of 1855 whereby Siam was thrown open to the nations of Europe. Should hostilities unhappily ensue there can be no question about the result to result. Siam will either be conquered or so crippled that French influence will become paramount in that country and Great Britain will find herself in close proximity to a first-class European Power on the Burmese Frontier. The total reduction of Siam, however, will not be an easy matter, for the Siamese are quite able to keep up a tedious and harassing guerilla warfare in the midst of their pestilential jungles. The French position in Cochin China is safe from Siamese invasion. The Mekong River which traverses a great part of Siam and then passes through French territory is well protected at the Franco-Siamese Frontier with forts and gunboats, and an advance in this direction would be extremely difficult for a semi-barbarous enemy. *Should formal hostilities break out between* France and Siam, the question may arise as to whether Great Britain should play the part *of a strict Neutral and close her coaling* stations all along the route at Aden, Colombo, Singapore etc., to French transports and ships *of war. To prepare for such a contingency the* French have for some time established a coal-station in their settlement at Mahe, on the Malabar Coast. *It is open to considerable doubt* whether Siam has any right to be considered is within the comity of civilised nations and *in this benefit by the neutrality of England.* Great Britain has recognised Siam and maintains a Representative at Bangkok, while Siam does the same at London, but this alone does not entitle Siam to enter the comity of civilised nations and England would be *perfectly justified* if she declined to issue the usual Proclamation of neutrality on the well known ground of International Law that Siam was not in a position to make a return of such courtesy, should Great Britain become involved in war. It is to be hoped that hostilities will yet be avoided, for France has little to gain by the reduction of Siam.

ANOTHER SENSATION IN HYDERABAD

Yet another sensation in Hyderabad—putting all the *previous ones into the shade!* Previous ones, did we say? It is a story of wonder such as has not been heard of in *Mahomedan India since the death*, in 1291, of Sidi Mohana, the magnificent durwish in Delhi in the reign of Jalab Udin Firoze. *Jaward Hossein, a native of northern India*, has been residing in Hyderabad for some years past without any occupation, not as a guest of the Prince or the public, yet living in luxury, and as time wore on with progressive sumptuousness, without any visible means. He moved in high circles and was on intimate terms with many of the chief officials. Well versed in Arabic and Persian, well informed on various subjects, possessing a fair knowledge of the outlines of European politics—though unacquainted with English—and having genuine powers of eloquence, Moulvi Jawad Hossein used to be everywhere in request as a *raconteur*. He could talk intelligently on the *Russian Advance in Central* Asia, on the latest phase of the Pamir question, and could give you the particulars of the *Cabul Disaster of 39 and of Abdur Rahman's* relations with "Russia" before his accession to the Cabul throne, as well as he could hold forth on the art of swimming of fencing, of boxing, and riding, and shooting and eating. With a tall and commanding figure, well cut features a Roman nose, intelligent eyes, and a glib tongue—though occasionally sharp and biting—Moulvi Jawad Hossein produced an impress on wherever he went. He was, he is confessed, known to be eccentric, and some went so far as to set him down as a "mad-

cap" About six weeks ago a report got afloat that Moulvi Jawad Hossein had come by a fortune—a windfall—but nobody knew how. As this report spread a change came over Moulvi Jawad Hossein's style of living Fond of good eating and taking a genuine delight in feeding others, he, first of all, increased his kitchen establishment, and began to entertain large numbers of friends to sumptuous dinners every day. He also engaged numerous other servants, male and female, and purchased a dozen horses—all fine bred Arabs—at high prices each costing Rs 800 and upwards He then engaged three or four servants, and with these as his out riders, he went on circuiting through the streets—and even through the most crooked lanes and bye lanes—morning and evening People wondered wherefrom did the whilom poor Moulvi get the wherewithal to purchase so many fine horses and to indulge in such lavish expenses? Various surmises were made and various reports spread, but the truth remained shrouded in mystery Moulvi Jawad Hossein's pomp and splendour and unlimited hospitality were, however, not destined to last long One fine morning, last week, the news spread like wild fire that Moulvi Jawad Hossein had been arrested by the Police on the previous night and was still in custody! Nobody could guess the cause of this mishap The Moulvi is still in the custody of the Police, and one Yakoob Mahomed, an old Haqueem, (an intimate friend of his) and two or three servants are bearing him company Now the town is full of rumours—wild and extravagant rumours But the principal rumour, which is in every body's mouth and which has created the greatest possible sensation throughout Hyderabad, is this That after Jawad Hossein's arrest three or four guns and some cartridges were found at his residence and that on being questioned by Nawab Akbar Jung, the *Kotwal*, as to how he got the money for all his lavish expenses, he stated that a high official had given him Rs. 25,000 (twenty five thousand) with instructions to assassinate Nawab Akbar Jung, Nawab Sarwar Jung and Mr. Plowden, the British Resident, and that he had purchased the horses out of that money for the purpose of effecting his escape after assassinating the above mentioned personages! He is said to have mentioned the name of the official who is alleged to have paid him the money It is also said that he freely revealed to the *Kotwal* the details of his foul plan, talked of dynamite, and that that horrid weapon of destruction was actually found in his possession!—*Lux and Legal.*

THE MEKONG QUESTION

Bangkok, 21st June.—The feature of this "Mekong question" seems to be the laziness which exists as to how it all began and what the French and the Siamese want M Rolin Jacquemyns, the eminent jurist consul who is advising Siam in the crisis, kindly devoted an hour yesterday, to explaining Siam's precise position to me

The whole valley of the Mekong, and especially the Lows States, he said, has been long recognised as being subject to Siam The French and other explorers who have travelled in those regions have never questioned Siam's sovereignty—by which word, of course, we must not conceive a state of things quite analogous to that in Europe but rather a local administration partly in the hands of various Chiefs, who are appointed by the Siamese Government, and tribute thereon, and partly vested in resident Siamese Commissioners Some of these local Chiefs, such as those at Bassac and Luang Prabang, retain the title of King but they are now the less subject to Bangkok, their successors being nominated by the ruler of Siam who also controls the administration of justice, and whose sanction must be obtained in cases of capital punishment In 1866 Lagrée and Garnier's exploration traversed nearly every part of the Mekong Valley, Siamese passports having first been [illegible] and Stungtreng, which the French now occupy, is shown both in their maps and journals to be Siamese territory with a Siamese Governor There, at Bassac, Nen Khon, and Luang Prabang, they were received on the authority of these Siamese passports alone. At Bassac they assisted at the ceremony of "drinking the water of allegiance," of which they published an illustration

This shows on the best French authority that the occupation of those places by the Siamese was not merely nominal, but effective—so effective that many times in the course of the present century, when disturbances occurred in this region, Siamese expeditions were sent to restore order

Between 1886 and 1890, a French Delimitation Commission under M Pavie, now French Minister here, visited these places under Siamese passports, and were indebted to the Siamese Government for supplies, means of conveyance, and so on So that up to then the Siamese sovereignty was unquestioned But it had for years been a cause of jealousy. Lagrée and Garnier both suggested the conquest of the region, and in 1886 M Lemaire now Governor-General of Cochin China, but then simply a Deputy, made a report to the Chamber in which, without questioning Siam's existing right to these provinces, he recommended their gradual annexation, on the ground that as long as the left bank of the Mekong formed the frontier the trade of Cochin China would be hampered for want of outlet to China. The scheme found no end more support as it was seen that the opening of a road through Tonquin was impossible owing to the power of the pirate bands The Fact that before the Mekong could be of any use to them they would need to blast through the rapids and make a railway was overlooked or it may be, the colonial agitators gave slight weight to it, seeing that any one Power, not Tonquin, would have to pay the Bill

Thus out of an urgent desire to conquer the Mekong region, the theory took that it must at some time have belonged to Annam and was therefore wrongfully held by Siam As a matter of fact, during all the wars which have raged between Annam, Cambodia, Siam and Burma, it would be natural that at worst period the Lows States were occupied by each in turn or even that, for the sake of peace, the Lows should Lows not now let two or more sovereigns at the same time sending tribute simultaneously to Bangkok and to Hue, whose tribute would then be about equal. But it is an axiom of modern international as well as municipal law, that in occupation is not the best of titles it is the best presumption to a title, and therefore the least that France could be expected to do was to show us on what she based her claim But she gave neither proof nor information on the point The Siamese said "Show us that any part of this territory belongs to you, and we will abandon it" France answered "It must have once belonged to Annam, therefore it still belongs to her and we have established a protectorate over her, it is ours"

Matters stood thus in February last, when France officially advanced these claims, which had hitherto only been formulated by her publicists The Siamese offered to arbitrate, if the proofs, which France ought in all reason to supply, were disputable This proposal was flatly rejected, the French insisting on Siam abandoning the military posts which she had established on the left bank of the Mekong I may say here that Siam had never agreed to regard the left bank as the boundary in 1888. The Delimitation Commission appointed by the two Governments agreed provisionally to the maintenance of the *status quo* under which a considerable area on the left was held by Siam and military posts had been established by her The French objected to these posts, saying that they were not part of the *status quo*, and yet they themselves were holding posts, not only on their sides of the provisional frontier but on the Siamese side

The French asked the Siamese to evacuate The Siamese said that they would do so if the French would agree to do the same In the meantime, various incidents had occurred which complicated matters French travellers, without asking for Siamese passports took men and so up to Mekong without paying duty to the Siamese, and believed generally in such a way that they had to be led across the frontier In 1891 also a Siamese was installed by the French as Governor of a district near Luang Prabang For five months the Siamese protested and then seeing that the *sous-lieutenant* Governor was surrounding himself with Annamite soldiers and Black Flags they arrested him. He acknowledged that he was a Siamese, and stated that he was engaged in a survey mission on behalf of his Government, when a French Captain persuaded him to allow himself to be installed as Governor. Now, of course, he is being treated as a rebel The French demand his release and not on the grounds that he is French, or Annamite, but simply because they appointed him Governor The Siamese have refused to accede to this

Then there were complaints of ill treatment by Siamese made by French travellers and Annamite officials, which were duly paraded by the agitators in France Having got the ear of the public, they talked about the undisputed rights of Annam, though what those rights are and how far they extend, they gave no idea whatever until the city was adopted by the Government. But still Siam is left in the dark as to what French claims, for the obvious reason that if her Ministry only declined part of the left bank of the Mekong the political agitators would say that the Government is not energetic enough, and if, on the other hand, they ask too much, they risk coming into collision with England If you listen to some French politicians, if you look at the map printed in Prince Henri d'Orleans's pamphlet you will see that France claims the whole valley of the Mekong together with the Principality of Luang Prabang on both sides of the river, which, it ended, would reduce Siam solely to the valley of the Menam, and deprive her of something like half her territory But would the French stop even there? It is unlikely Their desire to make a great Empire of Cochin China In 1885 France could absorb Upper Burma by mere gunboat, but only which would have led to an annexation. Now she contemplates extension at Siam's expense You have seen how even Lord Rosebery confesses his ignorance of what France is wanting, or of the reasons why she wants it, the French themselves do not know They speak of her sphere of influence, of protectorates and of surveying The latter will be the time name if they succeed in making Annam a vassal State, to which the Lows must probably also pay tribute

Siam makes, it may be said, no pretension to be a great Power, and her aim is simply to be left in peace to develop her territory as she thinks fit But it is not to be left in peace, and the French are now asserting that Siam is a vast region of Annam, and that the Lows States are a part of Annam

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JULY 31, 1893. [No. 30.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	1—0—0	1—1—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—1—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	5—0—0	1—8—0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA

A powerful Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Leprosy Mercurial Sores Spinal Gonorrhœa, Weakness Rheumatism Gout Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood

Price Rs 1 per phial Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 30 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 19-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of this medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 days use strengthens the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions thickens the semen and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days use of this medicine thoroughly and radically cures the disease

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street Calcutta

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 6 Half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager Mount Road Madras

THE "THEOSOPHIST"

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S Olcott

A Monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art Literature and Occultism Subscription (including postage) Rs 8 per annum single copy Rupee Apply to the Manager Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras

NOTICE

The Theosophic Thinker the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs. 3

Apply to Manager Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS

London 22nd July—Mr Gladstone, replying to Sir John Lubbock said it was not intended to issue gold against rupees.

Paris 22nd July—The reply of Siam to the French ultimatum has been received at the Quai d'Orsay but the contents have not been divulged M Dupuis refused to extend the time fixed for the reply

The French have occupied the whole of the Khong group of islands with the exception of the town of Khong The Siamese loss is heavy

London 22nd July—Reuter's correspondent at Bangkok states that the reply of Siam to the French ultimatum concedes the territory on the left bank of the Mekong river including Stungreng and Khong and also agrees to deposit three million francs and to guarantee the other indemnities required It is hoped that this will form a basis of settlement.

Paris 23rd July—Siam concedes the left bank of the Mekong river only below latitude 13 and pays an indemnity of three million francs, but proposes a Special Commission to fix the amount of damage, France refunding the balance

France is not satisfied with the reply and the French Minister at Bangkok probably leaves on Wednesday

The first meeting of the Bengal Council under the new constitution was held on the 22nd instant The President in his opening Address gave a cordial welcome to the new Members and sketched the progress of our legislative power in India during the last 300 years

London, 20th July—The Financial Clauses of the Home Rule Bill were passed by the House of Commons in Committee last night by a majority of 30

Calcutta, 25th July—The special correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphs from Bangkok on the 24th instant—Siam's offer has been refused through M Pavie last night owing to a disagreement regarding the cession of the left bank of the Mekong The other terms are generally conceded Diplomatic relations are broken off, and M Pavie has requested the pilots to enable him to leave on Wednesday, when the tide permits the *Inconstant* to cross the bar It is believed that the delay is desired in order to get more ships from Saigon to assist in the reduction of the forts previous to abolishing the city A desperate resistance is certain The Siamese force is up to twelve thousand men and hostilities will probably be prolonged

Later—Siam is trying to negotiate with Paris direct, independently of M Pavie there is very slender hope of success, as M Pavie recently succeeded in preventing the despatch of Admiral Humann by threatening to resign

Paris 26th July—The blockade of the Siamese ports has not yet been notified by France

Active negotiations are going on between the Marquis of Dufferin and M Develle, Foreign Minister

London, 26th July—The French Minister and French gunboats have left Bangkok France notified to the Powers that the blockade of the Siamese ports commenced yesterday Nine French warships are must ering at the mouth of the Menam to enforce the blockade.

China is surprised at the demand made by France for the left bank of the Mekong to the 23rd parallel China claims both banks of the Mekong to a point much further south The Mandarin party in China is seeking to force Government to intervene against France

In the House of Commons last night Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the French blockade of Siam was doubtless an act of belligerency The Government, he said would continue to protect British life and property at Bangkok.

Local Governments will be consulted within a month by the Government of India on the question of simultaneous examinations, their opinions being asked as to the practicability or otherwise of the scheme

The Report of the Governor General's Agent in Beluchistan on the conduct of the Khan of Khelat, and the measures to be taken to insure the good government of the State is not likely to be made public for a considerable period. The Government of India has carefully to consider the position as revealed in the Report, and the usual references must be made to the Secretary of State before final action can be taken

London, 27th July—The French now occupy the islands in the Gulf of Siam and have hoisted their flag on Rongsamlem, off Cape Samit, which will serve as a basis of operations

London, 15th July—An unparalleled scene of uproar and excitement took place in the House of Commons last night during the debate on Mr Gladstone's new financial clause of the Home Rule Bill Mr Chamberlain made a speech in which he compared Mr Gladstone to Herod, upon which the Irish Members retorted by calling Mr. Chamberlain a *Judas*. The Chairman attempted to put the amendment when the Conservatives cried "order" and demanded Mr O'Connor to withdraw his objectionable expression A scuffle then ensued between the Conservatives and Nationalists and blows were freely exchanged The Speaker was summoned and induced Mr. O'Connor to apologise, quiet was restored and the clause was voted by a majority of 21 The remaining clauses were then passed and the Report on the Bill fixed to take place on the 7th August

Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji are promoting a Bill to abolish the India Council and to provide Parliamentary enquiry into the Government of India every twenty years.

London 27th July—In the House of Lords to night Lord Rosebery, replying to a question, said that Government limited itself to providing protection to British lives and property at Bangkok, but was not indifferent to the present events Government, he added, regretted that France thought a blockade necessary He thought the same had not yet been formally notified to the Powers, and perhaps might yet be averted His Lordship said that the territorial arrangements involved in the dispute were matters which concerned Great Britain, and he believed that France recognised the value of preserving the independence of Siam and the importance that Great Britain and France should nowhere have conterminous frontiers in the Indo Chinese peninsula which would involve them in heavy military expenses and create liability to panic

Calcutta, 28th July—Englishman's correspondent at Bangkok wires on the 26th instant that the terms of the ultimatum are now announced. Siam has agreed to withdraw her posts on the left bank of the Mekong within one month and to give satisfaction for the fighting there and the recent attack on the ships, punishing the culprits and indemnifying the families of

the billed. In addition to the two million francs damages sustained, she will also deposit three millions as a guarantee for fulfilment of her offer. Siam has declined to recognise the Cambodian and Annamite rights to the Mekong except to the south of a line drawn to the most northern Siamese post already occupied by the French up to about the 18 north latitude. All islands are to be common territory

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1893

THE MYSORE CENSUS.

Two volumes of the Report of the Census of Mysore have been published, and they will well repay a perusal They have been brought out by Mr. V N Narasimmiyengar, Superintendent of Census operations in the Province, and accordingly well has the work been performed. The task was not an easy one, for as the Superintendent says, in the preface, even the area of the Province had not been ascertained When the work was commenced there was no correct standard on the point. In the first Census Report of 1871 the area is set down at 27,077½ square miles, which was changed into 27,078 square miles in the "Mysore Gazetteer" In the Census Report of 1881, the figures were given as 24,723 square miles, which show a considerable difference But in the Report published by the local Government in 1885—86, a separate extent was entered, and the figures are 26,319 square miles. The Agricultural and Statistical Department made "confusion worse confounded," for it gave the area differently in three different years. The local Government would not throw any light on the subject, for when applied to, it stated the area to be 27,406 square miles Under these circumstances, we are told, "the areas supplied by the District authorities, corrected by the least unreliable data, were fixed upon for arriving at Census averages, yielding a total of 27,924 square mile" Thus the matter has been settled so far as the Census of 1891 is concerned, and before the next has to be taken probably the exact area will be discovered We can quite believe Mr. Narasimmiyengar when he says —"the magnitude of the labour and difficulty undergone prior to the perfection of the results of the late Census can only be adequately appreciated by those possessing like experience" The volumes before us give us an account not only of the Census, but also of the whole Province There are excellent maps given, one what may be called a general map, the other showing the circles into which the Province was parcelled out on the night the Census was taken The latter shows at a glance the amount of labour the operation caused, and we can fancy what a number of men were required to carry out the work The first chapter gives a general description of Mysore—its situation, boundaries, natural divisions, elevation, roads, mines, climate, administrative divisions, comparison with regard to population with countries in Europe and elsewhere and with the districts in British India, towns and villages &c In other words this chapter gives a full description of the whole Province, and is consequently, very interesting, and should be read by all those who desire to know all about it. Then there are other maps of Mysore, drawn up for special use, one showing the comparative density of the population, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, and another showing the increase and decrease of the population of each taluk since 1881. This is a very useful map, and should be well studied by all those who wish to know how the Province is progressing with regard to the increase of the people. There are also a number of very useful plates in the first volume given to illustrate the Census, and these make the work very interesting. They must have cost much time and labour to get up One especially, is very nicely got up, illustrating the Civil condition by sex and age periods, and also showing the total population under all conditions at each age period. Next we have a diagram to illustrate the progress of education in the Province which is very ingeniously got up, and which shows at a glance what progress has been made in this respect This diagram is well worth seeing It shows that education has not penetrated very low down into the population of the Province Then there are photographs of some of the wilder tribes of the people There is one of a Kuruba, and another of a Soliga, both of which are well executed Then we have a photograph of Lambanis, man and woman, the latter wearing the dress peculiar to the women of this class We are told that these people have very much degenerated of late years They have taken to dacoity and marauding in many cases, and do not carry on the same business that they used to do It may be that other kinds of communication have taken away their work, and so they resort to robbery in order to make a living The last portrait in the book is that of a Bada Waddar, man and woman, and an account is given of the people, and of the work they perform The population of the Province at the time the Census was taken amounted to 4,943,604, which was a decrease of 141,708 from the number of people in 1871, but an increase of 757,416 over that of 1881. The annual net increase per annum is estimated at 75,741 or 1 80 per cent or the 10 years from 1881—91 The population of the Province stood at its highest in 1871, the number being 5,055,102, but the great famine of 1876—78 brought the population down to 4,186,168. It is satisfactory to find it is getting back to its old number, and by the time the next Census comes round the people in the province may be equal to those that were in it before the famine caused such terrible ravages. From the Report we find that comparing this Province with some countries in Europe the average density of 176 96 to the square mile is in excess of the square mile population of Ireland, 159, but is less than that of France, 186. Treating the districts individually, the density of the Bangalore district 313 73 exceeds that of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland by 25 persons per square mile, and is about twice that of Denmark, 155, or Ireland, 159 The Mysore district comes next in order, with a population of 236 03 to the square mile, and this is not far from that of the German Empire which has 222 people to the square mile, and is next to Italy 249. If we contrast Mysore with other Indian provinces, for which statistics of 1891 have been supplied by the Census Commissioner, the average density of population is much in excess of that of the Bombay Presidency, which is 138, and of the Madras district of Bellary, 150 6. It is also approximates that of the Poona district 199 In fact the Province stands well with regard to the number of people to each square mile of area, and as we have said, the population is on the increase. We must now take leave of these two volumes, but we would recommend all those who have an opportunity to peruse them. We shall take up these volumes again in a future issue.

WATER AGAIN

Nothing definite, so far as we are aware, has been arrived at with regard to the water supply of Bangalore. There have been many rumours, one day we are told a certain scheme has been sanctioned, the next, that some thing else will be carried out These rumours unsettle the minds of the people, who perhaps doubt whether the authorities are earnest about the subject. The latest report to hand is that the Hessaraghatta scheme will be carried out for the Pettah, while some other will be prepared for the Civil and Military Station. Probably the Hebbal scheme will be the one chosen for the latter, whatever may be done for the Pettah. But should a scheme be taken in hand shortly it would be some time before it could be completed, and in the meantime the people of the Pettah must be supplied with water There is very little in the place just now. The Dharmambudhi tank the chief reservoir has not much in it, not more than a couple of months supply In former years this tank would have been nearly full after the downpours we have lately had but now it does not contain much. For some reason or other very little water gets into it although we may have a good fall of rain. The feeders have been cut off, and till these are restored we need not expect to see the tank full or any thing like it. It would be well to enquire whether it was necessary to cut off those channels, and, if not, a demand should be made to have them restored at once The place must suffer for want of water before the next hot season sets in, and something should be tried to conserve all the water that is possible Whoever the water that comes down from the clouds may go, it does not run into the Dharmambudhi tank, and the Sampangi tank is equally unfortunate It is usually empty, and the feeders, it is said, have been cut off If possible they should be diverted from the courses they now take, and the water should be allowed to come into the tank The evil, however, does not stop here In consequence of the tanks being dry the wells all around them are dry also, so that they are useless to the people to whom they belong They cannot use them. When the tanks are full the water percolates into the wells, and they are full also, and when both are dry the people are in a very poor way indeed. It is to be hoped that the matter will not be put off till the place is left entirely without water but that something will be done at once. The place suffered enough through delay last year, and we do not want a repetition this year. The place was in a bad way last November, and to avoid the same thing occurring steps should at once be taken If a little water can be brought into the Dharmambudhi tank, why cannot more come in? The matter requires looking into, and it is to be hoped this will be done before it is too late, that is before the rains cease.

Occasional Notes

The Rangoon Times hears that ex King Theebaw, who is living at Ratnagherry, is now fairly proficient in English His daughter, born since the annexation, is also learning English and Hindustani

Mr. Elgood, solicitor for Mitra in the Pamphlet Defamation Case, has left Hyderabad for Amraoti to appear before the Judicial Commissioner of Berar, to whom the revision of the Pamphlet Case has been transferred by the Governor General in Council

The largest rough diamond that has ever been found in Africa weighing 970 carats, has been reported in London It was found in the Jagersfontein Mine, and is a blue white stone Some idea of the size can be imagined when it is compared with the Koh-i-noor, which at present weighs about 102½ carats.

We learn that on Friday last a whale was stranded at Velangani near Negapatam and remained struggling until Sunday, when it died The dimensions are —Length from tip of nose to fork of tail 37 feet, thence to tip of tail 6' 6' or 43 feet 6' in all Circumference behind pectoral fin 20 feet. Length of jaw, externally, 6' 6".

The project for a railway to Simla on the mono-rail principle, which has been successfully tried in France, is again being placed before the Government of India for consideration. The Company which holds the patent for this single rail pattern of line asks for no guarantee whatever, only a subsidy for carrying the Mails and the right to fix a maximum rate of fares.

The Irish Times announces the opening of a special guarantee fund for the purpose of opposing directly and indirectly the Home Rule Bill The money subscribed is to be paid in three instalments during the next three years Lord Iveagh heads the list with £6 000 Lord Ardilaun subscribes £3,000 Lord Fitzwilliam £3,000 and the Duke of Leinster £1,000. Up to the beginning of the month about £25,000 had been subscribed.

We are glad, writes a Madras contemporary, that Government has at last decided to restore the Matriculation examination to its place in the list of tests qualifying for "superior" appointments in the public service under certain conditions What these conditions are, we cannot at present say, but we trust that they will not be such as to render the concession of little or no value A notification, we understand, will shortly issue

The Eastern Morning News says —The rumour is revived that Earl Spencer will relieve the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor General of India It is certain that his Lordship took the First of the Administrations a temporary one only, and that Mr Gladstone held in reserve for his most intimate friend, the viceroyalty to be taken over as soon as the Home Rule Bill has been disposed of by the House of Lords as the change can be arranged Lord Lansdowne's perfect acquaintance of the project and will assist its completion when time arrives

The Times of India says —"The expected transfer of Mr Mitra to the Supreme Council will necessitate a fresh election by the Municipal Corporation, for which two candidates are mentioned to be in the field, Messrs Sayani and Harkisondas. Mr Harkisondas has been for nearly a dozen years a respected member of the Corporation, and for some years also, of the Town Council and the Standing Committee, which bodies he has assisted rather by his business capacity and his silent good sense than by his eagerness in debate. He will have a strong competitor in Mr. Sayani whose qualifications for public life are not small We hear that active canvassing is going on in view of the election by the Corporation of a successor to Mr Mitra"

Local and Provincial

Captain Newmarch —This gentleman arrived in Bangalore last Monday, and is the guest of the Resident He will leave in a few days

The Maharajah —His Highness will proceed to Hubli on the 4th of this month He will leave in the morning and return in the evening.

Major Raffenshaw —Has been granted three months' leave from to-morrow. Mr. Cobbe, Assistant Collector, Nilgiris, will act for him during his absence.

The Moharum —Came to a close on Tuesday last, when everything passed off quietly both in the City, and in the Civil and Military Station. There was not so much tamasha this year as in previous occasions.

The Weather —This is very pleasant and everything that could be desired for this time of year There were several showers last week, and these kept the atmosphere cool. There is a good deal more rain yet to come down.

The official inspection of the new metre gauge line of railway between Dodaballapur and Hindupur on the Mysore State Railway will be made on the 8th August by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, who will subsequently undertake the half yearly inspection of the Mysore State and Southern Mahratta Railways. The new line will be opened for traffic on the 1st September

Dr. Nansen, who has just sailed from Christiania for the purpose of finding the North Pole, has with him a photograph

which his wife has sung all his favourite songs, and in which the little baby he left as her only comfort has also uplifted his voice in a less musical manner. A enormous supply of provisions has been made for this expedition—provisions that will keep good for at least seven years.

THE PORTUGUESE RUPEE.—No exact record of the Portuguese silver coins in circulation in British India. The whole amount originally coined was only twenty-lakhs, and this was twenty years ago. A good deal of this amount must be in Portuguese India, five lakhs at the outside may be put as circulating in Bombay and the adjacent districts. The Government of India did not advertise that the coin had ceased to be legal tender when the Convention came to an end in February last year, because the amount was so small. But the conditions of the case changed on June 26th, and it became necessary to prevent the speculation of a coin which might have been counterfeited with good silver in Goa and passed over the frontier in British India.

THE PERTAB GAMBLING CASE.—The appeal of certain of the accused against their conviction by the Town Magistrate, for being found in a common gambling house, was heard this day by the Judge of the Chief Court. Messrs T. S. D'Cruz and S. Vijayaratha Iyer appeared for the appellants, and Mr Ramaswamier, the Assistant Government Advocate, appeared in support of the conviction. It was pleaded for the appellants, that the house being a dwelling house primarily did not fall within the definition of a common gaming house in Act 3 of 67, though cards and dice might have been found there, and that a great many of the accused having been acquitted because the prosecution evidence was considered unsatisfactory, the others also should have been let off, because it is always unsafe to split up evidence by accepting a portion and rejecting the rest. On the other hand the Asst Govt Advocate contended that even if the house was a dwelling house, if any one room is set apart for gaming then the house falls within the definition and the acquittal of some of the accused was wrong in law, and that the Government would prefer an appeal in this matter if necessary. There was also some discussion as to the severity and the inequality of the sentences passed on the appellants. Judgment was reserved.—B. S.

LIBERARY UNION DISCUSSION.

There was a crowded meeting on Saturday evening at (2½) Hutto Court of the Darbar and Sessions Judge, Dewan Kariappa, to discuss the proposal of Nawab Ispandiar Jung Bahadur, Esquire, Bhushan Secretary and Vice-President of the Union, presided; and the debate was opened by P. Sangarachar, Esq., Munsiff of Bangalore, in an admirable cautious paper that deprecated any hasty measures and the stirring up of needless factions. He made a statement which requires confirmation to the effect that the Maharaja Department of the Mysore Government has already taken the dancing girl nuisance in hand, and was dispensing with the temple service of some of them, a number needed for form, which, if properly carried out, would leave the Mysore people very little to do in the matter. If the evil were thus checked at its source, the employment of nautch girls at social entertainments would gradually cease.

Mr. B. Ramaswamy Iyer, Public Prosecutor, remarked that the nautch agitation was based on the character of the women, but that in such matters Hindus ought not to judge according to the notions of Western people. Each nation had its own view of morality; and Hindus should judge from the standpoint of their own society. English balls and English ideas of divorce were considered immoral by Hindus. If people liked to adopt balls, they could do away with nautches; but some amusement and recreation were required. The dancing girls were a very ancient institution, designed to afford amusement and pleasure to the kings. As with the *raja* so with the subjects. Those devoted to the temples in olden days were easily unmanned, and resembled the eunuchs of modern times. The nautch trade was now declining, and with the spread of education, it would go down. There was no need for legislative enactments, the people were competent to reform such matters themselves. It was easy to preach, but difficult to practice. Scenes of temptation did not need to be avoided, a strong man would resist.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao, B. A., contended that nautches were carried on at the expense of family purity and happiness; and they ought to get rid of all immoralities. Morality was the same all the world over. Such institutions did not speak highly for them as a nation. Each man must act for himself, and have the courage of his convictions. They must show their disapproval by their actions; and he for one was resolved to stay away from nautch parties in future, and never to have one in his own house. The reform party might be small at present, but their numbers would increase and become strong.

Mr. V. N. Narasimmaiyar observed that prostitution was as old as Aryan civilisation. It had been a question of a professional class entertaining promiscuous lovers. Family purity had thus been guarded. The opener of the debate had referred to the suppression of the temple dancing girls, the *devadasis*—but had the Mysore Government really enacted such a measure? That would surely be a great movement in advance, and would materially lessen the responsibility of others. He he maintained that it could not be done if their sacred books were to be held intact. From some of these, including one of the Upanishads, he proceeded to read extracts, to show that the institution was a early recognised in these books, and had a place even in Indra's Paradise, where each person might possess 500 dancing girls. He could not agree with what had been said about left-hand principles of morality. Morality was morality; and if a thing was an evil, it could not be defended.

Mr B. Vijayendra Rao considered English theatres and ballet-girls quite as objective as Indian nautches.

Mr Krishna Murti wanted to know if the abolition of the nautch would put a stop to prostitution; and if abolished, what other popular entertainment could be substituted for it.

Rev. Mr Slater said that the evil referred to by the last speaker would be greatly diminished if it came to be recognised as an evil instead of being, as now, courted and patronised. The thing objected to in the nautch was not dancing nor the music, nor the labouring—it must be called—but it was the public recognition and patronage of immoral women. In an uncivilised country was such a thing allowed? No women were freely in society as in Indian nautch-girl. They were admitted to the glorious and social occasions, and were treated with honour and dignity given to their life of shame. A story was thus done to the women themselves, whose regeneration might rather be hoped for. In England there were Christian institutions for the rescue of the class. With regard to the difficulty of finding a substitute for the nautch, he admitted it was a serious one, but it was owing to such a lack of the country—the lack of female education. There were those deprived women who, as in ancient Greece, adorned the accomplishments, and would have to the progress of art. Formerly, Indian ladies sang and danced without any disrepute, but now they were unable to entertain their husbands and brothers in any intellectual way. The proper remedy was the education of the Hindu girl; she would be taught music and other social accomplishments, and so rendered fit to be an ornament in any society. He would strongly urge all educated men who had regard for the purity of their domestic life to set their faces strongly and publicly against all objectionable practices, which retarded the moral and political progress of their country.

Mr Nanjundiah, M. A., M. L., Mr Shivan Rao, M. A., Mr Alasingachar, B. A., and Mr. S. Subba Rao, also took part in the discussion, the last one declaiming in strong terms the evils of the nautch girls.

After the meeting had lasted over two hours, the Chairman summed up the salient points of debate, remarking, among other things, that no comparison could be drawn between the nautch girls and the English ballet dancers. The theatre was a public place of amusement, and persons might go to it, or stay away as they thought proper; but who in England ever thought of inviting ballet-girls to his house? He then proceeded to speak very forcibly on the evil of the institution, which could not but detract from and seriously mar the purity and happiness of Hindu family life. He had often felt shocked at the sight of a troop of dancing-girls leading a marriage procession and placed immediately before the eyes of the bride and bridegroom from such sacred associations innocence ought to be banished. He had lately been reading Sir Edwin Arnold's book on Japan, and was much struck with the descriptions of the brightness and purity of Japanese family life; from which it was evident that the East could do without the geisha system, and that suitable, sufficient, and healthy entertainment was quite possible for the Indian domestic circle. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the opener of the debate closed the proceedings.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 18th July 1893.—No 1007—a 330.—Mr. B. Nanjundaraj Ars delivered over, and Mr. Krishnaniengar received, charge of the 2nd General Assistant Commissioner's office, on the afternoon of the 26th June 1893.

The 19th July 1893.—No. 1015—a. 333.—The following promotions in the grades of Munsiffs have been sanctioned to fill existing vacancies:—

Mr. B Seenivasa Rao, Munsiff of Seringapatam, from the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

Mr. A. Ananda Rao, Munsiff of Tumkur from the 4th to the 3rd Class.

Mr. H Pannaikrishna Rao, B. A. B. L., Munsiff of Kolar, from the 4th to the 3rd Class.

No. 1310—a. 413—Mr. S Venkatavaradaengar, Additional Munsiff, having returned from leave and assumed charge of the Court of the Additional Munsiff, Mysore, on the forenoon of the 26th June 1893 the unexpired portion of the leave sanctioned to him in Notification No. 21389—G. 5310, dated 21st June 1893, is hereby cancelled.

The 21st July 1893—No. 1416—a. 430.—Mr. A. Rangaswamaiengar, Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, delivered over, and Mr. K. Muhammad Ali received, charge of the Mysore District on the afternoon of the 19th July 1893.

No. 1417—a. 440—Mr. Abdul Rahim Mekri, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is granted 4 months leave on Medical Certificate in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 18456—G. 4510, dated 6th May 1893.

The 22nd July 1893—No. 1412—a. 435.—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Assistant Surgeon Mr. A. R. Vaidyanatha Sastri, M. A., M. B., C. M., is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 22 days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1365—a. 433—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to appoint Musahib Aga Jan bin Ali Asker, as His Highness' Aide-de-Camp.

PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 3216—652.

The 20th July 1893—Mr. C. Inman, Executive Engineer, having returned from leave on the forenoon of this day, he is posted to the French Rocks Division. To join as early as possible.

II. Mr. V. Annachalam Mudaliar, Offg Executive Engineer, on relief by Mr. Inman, will take charge of the Bangalore Division (except works in Bangalore itself) from Mr. R. T. Scoldwell, who is appointed Executive Engineer, Ressarghatta Water supply Project Temporary Division.

No. 3232—667.

The 24th July 1893—Mr. A. Govindacharlu, Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month, with effect from the 18th instant.

II. During the absence of Mr. A. Govindacharlu, Executive Engineer, Mr. T. S. Seshaiengar, Apprentice Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, with effect from above date, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 11th July 1893—List of candidates declared to have passed the Examination for Police Inspectors and Jamadars, held in Bangalore in May 1893:—

		Marks
	First Class.	
1	S. Srinarasimha Sastri, ..	...320
2	G. Marulappa ..	...318
3	H. N. Raghavendra Rao...	...304½
4	M. Devadikhanamaniengar	...296
5	V. Damodaram Pille ...	...291½
6	R. Sunder Rao ...	...289
7	K. Narayana Rao ...	...285
8	Sanjiva Rama Rao ..	...277
9	C. V. Pattanna ...	...276
10	T. S. Siddappa ...	...273½
11	M. N. Srinivasaiengar ...	...273
12	T. Ramaswamaiya ...	...265
13	S Narasimhaiya ...	...261½
14	E Lewis ..	...254
15	H. Subba Rao ...	...251
16	B. Narayaniengar ..	...234½
17	H Krishnamachar ..	...233½
18	K. Vasudeva Rao ..	...233
	Second Class.	
19	C. Barappa ..	...246
20	Sayed Gaysuddin ...	...244
21	K. Subba Rao ...	...241
22	T. Seshachar ..	...240½
23	K. Doddachar ..	...235
24	H. Appaiya Gauda ...	...232½
25	N. R. Subrammani Iyer...	...218½
26	J. Venkatagiri Iyer ...	...218½
27	C. F. Walton ...	...217½
28	J. Venkatanarasappa ...	...215½
29	M. Ramaseshiya ...	...214½
30	H. Krishna Rao ...	...213
31	T. Kempanna ...	...208½
32	N. Chandrasekharaiya ..	...203½
33	M. Lakshmanaiya ...	...196
34	B. Pottangaiya ...	...194
35	Ananthamaniengar ..	...192½
36	V. Rajagopalachar ...	...191½
37	Lakshman Naik ...	...183½
38	P. Chenna Raja ...	...183½
39	K. Guramaliaya ...	...182½
40	Y. Subba Rao ..	...174
41	B. Sabbhapati Achari ...	...169½

N. B.—With the exception of B. Narayaniengar No. 16 who was not present, all the above Candidates have passed the examination in drill and shooting and of these V. Damodaram Pille No. 5 has passed with credit.

General News.

THE tallest man in the House of Commons is Captain Hope. He is 6ft. 4in. in height.

DURING the trial of a civil suit at Rongeea the plaintiff wished to produce an elephant in dispute in court, but the Judge pictured terrible possibilities and refused the application.

MR. P. RAMACHANDRA ROW.—The Madras Quarterly Civil List received to day from the Lawrence Asylum Press contains the removal from the Statutory Civil Service of Mr. P Ramachandra Row from the 19th of November 1892. He is given a compassionate allowance of Rs. 180 per mensem.

OUR Political Officer with the Lushais is occasionally called upon to perform curious duties. A son and heir was recently presented to Lall Roaum, a Howlong chief. The happy father organised a big *Tamasha* and insisted upon the Political Officer giving the child a name.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Monday, last in a case pending before Mr. Justice Sale a Chinese witness declined to be sworn in the way customary among his countrymen, viz., by breaking a saucer. In response to a question by His Lordship, the witness said that he would gaze solemnly at the sky while taking his oath. On being asked whether he wanted to go into the corridor to take the oath, he replied that he could see the sky from the witness-box. He was sworn as he desired.

"LORD CONNEMARA'S former wife has," says a correspondent to the *London Law Times*, "reverted, of course, to the use of her maiden name, and is now the Lady Susan Georgina Ramsay. I have just had the privilege of perusing a long document in her handwriting. It is, I am informed, to be sent out to each member of the

House of Lords. Its publication in the ordinary way would, it is very probable, lead to a considerable number of actions for libel. It is a statement that strikes one as having been written in blood and tears. Lady Susan Ramsay complains that she has not merely been wronged, but has, since the divorce case was before the courts, been relentlessly persecuted. The one person who was able to clear her name from the stain which it was sought to cast upon it has been worried out of the army and ruined in the most absolute sense. Lady Susan Ramsay charges the Duke of Cambridge with having acted against herself and on behalf of her husband."

THE CHARAKA SAMHITA

The following letter has been addressed to Pandit Avinash Chandra Kiviratna Kaviraj by Dr. Griffith Evans, M.D., the distinguished and learned physician of Bryntaymaill Bangor, North Wales, Great Britain.

DEAR SIR,—I am much obliged to you for part V of the Charak Samhita.

The book is exceedingly interesting and instructive for those who are fond of tracing the origin, growth and development of medical science and also illustrates some ancient social customs in India.

I am rather surprised to find the following recommendation in a Hindu book—

Page 141, second paragraph "One should drink warm water after having taken ghee and broth of flesh after having taken oil, &c."

See also page 119 para 3 "The peacock is a sacred bird, ducks, geese, fowl and pork are all used an abomination to Him who also think it is sin to eat beef or even to touch it."

There are a few of the lower castes who eat the flesh of goats, sheep and fish.

When was this book first written? Again thanking you sincerely.

THE LATE PANDIT S. K. GOPALACHARLU

A Correspondent writes:—We much regret to record the sudden death yesterday noon, at his residence in Mylapore, of Pandit S. E. Gopalacharlu, M. R. A. S., of the Adyar Theosophical Society. The deceased was the son of the late lamented Pandit N. Bhashyacharya, also of the Theosophical Society. Pandit Bhashyacharya has left a name behind him, for profound Sanscrit scholarship, as his many contributions to the *Theosophist*, will testify. If the father was great the son was greater still. The son's scholarly contributions to the *Theosophist*, are too well known to the reading public, to need mention here. He contributed a very valuable and suggestive essay on "Idol worship," for the Oriental Congress, held at Lisbon in 1889, for which he was awarded a certificate of merit. He has been contributing a series of papers on sea voyages, from the orthodox standpoint, to the pages of the Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review, for which he was last year honoured by being made a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, at the instance of Professor Max Muller. An able and masterly review of Professor Max Muller's latest work, Psychological Religion, by the deceased Pandit is in press. The Pandit had also undertaken to translate some rare Sanscrit works for Trubner's Oriental Record. If the cold hand of death had not so untimely removed the Pandit from amongst us, he would have lived to enrich the literature of the country, by his learned contributions.

The deceased was apparently in sound health until 10 A.M. yesterday, when he was attacked by a fit of epilepsy, which he was subject to for some time. As a consequence of it, the function of the heart was arrested, and the deceased quietly passed away in a few minutes. He was only 29 when he died and leaves behind him a young widow to mourn his loss.

Extracts.

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has passed between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr Gladstone:—

Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W., June 29,

MY DEAR MR GLADSTONE,—As I see that you have instructed your Private Secretary to state that a reference which I made to one of your former speeches is inaccurate, I enclose a copy of the two statements in my speech to which your attention was called, together with extracts from your speech to which I referred. The speech was made at Edinburgh on the 9th Nov., 1885, and the extracts are taken from a revision of your speech, edited by Mr H. W. Lucy, pages 171-173. I shall be extremely obliged to you if you will cause me to be informed in what respect any reference was inaccurate.—I remain yours sincerely,

DEVONSHIRE.

Extract from the Duke of Devonshire's speech at Hanley, June 19, 1893.

There was a time when Mr Gladstone asked the electors of this country to give him a majority to settle the question which should no be dependent upon the support of the Irish Party. The answer came when he said that no time no more the Liberal Party were to be trusted to settle the question if they were dependent on the Irish Party.

Extracts from Mr Gladstone's speech at Edinburgh, Nov 9, 1885.

I will suppose that owing to some cause the present Government has disappeared, and that the Liberal Party was called upon to deal with the great constitutional question of the government of Ireland, in a position where it was only a minority dependent upon the Irish vote for converting it into a majority. Now, gentlemen, I tell you seriously and solemnly that although I believe that the Irish Party would be honourable, patriotic, sound and trustworthy in such a position as that it would not be safe for us to enter upon the consideration of the principle of a measure with respect to which at every step of its progress it would be in the power of a party coming from Ireland to say, 'Unless you do this and unless you do that we will turn you out to morrow.'

And if we allow ourselves by any follies among ourselves to be so far divided and weakened as to put up one place or another that, although we are in a majority over the Tory Party, yet we are not a majority of Parliament, I tell you, gentlemen, that not only the Tory Party and not only the Liberal Party, but the Empire will be in danger, because questions of the greatest moment and most imperial weight and of vast consequence may come forward, and will in all likelihood come forward, and there will be no party qualified to deal with them in that independence of position which alone can secure a satisfactory and honourable issue.

10, Downing Street, Whitehall, June 27, 1893.

My Dear Duke,—I am sorry to be in correspondence with you on a personal matter, but I considered my statement to Mr Wilkins to be required, because I cannot see that in your speech you convert a statement grown out of a particular position of affairs and affirm it as my view at the time, into a general principle applicable to all positions of parties and affairs. At that period the negotiations of Home Rule had been broken by the Tory Government, but certainly enough placed them in all and with the Irish Party, while they were in sharp hostility to us. I therefore thought that in the event of the disappearance of that Government, and of our being called to deal with the Irish question, we should have no a party against combination strong enough to overcome indisposition and that it would be perilous to place ourselves in such a position that now the Tories, held fast in their position by the Liberal Unionists, are in the strongest opposition to Irish claims while four fifths of the express sentiments of the Irish people seven and a half years ago publicly and formally accepted what we consider the fundamental principles of a safe and constitutional plan, and have ever since that time, almost to a man, steadily cooperated with us for the advancement of such a plan, it would be strange, indeed, after such proofs of loyalty and moderation, were we now to admit of any of those arguments for mistrust which they themselves, I think, would admit to have been natural on our part when we had no assurances as to their views, and when they were in cooperation with our opponents. I think therefore, that your application to the present situation of an opinion based upon circumstances directly opposite could not be described by me more fairly or more mildly than as an inconsistent representation, while I harboured no idea of imputing to you anything more than a casual inadvertence.—Believe me, sincerely yours W. E. GLADSTONE.

"THE IDEAL OF AN INDIAN SCHOLAR"

A correspondent writes:—At a private and informal meeting held on Sunday afternoon in honour of Dr R. G. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., the learned Sanskritist and distinguished Indian, sketched the following ideal of what an Indian scholar ought to be, in the course of his remarks. He said that when many years ago he first entered the Educational Department, it was because he felt that the highest duty of man consisted in trying to make the love and appreciation of his fellow men and that the teacher's calling afforded excellent opportunities for the purpose. He soon discovered however, that it was not given to all, even of those who assiduously served their fellow-men, to secure their love and appreciation, and all he aimed at instead was the satisfaction of his own conscience and the service of the Universal Lord in whom we live, and move and have our being. When, however, he had the good fortune to be appointed Professor of Oriental Languages, he felt he would hardly be equal to the discharge of the many and important duties which, in his opinion, was expected of the occupant of such a chair in India. A professor's duty was not simply to teach, but also to learn. And as a lover of Sanskrit had an enormous field before him the whole of which any one individual could hardly be expected to cover. In the first place he had to be conversant with the history of Indian languages. The language of the Vedas differs from the language of the Indian sons, which in its turn is not the language for which Panini legislated. It is generally believed that that Panini's grammar formulated a system from which the Sanskrit literature has not lived. But it is not so. The language of the Brahmanas indeed is unlike the language of Panini's grammar as that of the Vedas is still the point of assimilarity between the two on the other hand modern and European scholars, who, till latterly had almost exclusively confined themselves to the Vedas, are now beginning to bring their comparative, philosophic, and historical methods of study to bear on later Sanskrit literature, and to discover that most of, as in the earlier field which they have made peculiarly their own, there are stages of growth and periods of change to record and explain. But this is not all. The Pali and kindred dialects also claim the professor's attention, those two developed literary forms of those spoken were developed at different stages of Sanskrit from the mixture of Sanskrit, the language of the Aryan conquerors, with that tongues of the barbarians, autochthones or not, with whom they came in contact and among whom they settled and Aryanised, and they have given birth in turn to the Gujrati, Marathi, and the other languages of modern India. The professor has thus to study these various literatures with special reference to the history of language, the bearing on the life of which have thus been sketched all too briefly. But this is only one branch of the study he professes, and not the most important branch. These literatures are only manifestations of the life, and ceremonial practice each of which grew out of the one prevailing idea. The Vedic hymns embody a religion which is not that embodied in the Brahmanas of literature style; the Brahmanas, as are those in Buddhism, especially northern Buddhism, and the religious beliefs and rites of morals embodied in the Mahabharata, which to all careful and unprejudiced students show strong mutual affinity. Lastly, there are Jainism and other modifications of Buddhism, as well as Pathanism and Sikhism approximated one faith to be office until there emerged as a substitute for both, and as the result of a compromising and accommodating tendency extending over centuries, Puranic Brahmanism. Thirdly, the professor has to study the history of early Indian thought, as a branch of inquiry distinct from the two roughly delineated above. This, also, begins with some of the hymns of the Rig Veda, the body of literature known as the Upanishads furnishes the material for its second stage, and last, comes the different schools of formulated and systematised philosophies and the controversies that raged for long periods between them. The very materials for a study of this period of philosophical controversies have, yet to be discovered, collected and arranged. Lastly, the professor has to turn his attention to the political history of the country, and by deciphering and interpreting inscriptions, which is almost the only material he has got for the purpose, to try his best to get as many events, persons and works dated as possible. All this is clearly impossible for any one man to study with equal attention and fulness at all times. Even the laborious Professor W. has not been able to do so. And some scholars have undertaken, to work as pioneers, examining, classifying, and tabulating manuscripts, preparing lists of the authors and works mentioned or referred to in any one manuscript or author, and, in a variety of ways clear the road by preparing and digesting materials, so that their successors may use it with greater ease and turn it to better account. Moreover, Indian professors have to do more teaching work than their German brethren. And being Indians born they have a personal interest in the religious and social institutions that now prevail in the country, their past history, and the efforts that are now made to modify and reform them. As a reformer, Dr Bhandarkar and he felt proud to be the most advanced section of the religious and social reformers of India. And he felt fellow-workers and fellow thinkers of that section even when he was one of the most conservative of their number. The explanation is thus: In India society the centrifugal tendency is always more strong. The ship, most the sign, one of ritual manner of life, or mode of thinking, is sufficient to constitute a new caste group which falls away from the old caste and begins life by itself, and there is hardly any way in which these stems can be re-assimilated into a new and larger whole. This cannot on and a strong sense of the need of preserving historic continuity have often held him back. It is not enough that any proposed reform that may be suggested is good in itself. The question is also of vital importance, whether it can be grafted on the existing organism of Hindoo society, whose roots go back into prehistoric times, and which contains vestiges of all that it has met, parts of its life assimilated or had to struggle against. He was aware, he said, that the line of thought was unpalatable, and used to support the most uncompromising hostility to every kind of change. But he had always held that it was necessary to act as well as to deliberate and he used, preach and enlighten society and exhort in all sections of it, and moreover, he said that whenever he lights had enabled him to recognise a clear case for action, he far and at least acted. If he could act on such occasions he desired, now, he asked only to be judged according to his lights. He had also in explanation to offer as regards his attitude towards great political movements. It is not, he said, that we should shun the cause of sympathy for our fellow creatures. Our convenience in active where particular rights deal have to be helped. Our feelings are stirred at sight of individual human beings in distress. But we are dead of a sense of public duty. Our sense of a public or community is faithful and transitive. We cannot act, work, persevere in for objects that are in each, or in respect of individuals, but they by public. For public, the body politic or society is to us an abstraction, which we wrongly, we know, we have not sufficient sympathy, which claims on our affections and public recognition, and always is not the good of individuals upon, draw, which we can speak and talk, and which certainly we can enjoy as our reward. We are wise fools enough where help is claimed by individual distress, but being devoid of the sort of corporate consciousness thus described, our actions in political matters are guided on the whole by selfishness and individual interests. When this is the case it is inevitable that there should be factions instead of parties, and that personal preferences and animosities should assert themselves and public interests be lost sight of. As long as such a state of things lasts representative government would be an evil and not a boon. And Dr Bhandarkar concluded by exhorting his hearers to the effect that before asking for any political privilege, they should impartially examine whether they were fit for it, whether, in fact, there was any probability of their using it to the lasting benefit of their country.—The Times of India.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 Hospital Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1893. [No. 31.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	½ yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to secure the advantageous rates are requested to forward the subscription without waiting for their application. Subscriptions without remittance will not be entered in the Subscribers can pay either in English or Kanarese. Non-Subscribers can pay in English or Kanarese. The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0

For the second and third insertions each 0 1 0

Advertisements for the Kannada Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday to appear on following issue

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times they desire their advertisements to appear as in the absence of directions to this effect the advertisements will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly

Contract Advertisements by arrangement

Letters and Bills should be addressed to the Publisher

Remittances may be made either by money Order Stamps of any denomination half anna value the letter accompanied by adequate postage stamps for the amount Stamps of higher value are not received

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperma-torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 1

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 19 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As. 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, Mount Road, Madras

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras

NOTICE

The Theosophic Thinker the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India. Annual Subscription Rs 2, Apply to Manager Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 30th July—The Russo German Tariff War has been commenced, and maximum tariffs will henceforth be mutually applied

London, 29th July—The Siamese Government has to day accepted the French ultimatum in its entirety

London, 31st July—Notwithstanding Siam's acceptance of the French ultimatum, the French have occupied the island of Kohsichang and expelled the residents there besides the Siamese Customs Officials They have also interpreted all incoming vessels and seized the lighters belonging to British merchants.

The French Press is exultant over the Siamese surrender, which, it says, is a triumph of French diplomacy and a serious blow to British influence in the East

London, 31st July—The *Times* is silent regarding the Siamese surrender to France The other leading English journals comment upon it reservedly, but declare that it cannot override British rights in that quarter The *Daily News* Bangkok correspondent says that England has refused to recognise the French blockade

London, 1st August—As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the ultimatum, France demands of Siam the temporary possession of the port of Chentaboon, in the Gulf of Siam.

Paris, 1st Aug—M Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Dufferin have signed a protocol creating a neutral zone on the upper Mekong between the new French Territory and Burma and China.

Later—Siam having accepted the French ultimatum and the complementary guarantees, the French Government has telegraphed to Admiral Humann to raise the blockade immediately.

London, 2nd Aug—A letter has appeared from Mr Gladstone in which he justifies the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster and ridicules the idea that they would control English questions.

New York, 3rd Aug—The gold reserve in Washington Treasury now exceeds one hundred million

The Report of the Committee of the Silver Convention held at Chicago, says that the only remedy is to open American Mints to gold and silver on equal terms in the ratio of sixteen to silver to one of gold

London, 3rd Aug—Owing to heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England, the Directors have to day raised the Bank rate to 3 per cent

London, 4th Aug—A large meeting of leading members of the Bimetallic League took place at the Mansion House yesterday, the Lord Mayor presiding Mr Balfour made a speech in which he advocated the double standard on the grounds of its stability, accessibility and internationality The evil of a gold standard, he said, was that in time of war England's store of gold could be depleted by any Power so desiring it

London, 4th Aug—The *Daily News* states that the Autumn Session of Parliament will commence in the third week in October.

A motion was brought forward in the House of Commons last night by Mr Storey that Bills voted twice by the House of Commons should become law, notwithstanding the veto of the House of Lords, and on adoption by the House of Commons a third time they receive the assent of the Crown A count out stopped the debate on the motion

Allahabad, 4th Aug—It is definitely settled, apparently, by the Home authorities, that no preliminary geographical inquiry into the Pamir region will be undertaken this year, the season being too much advanced for any such work The Russians therefore will be left in peaceful occupation of the territory which they have claimed

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1893.

THE MYSORE CENSUS.

II.

In our last issue we gave a general view of the Census Report, and in to-days we intend going a little more into particulars. The first chapter in the work gives a general description of the Province—its situation, boundaries, natural divisions, elevation, roads, railways, river system &c. Then we have an account of the Cauvery, the principal river of Mysore The Province cannot boast of any navigable streams, neither are all of them useful for irrigation, owing to the fact that their channels run between high banks. In order to compensate for this, the Cauvery and its tributaries support an extensive system of irrigation by means of channels drawn from extensive dams, which, retaining and diverting the water at a high level, permit only the overflow to pass down the stream. The channels drawn from these, the total of which is about fifty-two, meander through and fertilise the adjoining tract of land on either side Several of these channels are as large as small rivulets The total length of the channels thus drawn from the Cauvery river is 817 miles, and the extent of land cultivated is about 76,000 acres. There are a few minor streams in the Kolar District which feed some irrigation channels, but there are no statistics to show the extent of cultivation supported by them. We find that there are no natural lakes in the Province, but in the place of these there are useful systems of artificial reservoirs or tanks, the best constructed in India The channels of streams rising on hilly ground are caught by dams or bunds across the valleys through which they flow, and the water thus caught is utilised for irrigation purposes. Most of these tanks form series or chains of reservoirs, the outflow from one at a higher level being caught again in the next reservoir lower down the valley; the process being repeated till the surplus water is discharged into a rivulet. These tanks, which are to be found all over the country, are supposed to number about 38,074 It has been remarked by competent authorities that the facilities for storing water have been availed of to such an extent by the ancient rulers, that it would require some ingenuity to discover a new site suitable for a new tank. We are told that no less than 1,200 tanks, large and small, have been grouped into 18 large series spreading over the five Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldroog With regard to the mountains, we find that these run in parallel ranges north and south, or in a direction trending to the nearest coast line The highest peaks in the west reach nearly 7,000 feet and in the east about 5,000 feet. Marked features in the landscape are lofty durgs or isolated granite hills, capped with fortifications, which stand like sentinels in every direction, and every one of which has had its share in making the ancient political history of the country.

Next we have an account of the mineral wealth of the Province, and in this respect it stands well Gold is the most valuable product of Mysore. This is found in the alluvial soil bordering on the Betarayan hills in the Kolar District. Gold has been found in Mysore from time immemorial, and much ingenious speculation has lately been started as to whether it is not the land of Ophir of the ancients. It is undeniable that the remains of extensive ancient work ings have been discovered and lie scattered all over the country. The name of many a village, we are told, is indicative of gold having been found, and worked in its vicinity, and recent explorations for gold in various quarters have often been guided as much by ancient workings, as by local names of places and hills As far back as 1802, mention was made of the existence of auriferous reefs in the Bowringpete Taluk of the Kolar District, by Lieutenant J. Warren of H M 33rd Regiment in his "*Memoirs of geographical and statistical survey of the Mysore Dominion*" Gold mining in the Province has attained to considerable proportions within the last twenty years At one time the industry was nil but abandoned, but through the persevering energy and hopefulness of a few enterprising European pioneers it has won for itself a place among the most profitable undertakings in the land European capital has been poured with abundant liberality into the enterprise, and extensive waste areas have been converted into busy and flourishing townlets, yielding profit to the State as well as to the adventurous speculator Stupendous machinery is used in extracting the precious metal from the rough quartz and surface washings, and the industry shows every sign of a vigorous vitality and expansion In the Kolar fields it is said that most of the companies are getting good profits, but in other places, the industry has not progressed beyond the initial stage The industry has been placed on a satisfactory basis by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah, and liberal terms have been offered for the grant of land for gold mining purposes The revenue derived from this source during nine years—from 1883—1891—amounted to Rs. 1,94,62,002, which brought to the coffers of the State the sum of Rs 9,78,206 The map given in the Report shows that a great deal of the land that contains gold has yet to be explored.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

On Wednesday last the British Resident, Colonel Henderson, waited on the Maharajah to present him with an autograph letter from the Viceroy to the effect that he had been made a Colonel in the British army The delivery of the letter was accompanied by the usual ceremonies. The Resident was attended by General Fraser commanding the Division, who congratulated His Highness on the honour bestowed upon him by the Queen Empress. So far as we are aware this is the first time an Indian Prince has been made an officer of the British army The male members of the English Royal Family are Colonels of Regiments, but we have not heard of the title being given to one of the royalties of this country, or rather the rank conferred once one. The rank has been bestowed upon the Maharajah by the Viceroy, who saw how the State was progressing when he came here in November last Lord Lansdowne saw that matters were so greeting favourably in Mysore, and so recommended that some honour should be bestowed upon the Maharajah, and one of a unique kind In the next place the troops of His Highness are in good condition, those especially assigned to the Imperial service being splendidly drilled, and ready to take the field should any enemy of the British put in an appearance The troops have been reviewed by an officer sent by the Government for the purpose and well reported on, so that it was considered that something ought to be done as a mark of favour to the ruler of the State. Probably other Princes who have assisted with their troops will be similarly honoured, but His Highness will have the satisfaction of knowing that he was the first to be made a Colonel in the British army, and the honour which has been bestowed upon him will be shared by his subjects They will feel that what has been done to the Maharajah reflects upon them, that they are honoured when he is honoured Mysore cannot complain that it has been neglected with regard to the favour of Government

Occasional Notes

A special telegram to the *Englishman* states that Sir James Lyall has been appointed a member of the Opium Commission

Two lakhs of rupees which have been sent to the Bombay Mint by the Maharajah of Bikaner, have been declared legal tender in British India

The Dewan of Junagadh reports that the Mahomedans were the aggressors in Monday's Mohurram riots at Veraval, in which eleven lives were lost

Mr C Venkoba Charriar, Sub-Judge of Tanjore, has been appointed Acting District and Sessions Judge of North Arcot *vice* Mr E J Sewell, who proceeds on leave

The Chicago Silver Convention has closed after adopting a Resolution denouncing the demonetisation of silver and protesting against the repeal of the Sherman Act

We learn that the Miss Maria Ogilvie who has just passed "with the highest credit" the final examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science of London University, is a sister of the Revd W N. Ogilvie, Acting Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore

The well known Bengali pandit Babu Sarat Chandra Das, who is engaged upon an exhaustive dictionary of the Tibetan language to be published by the Indian Government, has also found time (according to the *Academy*) to write a popular narrative of his travels and experiences in Tibet which will be issued by a London publisher probably in the course of next winter.

The Home Department sent the Secretary of State's Despatch on the Simultaneous Examinations question to the local Governments, and the Governments of Bombay, Madras, North West Provinces, Bengal and the Punjab have sent in their opinions These reports will be kept strictly confidential until the Secretary of State gives his final opinion after the matter has been again discussed in the House of Commons

The Bangkok correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphing yesterday says—"The blockade was formally raised yesterday but as a matter of fact some time previously M Pavie is expected to return daily The provinces are very disturbed Saigon papers report serious fighting on the Mekong River on the 21st July, three hundred Siamese being killed The French loss was slight The latter occupy several islands"

That India is fast growing into one homogeneous nation is not only evident by more signs of the time but by acts as well Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, the Parsi Millionaire of Bombay, has given a donation of Rs 25,000 towards the Bengal Veterinary School, the construction of which will cost Rs 75,000 If there had not been a latent sympathy for Bengal there would not have been this princely donation from the great Parsi nobleman to an object the benefit of which would be local only.

An interesting experiment, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, took place a few days ago in the Vienna Technological Museum of Commerce with a view to ascertain the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone Small cubes, measuring 0 39 inches, of corundum and of the finest steel were subjected to the test The corundum broke under a weight of 118 cwt, but the steel resisted up to 814 cwt It was curious to notice how the steel split up It broke into powder, and sent thousands of sparks in every direction, boring their way into the machine like shot

The election of a member by the University of Bombay for the Legislative Council of that Province, took place on Thursday evening Of the three candidates Messrs Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kirkpatrick, and Jamsedji P Kapadia, Mr Javerilal obtained the highest number of votes and Mr Kapadia the first An official report of the election will be duly made to the Secretary by the Registrar, and the gentleman thus elected will be recommended to Government for nomination

A new kind of powder is announced, which, it is claimed possesses in a peculiar degree the properties of preserving metal from rust, and is unaffected by either heat or cold When applied to shot, iron, it is found that the coating is not affected by warm water or steam and is not at all influenced by the action of acid and alkaline liquids, ammoniacal gas, hydrochloric acid gas, and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The principal ingredient in this paint is a silicate of iron which is found in the neighbourhood of naturally leposits of iron ores, and also occurs in veins in deposits of granite, which have become decomposed by contact with the air

A debate (an abstract of which appears in another column) of a very unusual character took place recently at the Great St James's Hall London, under the presidency of Mr Rhys Davids, the Oriental scholar Mrs Frederika Macdonald, the well known writer and lecturer at Southplace, met Mrs Annie Besant in a controversial discussion on the respective merits of Theosophy and Buddhism The debate was carried on with great animation on both sides Mrs Macdonald's point was that Buddha was strictly invested to mind, and to Human Salvation of the Supernatural and that he repudiated all form of a secret doctrine Mrs Besant claimed that the higher powers claimed by the Theosophists were in the nature of miracle, and affirmed that Buddhism by recognised mysticism of faith be and the ordinary k n

Social and Personal

The Horticultural Show—This came off on Thursday evening last in the Exhibition building The show was very successful, the exhibits were good and everything went off very successfully The Maharajah was present on the occasion

The weather—Nearly every day last week we had rain, more or less Generally it came down in the evening We have had plenty of rain for the present and a break would be pleasant The tanks are pretty full, and the country is looking green

The important forgery case in which a second grade pleader, by name Mr Bistappa, of Ramnad and others were concerned ended in the conviction, the Pleader was sentenced to suffer 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and his two accomplices to 18 months each

The Dessarah Reliefs Statue Assembly—At the City Municipal Meeting held on Monday, among the propositions that of appointing a representative from the City Municipality was gone into, and Mr Bistappah Chetty, one of the Commissioners was duly elected to represent that body at the coming Dessarah Assembly—B S

An Important Ruling—Mr. N. Subrahmanyam, the third Judge of the Small Cause Court, Madras, in adjudicating a suit brought on a promissory note, in which the final clause was to the effect that if any one instalment was not paid the whole sum fell due with interest at Rs 75 per cent per mensem from date of bond, which the body of the bond showed that the loan carried with it interest at eighteen per cent only, held that such a clause was penal and therefore not enforceable by the Court

Mysore Police Uniforms—A pamphlet, with dress regulations, detailing the uniform to be worn by the several grades, has been drawn up for the Mysore Police Force the regulations are divided into sub heads and sections, and contain general rules uniforms for superior officers, subordinate officers, and rank and file The regulations are exhaustive in details, and provide for all ranks, from the Inspector General down to the village thati We understand that H H the Maharajah has approved of the uniforms to be worn by the Inspector General and District Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents The uniform is very neat and becoming costume with scientific military dash The Mysore Police may be congratulated on the introduction of these regulations

The late Mr Sivaramiah—We regret to record the death at the residence of Sir K Seshadri Iyer, Dewan last Monday at 2 p.m, of Mr Sivaramiah the eldest son-in-law of Sir Seshadri, our Dewan The deceased gentleman was the son of a Munsiff of the British Service He was recently in a position of health following upon a dangerous attack of typhoid fever and contracted some glandular affection of the throat It was considered advisable on the previous day by a consultation of several medical officers to perform an operation, and which death ensued It is but the truth of him that he was always held in high esteem for his kind and manly disposition He leaves a widow and a daughter to bemoan his loss His age at the time of death was 22 He was always a man of independent means and never sought public service Lady and Sir Seshadri Iyer and their widowed daughter have our warmest sympathy in their bereavement

A lucky escape—On Monday last a convict prisoner, while working in the Civil Hospital compound, escaped The following story about him will be read with interest A few months ago this man, known as Shamboga Venkataraiyya *alias* Ramaiya, arrived at the Nanjangud Railway Station as a traveller, and was charged with the theft of a brass vessel and an umbrella He was awarded 5 months rigorous imprisonment Then the man was *arrested*, because he was recognised as Shamboga Venkataraiyya of Yedatoroy, who in 1881 misappropriated a sum of Rs 500 In this case he was convicted and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 1000 When the prisoner was published by name the man Hussain Khan was recognised by Shamboga Ramaiya of Mysore and who had supplied with a sum of Rs 300 belonging to the Government The man was again arrested and given 2 more years' rigorous imprisonment He escaped! The poor guards were collecting firewood for their own use at the time and suspicion A reward of Rs 25 is offered for the capture of the run away convict.—*M H.*

The City Police mismanagement—A correspondent writes—On behalf of the native public of Bangalore, it is my painful duty to review the subject of the outrageous behaviour of the Police Constables at the Cubbon Park when the band is playing there Very frequently, I see natives prevented from entering the Park and unceremoniously dragged from the seats which they might have occupied, being subjected to abusive language

I think that the park is intended for the recreation of the public without any invidious distinction of rank or nationality and the policy of making such distinction is to be emphatically condemned in an age of Reason and Liberty

The behaviour of the Police here presents a marked contrast to that of the Police in Madras, where a common fisherman with the not on his shoulder is allowed to walk side by side with the Governor on the beach promenade.

We do not see the necessity of more than a dozen Police constables, whose services may be better utilised, stationed over such a limited area of the Park, as if persons resort there with the intention of commit-

ing high crimes and misdemeanours, and the fact that only two or three constables stationed over miles of the beach promenade in Madras, conclusively proves that no such inference can be drawn. It is amazing to see that in an enlightened Native State, His Highness' loyal subjects who should have better privileges should be treated thus

I cannot bring myself to believe even for a moment, that such absurd orders tending to the prohibition of natives from enjoying the pleasures of the Cubbon Park, could have been issued by the higher police authorities and there is no doubt that such an authority is assumed by the constables themselves. *A hat or a high rank in service* seems to be the only pass port, and it is very deplorable

Now that we are fortunate in having an enlightened native Inspector General of Police, I am quite confident that an immediate relief will be granted to the *public, before* the insulting conduct of the constables is impeached in a Court of Law

A GRADUATE.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 27th July 1893 —No 1521—G V 137 92 —The following Rules for the *sale of medicines* to private persons from Government Hospitals and Dispensaries have been prescribed by Government and will be published for general *information* —

RULES

For the convenience of persons to the world, not entitled to gratuitous issue of medicines, and who are unable to get their prescriptions and upon Dispensary shops the same may be compounded at Civil Dispensaries on the following conditions —

(*a*) Subscribers to a Dispensary of four rupees per mensem and upwards, are allowed to have the prescriptions of their medical attendant last for three months and Coolies and others for the time such subscription may continue without charge

(*b*) Subscribers of two rupees monthly will be charged the *following rates* —

	Rs	A	P
Each pill or powder	0	0	3
Each ounce of liquid medicine whether draught or mixture or lotion	0	0	6
Each ounce of liniment	0	1	0
Each ounce of ointment	0	1	0
Plasters any size 6 × 4	0	1	0

(*c*) Subscribers of less than two rupees—

Each pill or powder	0	0	6
Each ounce of liquid medicine whether draught mixture or lotion	0	0	9
Each ounce of liniment	0	1	6
Each ounce of ointment	0	1	6
Plasters size 6 × 4	0	0	9

(*d*) Non-subscribers—

Each pill or powder	0	0	9
Each ounce of liquid medicine whether draught mixture or lotion	0	1	9
Each ounce of liniment	0	2	0
Each ounce of ointment	0	2	0
Plasters any size 6 × 4	0	8	0

(*e*) *Subscriptions to be paid monthly or* quarterly in advance, and no medicines should be dispensed to subscribers only until the subscription of the current month has been paid, and non-subscribers (unless in emergent cases when it may be inconvenient to do so) shall pay in advance for medicines, but this need not be invariably insisted upon

(*f*) The above Rules shall not apply to Local Fund Dispensaries Except as regards Government Hospitals and Dispensaries, these Rules shall not be enforced and no payment shall be demanded in all cases of persons who personally attend such in-patients for treatment But persons who desire to have the prescriptions of their medical attendant made up in a Government Hospital or Dispensary must or hereby be required to pay for the medicines they thus receive unless, *in the opinion of the Medical Officer* or upon a certificate of some Government Officers not below the grade of an Amildar or Member of the Local Municipality, they appear to be too poor to make any such payment

(*g*) On occasions of the out break of any epidemic, the Medical Officer shall, upon his own motion or upon the requisition of the Deputy Commissioner, suspend the operation of Rules (*b*) (*c*) and (*f*) for such period as may be necessary

The *27th July* 1893 —The following Draft Regulation which is under the consideration of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is published for general information, together with a Memo of Objects and Reasons

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

(Draft)

REGULATION No. OF 189

A Regulation to prevent Infant Marriages *in the Territories of Mysore*

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to prevent Infant Marriages in the *Territories of Mysore, His* Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows —

Short title

1 This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation"

Extent and commencement

(2) It shall extend to the whole of the Territories of Mysore and shall come into operation at the expiration *of six months from the* date of its publication in the official Gazette

Definitions

3 For the purposes of this Regulation an "Infant girl" means a girl who has not completed eight years of age, and an "Infant boy" a boy who has *not completed* fourteen years of age

Penalty for forcing or inducing infant marriage

4 *Any person who causes the marriage of* an Infant boy, and any person who knowingly does any act within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code such a marriage, and any man who having completed eighteen years of age marries an *Infant girl shall be punished with* simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six *months or with fine, or with* both

Penalty on marriage of a man of fifty years with a girl of fourteen years

5 Any person who causes the marriage of a girl who has not completed fourteen years of age, with a man who has completed fifty years of *age and any person* who knowingly aids and abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, such a marriage, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both

Offences triable by any Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the District

6 No offence punishable under this Regulation shall be tried by any Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the District

Not marriages which have actually taken place, shall be deemed to be invalid, on the ground of the penalties provided by this Regulation

MEMO

The attention of the Government has for some time past been drawn to the important *question of Infant Marriages amongst Hindus* especially amongst Brahmins and Vanyas

2 Instances in which the bride is a child ten years old or even under, and the bridegroom hardly a year or two old are not uncommon Grandfathers or even those who be either the high capacity or other unworthy motives on the part of parents or other guardians, girls of *ten or twelve age, are given in marriage* to old men Such marriages cannot but be productive of most serious and lasting consequences

The increased chances of a lifelong widowhood in a country where there is a deep rooted and inflexible opposition to widow marriages, an opposition which stops at nothing short of a complete ostracism and social or mental extinction of the offending parties, must be very deplorable to feel The physical aspect of the question is equally cheerless When the boy husband and the girl wife are still almost children at the second ceremony of consummation of marriage, it is not difficult to foresee a physical deterioration both in the present and succeeding generations Strongly as the Government felt the need of reformation in this direction, it considered also, that any legislative action *in a social matter of this* kind was premature until there was an indication of popular feeling in its favor It is a matter of congratulation that such an indication has now been furnished and the circumstances which have immediately led to the *framing of this Regulation are briefly* stated below

3 The *Representative* Members of the Dasara Assembly of 1891 pressed the question upon the attention of the Government and discussing it in all earnestness, in its various aspects, invoked legislative action The hands of the Government being thus strengthened by this representation of the *Representatives* of the people, it was considered desirable to ascertain how far, if any, the Hindu *Shastras sanctioned* or *enjoined* Infant Marriages. Taking advantage of the visit to *Mysore of the Guru (Spiritual Head) of the* Sringeri Math, a Council of Pandits was convened under his presidency, *in which the* Shastras were fully examined and discussed Opinions of the Gurus of other leading Maths were also invited, and as a result of such investigation, the Dewan in his Dasara Address to the Representative Assembly of 1892 made the following statement —

"Last year, you may remember, the question of prohibiting Infant Marriages and the custom of marrying young girl to old men was brought forward By you with a view to the *Government taking legislative action in regard* to it In fulfilment of the promise I then *made, the leading Maths have been consulted,* and you will be glad to hear that they are all of the opinion that both *these practices* under certain limits are opposed to the Shastras Having regard to those opinions and the general popular sentiment so far as we have been able to ascertain it, it would be unwise *at present to attempt more than the prohibition* of the marriage of a girl below 8 years and the marriage of a man above 50 years with a girl below 16 years, which may be assumed as the age of its return when a girl may be trusted to exercise for own independent judgment. To treat such infringements altogether void in law would be no remedy, *and will involve endless difficulties regarding* legitimacy and rights of inheritance, and the *utmost that can be done seems to be to visit* the persons responsible for making such marriages with criminal penalties Such a law would of course have but very limited operation, because of the very small number of marriages prohibited by it The progressive party may not be quite pleased with so limited a measure, but the limits, indicated have the sanction of the different religious heads and of public opinion and the measure would serve as a cautious initial step towards a reform wished for by the more advanced section In thus stating to you how the question stands it is my desire that you should know what action has followed your previous *representation on the subject, and what the* present views of the Government are It now rests with you carefully to consider from all points of view and tell me what you desire to be done You know that the moral and religious aspects of the question are grave and it behoves us to proceed with great caution

4 It may not be out of place here to state briefly the text of the Shastras bearing on the subject. The Shastras while laying a great stress upon the paramount importance of celebrating the marriage of girls before they attain puberty declare that the best or most appropriate age for marriage, is the 8th, 9th and 10th years.

ಅಷ್ಟವರ್ಷಾಭವೇದ್ಗೌರಿ ನವವರ್ಷಾಚರೋಹಿಣಿ
ದಶವರ್ಷಭವೇತ್ಕನ್ಯಾ ಅಗ್ರಾದ್ಯಸ್ಯಾಪಿಯೌವನಂ ॥

The above passage rendered in English *runs as follows* —

A girl in her 8th year is a Gouri, in her 9th year a Rohini, in her 10th year a Kanya, and before that a Rajasvala

Then there is a text which declares the gradations of merit according to the age of the girl given in marriage

The giving in marriage of a Gouri will lead to Nirti, a Rohini to Vaikunta, and of a Kanya to Brahmaloka, and a Rajasvala to Hell

It will thus be seen from the above text, that not only the highest reward is promised for the marriage of a Kanya, but that the very term "Kanyadanam" (giving a girl in marriage) to be technically effectual must be the giving of a "Kanya" or, a girl in her 10th year But there is in vogue also another reading of the text quoted above, a reading the genuineness of which however, is doubted by the heads of the Maths, by which a girl in her 8th year is declared a Kanya, a Rohini in the 9th year and a Gouri in the 10th year.

The text condemning the marriage of a man after his 50th year is very explicit.

ಷಷ್ಟಿವರ್ಷಾದಿಪಾಣಿಗ್ರಹಂ ನ ಕುರ್ಯಾತ್ಸುಮಹಾಮತಿಃ ।
ಕರ್ಮಯುಗ್ಮಸ್ಯಾಪಿ ಕ್ಷಯಾಯ ಸ್ಯಾದ್ಯಸ್ಮಾತ್ಕರ್ಮಕರೋಭವೇತ್ ॥

A man should not marry after his 50th year The wise say that it should be prohibited on account of the evils of the Kaliyuga.

In November last, when His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India honored Mysore with a visit, a deputation from the Members of the Dasara Representative Assembly waited upon him with an address in which they referred to this question in the following terms :—

"Your Excellency will be pleased to learn that this year His Highness' Government has, in accordance with our representations, promised a measure of social reform in regard to Infant Marriages which, we are assured, cannot fail to be productive of great good to the Hindu community, both in its direct results and as an educative agency"

His Excellency, in reply, while admitting that the subject was beset with difficulties, stated —

"I shall be glad to hear that your efforts to procure a measure of reform in regard to Infant Marriages are successful"

"We feel that it is mainly to the spontaneous action of the people, whether within or without the limits of British India, that we must look for social reforms of the kind which you desire to effect."

Having given a brief sketch of the historical development of this measure, it will be necessary to say a few words about the measure itself

The legislation in its present form is very modest indeed It cannot fully *satisfy the aspirations of ardent reformers*, neither does it afford a complete and efficient remedy to the existing evils, but it is considered prudent to proceed cautiously, and to devise a measure which, while conciliating popular sympathies, and least provocative of popular prejudices, may in course of time pave the way for larger reforms

Without going to the extent of forbidding as illegal, Infant Marriages, penalties are attached to them, fixing 8 years for a girl and 14 years for a boy as the minimum age for marriage. In a country where marriages are often celebrated when the girls are 6 or 7 years old and some times under, it is something as a start to fix the limit at the completion of 8 years, any higher limit however desirable, might evoke opposition, and the object aimed at, *viz*, the elevating of the people and the enlistment of popular sympathies might be frustrated

The marriage of a girl under 16 years of age to a man who has completed 50 years is also made punishable and to secure efficiency of trial it is provided that offences under this Regulation should not be tried by Courts inferior to that of a District Magistrate

General News.

A NATIVE, while in attendance at the Munsiff's Court at Barisaore, was bitten by a cobra on Wednesday, *in the presence of the* Munsiff One of his relatives immediately sucked the wound and saved the life of the man who had been bitten, and who is now quite well. The cobra was killed in the Court-House

On the occasion of the meeting of the enlarged Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled at Poona for the purpose of making laws and Regulations, a good number of spectators consisting of Europeans and Native Ladies and Gentlemen, were present in the gallery to which admission was obtained by ticket

PRINCE VICTOR BONAPARTE, who resides the greater part of the year at Brussels, has been the unconscious hero of a sad story. Miss Wanda de Kanye, who is described as a charming young lady, and a relative of one of the councillors of the Czar fell in love at first sight with His Imperial Highness Every day when he passed before her house she tried by signals to make known her affection, but in vain. She then wrote love letters to him but again to no purpose At length, finding her case hopeless, she lodged a bullet in her heart, piercing a portrait of the object of her adoration which she wore

The quick Europeans! They are persuaded of the influence of diet on morals. They have come to suspect a rather intimate connection between beef-eating and bad temper. This certainly is the teaching of Mrs Ernest Hart, in a recent article in *The Hospital*. Her experience in Japan seems to have led her to this train of thought. That is a country where the people live only on rice and fish. It is only the foreigners who take the meat of quadrupeds. There if she ever heard rude words or angry language, it was from Englishmen that they proceeded. She has formed a strong opinion that the ill temper of that nation is due to beef.

MONSTERS and marvels are by no means confined to the country of "those—natives," nor is it only in the vernacular press of India that these are related. We read in the English papers that a cow in Northampton shire has lately brought forth a singular pair of twins, more calves than calves. One is a male and the other female. They have long flowing manes and tails like horses, but the hoofs and horns (rudimentary) of cattle. They are both well developed animals of fine loving disposition who answer the call of their keeper or feeder, though the mother seems how ever shy of her progeny. From the first she suspected something wrong in them.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EXAMINATION.—It was stated in a recent Government Notification that those who had merely passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras or any other Indian University—a test that hitherto qualified for admittance into Government employment—would, after the 1st January, 1894, not be considered eligible for any post in what is known as the superior service of the State. Only F A's and B A's and Matriculates of the London University, and those who had passed the recently introduced Upper Secondary Examination, would be eligible. We hear that Dr Duncan the Director of Public Instruction, is not in favour of the entire effacement of the local Matriculation Examination as a passport to Government employment, and that he is in correspondence with H E the Governor in Council with a view to its retention in its present status, provided that those who have passed it also qualify in certain of the subjects prescribed for the Upper Secondary Examination.

WE gather from our contemporary, the *Times of India*, that at a ball recently given at the gubernatorial residence at Ganesh Khind, the dancing was kept up with spirit until two o'clock in the morning. And we are further told that among those present were the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Venerable the Archdeacon Goldwyn Lewis, the Rev Mr Gothard and the Rev Mr Hayslop. While putting aside altogether any personal views we may have about dancing, it does strike us as a condemnable phase of inconsistency for certain members of the clergy of this diocese to sanction by their presence that method of dancing, in which a man and a woman, interlocked in one another's arms, revolve rapidly in the mazes of "a round dance", and yet for some of these same clergy to condemn in numerous terms nautch parties and the nautch girl. To our lay minds it seems if the latter are to be banished because of their evil associations, so also ought the former. And we venture to add our belief that almost if not quite one half of the "nautch girls" are not of the vile characters they have been described in the recent discussions which was carried on in the religious and secular papers of this country.—*Anglo Indian Advocate*.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on the 9th July.—*The Journal des Débats* for an expedition to Madagascar and the seizure of the whole island as a French possession. Such a course, which M de Mahy also urges the Ministry to follow, is, it says, the only one to cut at the root of English intrigues. Madagascar is supposed here to be rich in auriferous quartz and the best kind of India rubber tree. It is about the size of France, and could well support forty millions of human beings. On the high levels, and the places where there are no markets, it has a healthy climate, and could be easily turned—now that frost and meat can be transported in cool chambers to great distances—into the pasturing farm and fruit garden of France. M de Mahy believes that were the island a French dominion capital would pour into it to work its mines, and cultivate cotton, tobacco, sugar, spices, and rice in the new modern machine. There is, he says, no such grazing land out of Switzerland as its hillsides afford. Until a new Chamber is elected nothing will be done, but it seems likely that to be able to act according to the advice of M. de Mahy, apparent concessions will be made to England on the Mekong question, and that attempts will be soon made to turn the Resident at Antananarivo into a Governor-General of the island.

Extracts.

MICROBES ON POST CARDS.

Professor Uffelmann, of Rostock, has been making some most alarming experiments with respect to the carrying of cholera bacilli by means of letters, post cards, &c. He infected a letter with the bacilli, and put it, in the ordinary way, into a post bag. In the course of 23½ hours the letter was taken out and the bacilli were found still living. They were found also still living on post cards 20 hours after infection. On the other hand, they died with remarkable rapidity on coins. Professor Uffelmann is unable to account quite satisfactorily for this difference. On woollen and linen stuffs the bacilli enjoyed a particularly long life. The professor also made experiments with flies, which he found were most successful infection carriers. A fly, which had been infected by being put on to a mass of cholera bacilli, was placed on a piece of beef which, after a time, was examined. It was found to contain an enormous number of living bacteria. Someone's finger, infected with cholera bacilli, was held in the air for seven or eight minutes, until it was quite dry. An hour after wards, the finger was rubbed on some roast meat. Here also a large number of bacilli were developed. After an hour and fifty minutes had elapsed, no more living bacilli were discoverable on the finger. Professor Uffelmann deduces from his experiments the often-taught lesson that in time of cholera epidemic, the most scrupulous cleanliness is the best safeguard.

MEDICAL OFFICERS AND NATIVE CHIEFS

SIMLA, JULY 28.—The following rules are published in the Home *Gazette* regarding the remuneration of Medical officers for attendance on Native Chiefs and nobles and Native gentlemen of high position in a Native State:—

When a Native Chief, noble or gentleman, desires the professional attendance of any Medical officer under Government, the latter will be at liberty to attend him, provided that such attendance does not interfere with the due performance of his ordinary duties. The special permission of local Government will, however, be necessary when such attendance involves the absence of the officer from those duties for any substantial time. A Native Chief, noble or gentleman may offer a Medical officer attending him such fee as he thinks fit. The offer made will be reported by the Medical officer through the Political Agent or other officer of Government exercising political functions in the State of which the said Chief, noble or gentleman is a resident for the consideration of the local Government within whose Jurisdiction the Native State is situated. In reporting the offer the Medical officer will state so far as he is able consistently with his position as a medical adviser the nature and extent of the relief afforded, the importance of the case from a professional point of view, and the circumstances under which he attended the patient. The Political Agent or officer forwarding the report will submit it with such remarks as he considers necessary. The local Government will have authority to sanction the acceptance of any fee so reported, unless the amount appears to be out of proportion to the relief afforded and to the circumstances of the case, in which event the matter will be submitted with the local Government's opinion for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

The report prescribed in the preceding paragraph will not be required from a Medical officer in the following cases:—(1) When the officer names his own charge in consideration with a scale which he has fixed for his patients generally, who are not Native Princes or Chiefs, and when such charge is accepted by the patient; and (2) when officer and patient reside in the same station and the fee does not exceed Rs. 50 for each visit or Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate for repeated visits during the course of the year. For the purposes of this Notification the term "Local Government" will be held to include the Agent to the Governor General and Resident of 1st Class.

THE PROS AND CONS OF THEOSOPHY

At St James's Hall on the 30th June Mrs Frederika Macdonald held a public debate with Mrs Besant on the pros and cons of the new religion. The first lady in England to denounce publicly the unwisdom of "The Wisdom Religion" made a powerful onslaught on Theosophy, and the lady upon whom, by a strange irony of fate, has fallen the mantle of Mme. Blavatsky, made a vigorous defence. It was an animating spectacle, and there was a large audience, appropriately enough mainly composed of women. Those not thoroughly versed in the Vedas and the Pali Pitakas to whom Gotama was an unknown entity, and the doctrine of Karma a mystery, found themselves embarked on a sea of words that was apt to lead to confusion and mental shipwreck. Everyone, of course, had a nodding acquaintance with Buddha, and got on very well in following up allusions to his life and teaching; they could discriminate somewhat—aided by the clear enunciation of Mrs Macdonald—between the Buddhism which is spelt with two "d's" and that which is spelt with one; they could comprehend too, the distinction between exoteric and esoteric doctrine, but some were fairly appalled when they found that Buddhism, according to Gotama, is a "state of Annihilation, one side of which is Nirvana, the extinction in this life and in this world of craving, thirst and its consequence—hatred, illusion, and ignorance." A discussion of this kind came with considerable frequency. Uncouth names tripped off the tongues of the ladies with an ease that was wonderful to them; it was evident that to the majority of the audience it was an unknown tongue. However there was sufficient intelligibility in the arguments to rivet attention, and it reflected great credit upon the debating powers of the ladies that the audience sat it out.

It would be ungracious to suggest that the audience was at all animated by the hope of seeing some mystic Mahatman messages dropping precipitated or, perhaps, the proper word—from the ceiling, or at all events some little juggling with portable property. A good deal has been heard of late of Mrs Besant's receipt of them communications, and a few arguments precipitated from mid air would have been entertaining if not absolutely convincing. But, to the complete disappointment of any who had gone to the hall out of mere curiosity, there was nothing of the kind. There were no Mahatmas, no messages, no astral lights, no visions. It is on record that a member of the Blavatsky Lodge, in London, saw, one day, a ghostly Indian seated on a sofa. The strange visitor did not attract any attention until a speaker, on concluding his speech, sat down in the lap of the Indian, who forthwith disappeared, and was seen no more. If Mrs Besant could have brought about a repetition of this incident, she would have earned the gratitude of her audience, but far from doing anything of the kind, she spoke rather contemptuously of popular curiosity in these matters. Consequently the audience had to rely for amusement and interest upon such of the arguments as it could understand, and though they were rarely roused to demonstrations of approval or appreciation, it may fairly be taken for granted that the debate was a source of interest and education.

Mrs. Macdonald led off with a half-hour speech, in which she aimed at showing that theosophy is working for superstition, under the mask of Indian philosophy and especially under the mask of Buddhism—with two d's, whereas it represents no system of Indian philosophy, and its principles are not the principles of Buddhism. Such was the proposition at hand been agreed to discuss, and, though Mrs Macdonald read her remarks from an essay, she did so with much force. The audience was apathetic at first, but she scored one or two points which told, and travelled very successfully over a wide range of argument. Theosophy, she declared, attempts to revive superstition; to remove with their old authority dogmatic beliefs that had been discarded under the influence of modern ideas. She was exceedingly humorous over the "occult phenomena," and ran amuck the Mahatmas with barking in Eastern tombs, and living beyond the sphere of human influence. There was a distinct touch of humour in her remark that at all events the Mahatmas are very selfish people, having found out a wonderful method of sending telegrams without paying for them, of travelling long journeys without buying a ticket, and of reading other people's thoughts, they keep the secret to themselves instead of giving it to the world like the inventors of the telegraph and telephone. This only at once put her on good terms with her audience, which was markedly indulgent when she went on to read extracts in Pali and Sanskrit to show that Buddha did not encourage superstition, but did all he could to upset it, and to loosen its hold on the minds of the people. She also had some trenchant remarks to make on the Theosophical gospel being hidden away from the light of day in Thibetan deserts. When the Chairman's bell warned her that her last minutes had come, she began a peroration of some brilliance, which renewed her previous arguments, made merry over the Mahatmas and their telegrams, which appeared to be found principally in the advertisements, and, making a point of the fact that whereas the writers of the Vedas and other sacred books were learned men, modern Theosophists had no claim to learning, but received their instruction psychologically from Mahatmas who have a curious antipathy to Western civilisation.

As Mrs Macdonald concluded, the cheers raised by her supporters were mingled with hisses—certainly not occult manifestations, but salutations long and loud, of and unfriendly human origin. This gave Mrs Besant an opportunity which, as a practised platform orator, she at once seized. In a few well chosen words, which were apologetic to Mrs Macdonald and reproachfully to the audience, she alluded to the hissing, and besought fair play for both. That she immensely enhanced her influence was beyond doubt. Mrs Besant always had what may be called a good stage presence, as well as a powerful voice and a pleasant sympathetic delivery. Last night these points were heightened by an ascetic appearance which she has cultivated of late. The face, instead of being full and round, as in the days of her association with Mr Bradlaugh, was pinched and wan. The old pleasant smile was gone. In its place was a faraway dreamy look that was decidedly picturesque, and not a little suggestive of mental converse with some distant Mahatma in Thibetan altitudes. The grey hair, carefully brushed back, heightened the effect, and the long black cloak fell over her shoulders in folds like an academic gown. It was a good fighting speech that she made. She taunted her opponent with taking her facts about Theosophy from a penny book that is as inaccurate as it is unauthorised. She denied that Theosophy revives superstition. No one more strongly disbelieves in the supernatural than Madame Blavatsky, but she did claim that there are certain definite forces closely allied to the material world which man can control and dominate by his will. That was all that was vouchsafed about the "occult manifestations"—it was nothing more than the working of a law not understood by the majority. And here Mrs Besant left the point of attack and carried the war into the enemy's country with a gallant attempt to route the conservative inventive forces, and to counterbalance the merry sallies against the mysterious Mahatmas by an appeal to the ridiculous. There was something very dramatic in the glowing picture she drew of the Mahatma, how he devotes himself to the good of his fellow beings not through one life but through many. It is one of the essentials of his being that he is in absolute sympathy with mankind, by reincarnation made perfect, step by step, life after life, seeking after truth that it may help mankind. Mrs Besant was pathetic and pleading, declamatory and scornful by turns, and so worked upon the feelings of her audience that perhaps some may have felt hurt when Mrs Macdonald got up afterwards, and said that undoubtedly Mrs Besant had drawn a very sympathetic picture of the Mahatma, but that it was an imaginative picture showing rather what Mrs Besant thought he ought to be than what he is. And so the argument went on throughout two hours—now a little heavily, and now and again somewhat obscure and incomprehensible as the Buddhistic writers and Vedic poets were brought into evidence, and when each hooked back for attack and retort to the realms of metaphysical philosophy. The audience, as has been said, sat it out patiently, and at the close of the argument, the usual votes of thanks were passed with much heartiness.—*Globe*.

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1893. [No. 32.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(In advance)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B —[illegible] are the only [illegible] Kanarese [illegible] Kanarese [illegible] Kanarese

appear to be more scattered in Tumkur, 28 8, in Shimoga 24 3 and Kadur 23 8, though in respect of area the two first named are nearly equal. Chitaldrug, although it almost comodes with Shimoga in area has fewer houses than either Shimoga or Kadur having only 19 4 to the square mile The Bangalore District, including as it does the Civil and Military station has remained the centre of the greatest commercial activity, the seat of the local Government, the converging point of all official and other business and the centre of the Railway systems. In addition it has the best climate of any district It *is therefore not to be wondered at* that the population is the largest, and that the number of houses are more to the square mile than anywhere else

EXPULSION

We cannot help thinking the threat uttered by the President of the City Municipality at the last meeting very inconsiderate and uncalled for This Gentleman is represented to have said that if a member of the Board discussed subjects without first obtaining information he would be expelled from his office He would not be allowed any longer to represent the rate payers of the place The threat was uttered because one of the members at a meeting of the rate payers Association had made certain statements with regard to the water supply of the Pettah that the President was displeased with If what said was incorrect the President ought to have corrected it at once He should have pointed out where the speaker was wrong, given him the required information, and then the matter could have been passed over for ever But the President could not see the matter in this light. He stood on his dignity, he was determined to make the members of the Board feel his power, and so he threatened those who transgressed—according to his notion of transgression But for the letters published in the local papers we believe Mr Venkataramanya was right in what he said He told the members of the Rate payers' Association that the City did not obtain its fair quantity of water when the pumping was going on, and this the President did not disprove He said the information was wrong, but he did not point out where it was wrong But he cannot expel a member from the Board This can only be done by the Mysore *Government, and a sufficient cause must* be shown. The offender must have broken one of the rules of the Municipality, he must be shown to be a person not fit to be entrusted with power, and the expulsion must take place only after full enquiry It cannot be accomplished by the President of the Municipality He can only report, nothing more The rest remains with the Government of His Highness It may be asked whether Mr Mir Sanjeet Ali Khan had *the permission of the Government to* say what he did, and if he had not it will be said that he has injured the Government. He has made it look ridiculous in the eyes of the people, and he should be called to account It is not a slight thing to tell respectable men that they will be expelled if they act in a certain way, when they think they are only performing their duty, and if what was uttered only amounted to an idle threat an apology should be given at once In any case the matter ought not to be allowed to rest

Occasional Notes

Iron visiting cards are amongst the latest novelties in Germany Forty of these cards are said to be only one tenth of an inch in thickness

The Rajah of Babilli, accompanied by Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, KCIE Political Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Windsor Castle on the 17th ultimo, and was presented to the Queen by the *Lord in Waiting*

The Secretary of State has been requested by the Madras Government to arrange for the holding of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London at Madras in January 1894 Two candidates have registered their names for the examination and paid in the prescribed fees.

The thorough manner in which Lord Stanley of Alderley identifies himself with the people of this country can be ascertained from the fact that he brought forward a proposal before the East India Association to hold a special meeting to condemn Sir Charles Elliott, and demand his recall

Mr A O Hume reaches India on the 18th October for final visit and farewell *He comes against the opinion of his medical* advisers. Such is his zeal for the welfare of India A programme will be arranged to enable him to visit personally the thirty centres where the Congress has its Standing Committees

A sensational scene occurred in the Court of Mr I A H Way, the Assistant Magistrate of Jaunpore the other day. It appears *that whilst Mr Way was sitting on the* Bench a middle aged Mahomedan suddenly rushed at him and struck him about the head and shoulders with a shoe The ruffian was at once seized, and will be tried for the assault in due course

The Sultan of Turkey promises the Khedive that he will shortly supersede the British troops in Egypt by Turkish He *intends to ask Lord Rosebery to appoint a date for the evacuation* Lord Rosebery says that the British Ambassador has caused an intimation to be sent to the local press that they had better keep their criticisms quiet or they will be suppressed.

All the cooking in the Minnesota Club House at St Paul is done by electricity, and the members are enthusiastic over the superior manner in which electric heat does the work The heat being distributed evenly in the various utensils, the cooking is evenly done, and the flavours retained, while the inconvenience is reduced to a minimum Mr George Foster Peabody, of Brooklyn, has dispensed with coal entirely, and all household operations are now performed by electricity

The head warder and one of his assistants at the jail at Barisal have been tried at the Alipore Police Court on a charge of having systematically permitted some of the prisoners to go out at night to commit dacoity and sharing the spoils of the robbery with them Some of the prisoners who are still to be tried, were arrested while engaged in a dacoity Their trial *concluded on Tuesday* They were found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each

Serious and bloody riots, never before experienced in Bombay, occurred on the 11th inst They are said to have their origin in a certain *alleged statements between* Hindus and Mahomedans regarding the recent desecration of a Hindu temple and bloodshed of Hindu ascetics at Veeravai in the territory of the Nawab of Joonaghad It was broadly hinted about that serious collision would take place and the police had timely information on the subject According to all reports, Mahomedans emerging from the market Jummaspd yesterday cried out "deen" and immediately collided with a mob of Hindus congregated in front of a Hindu temple in the immediate vicinity Sticks, stones bricks and such other missiles which came handy were freely applied, despite the police force located. The police were not able to cope with the rioting of Hindu and Mahomedan mobs The scene of the fray began to change from hour to hour till by four in the afternoon the Magistrates had to appear in the different localities where the riots had broken out and concert for more drastic measures. At first two Companies of the Marine Infantry were called, but these proving insufficient to quiet the growing free fight and consequent bloodshed, a further body of troops of the Fifth Light Infantry were summoned They had hard work having to move from street to street owing to the riots breaking *out in one locality as soon* as they were put down in another As no signs of abatement appeared as the evening wore out, about 300 men of European Artillery were further called in aid of the police Four small guns were also posted in a notoriously riotous street Over one hundred and fifty men have been said to be wounded while two are said to have been killed in the affray The town was in a state of great excitement all day, yesterday, and there is no abatement of it this morning More reprisals and retaliating practices are apprehended, but no doubt with the support of the military force the police will be able to put down the disturbance A posse of Mounted troops are expected from Poona to day which will do useful service in patrolling and clearing the streets It is useless to fix the real origin of the riots, there being three or four different versions every one of which may be either wholly true or wholly false or partially true and partially false Some broad statesmanlike and genuine imperial policy must be laid down by the Indian Government if the growing tendency of the outbreak of riots is to be firmly repressed and stamped out, be the causes what they may

Local and Provincial

Major Renshaw—This gentleman left for Europe, on three months' leave last Wednesday Mr Cobbe is now acting for him

The Maharajah—His Highness will proceed to Hunsur to day to inspect the new line Orders have been given to keep the line clear till His Highness' return to Bangalore

An Arsu Jamadar—We are glad to learn that Col Macmurro has appointed Mr Channappa Urs a Jamadar of the Body Guard force on Rs 50 a month This is a certain encouragement to our Arsus—M H

A Water Scheme—Mr R Sealwell and his staff have been ordered to devote themselves to the Hesaraghatta water supply scheme, and a number of workmen have gone there with tools in order to commence the work

The Blackfully Murder—On Wednesday last the prisoner in this case was produced before the District Magistrate, but was remanded till the 17th in order that the Military authorities might be communicated with

State control over Malts—Our readers will remember the first attempt that the Government has made to bring all the *Malts* in the Province under their control We understand that some of the *Malt* authorities contemplate memorializing the Government against all undue interference—M H

The Kanarese test—The Education Secretary submitted for or less an application from Mr A McNeil Martin, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, for being examined in the Lower Standard Examination in Kanarese The Government observe that the Rules prescribed in their Proceedings No 21411—24—G. F 337—92 of 24th June last, are applicable to cases of other Officers who have to pass a Standard Examination in Kanarese—M H.

"Errors in English"—We have received a copy of a little work styled "Errors in English with Notes on composition," by Mr F Goodall, and the work being intended for young Natives, it would be well for *them to purchase a copy The price is only* four annas The little work treats of a good many errors that young Natives—and sometimes of Europeans—make when they speak or write English, and those who feel they are not quite safe in this respect would do well to purchase and study the little work The chapter on composition is very good and should be studied by those commencing to write Many young men go on making mistakes without being aware that they are mistakes, and when it is very hard to get out of the bad habit they have fallen into A perusal of the "Notes" on composition would be of great assistance to such writers The book can be had at the Caxton Press, Bangalore

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (General),—dated 4th July 1893

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct the following alterations in the Additional Rules relating to the duties of Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council sanctioned on 17th May 1889 :—

(1) In Rule I, after the words "two Members of Council," add the words "except as herein otherwise provided"

(2) In Rule II, add the following as clause 1 (a) —

"The appeals aforesaid shall ordinarily be heard by not less than two Members, but if for any reason, two Members are unable to sit together on any day fixed for hearing appeals may be heard by a single Member In the latter case, the Member hearing the appeals shall forward his decisions with the records of the cases to another Member If such other Member concurs in the decisions, they shall be given effect to If, however, he differs from the decisions of the Member who heard the appeals, he may either refer the cases for the decision of the remaining Member or Members of the Council as provided in clause 1 (b) or direct that the cases be posted again for hearing before two Members of the Council"

(3) In Rule II, clause 1, for "1" substitute "1 (b)"

(4) In Rule II, clause 3, after the words "may be rejected" add "by a single Member of Council"

Additional rules relating to the duties of Members of His Highness the Maharaja's Council, sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja on 17th May 1889, as modified by order dated 4th July 1893

I In addition to the duties assigned to Members of His Highness' Council by the Rules of 8th July 1881, the following matters coming before His Highness' Government, either in appeal or in the exercise of the powers of revision under Section 217 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, shall be heard and decided by a Committee consisting of not less than two Members of Council, except as herein otherwise provided —

(1) *Claims to all hereditary offices* and emoluments attached thereto (including hereditary Mazaraga appointments)

(2) Claims relating to lands declared by competent authority to be held for any service whatsoever

(3) Claims to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land revenue

(4) Claims respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land or beds of rivers, tanks, &c, belonging to Government

(5) Claims to be entered in the Revenue Survey or Settlement records or Village papers as liable for the land revenue of a superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant

(6) Resumption of land encroached upon, (Section 57)

(7) Fines imposed for felling trees under Section 11

(8) Eviction of holder of any land appropriated to prohibited purposes, (Section 18)

(9) Fines imposed on superior holders of alienated villages for not granting receipts, (Section 57)

(10) Eviction, penalty and forfeiture *for unauthorized occupation of land*, (Section 59)

(11) Disposal of occupancy rights, (Section 60)

(12) Disposal of alienated land, (Section 61)

(13) Appropriation of land for purposes other than agriculture, (*Section 65*)

(14) Eviction and penalty for appropriation of land for purposes other than agriculture, without permission, (Section 64)

15 Registration of name of heir on death of occupant (Section 65).

(16) Registration of occupant or other person as the registered occupant or holder of alienated holding, (Section 78)

(17) Reduction or enhancement of rent under Section 83

(18.) Penalty for unauthorized compulsory process by holder of commutation under Section 99, (Section 102)

(19) Disputes relating to levy of rent by holder of alienated land specially empowered under Section 99, (Section 104)

(20) Correction of any wrong entry in Settlement Register, (Section 118)

(21.) Registration of changes affecting rights and interests recorded in Village accounts, (Section 119)

(22) Partition of estates, (Sections 122 and 123).

(23) Orders relating to boundaries of fields or Survey numbers and of villages, (Chapter IX)

(24.) Penalty for erasing, removing, injuring or unauthorizedly erecting a boundary mark, (Section 133).

(25) Disposal of building sites, Section 135)

(26) Penalty for disobedience of orders prohibiting the reaping of crops, &c., issued under (Section 148)

(27) Disposal of claims to attached moveable property, (Section 192)

(28) Claims connected with or arising out of any proceedings held under Chapter XI for the realization of land revenue or the rendering of assistance by Government or any Officer duly authorized in that behalf to superior holders for the recovery of their dues from a inferior holders, &c., under Sections 98 and 101, or to registered occupants or other persons paying revenue under Section 77

(29) Claims to set aside on account of wrongfully mistake or any other ground all revenue and sale under Chapter XI of other provisions of the Land Revenue Code

(30) Proceedings in case of resistance or obstruction to eviction (Section 209)

NOTE—The refer ence to chapter and section in this Rule are to those of the Mysore Land Revenue Code

II. In the disposal of the appeals aforesaid the following Rules shall be observed:—

(1) The appeals aforesaid shall ordinarily be heard by not less than two Members, but if for any reason two Members cannot be had together on any day fixed for hearing, appeals may be heard by a single Member. In the latter case, the Member hearing the appeals shall forward his opinion with the records of the case to another Member. If such other Member concurs in the decisions, they shall be given effect to. If, however, he differs from the opinion of the Member who heard the appeals, he may refer the case to a third Member of the remaining Members of the Council as provided in Rule (6) or direct that the case be posted for hearing before two Members of the Council.

(5) When there is a difference of opinion between two Members of the Council on any material question pending before them, such question shall be referred to the remaining Member or Members of the Council and the decision of the majority shall be given effect to as the decision of His Highness in Council.

(2) No pleader is entitled for any legal practitioner who may be allowed to appear.

(3) No order of a subordinate officer shall be modified or reversed in appeal without previous notice of the hearing of the appeal to the party whose interests are affected by the order in appeal.

(4) Every petition of appeal shall be duly stamped and be accompanied by the decision or order appealed against, or by an authenticated copy of the same.

(5) Petitions of appeal may be presented either in person to a Secretary or Under Secretary at the Meetings of the Council or to the Dewan or they may be forwarded by post or deposited in the Petition box at the Dewan's Office, addressed to the Chief Secretary

(6) When a petition of appeal is received by a Secretary or Under Secretary, if he doubt whether on the ground of insufficient stamp or in absence of copy of order appealed against, the same shall be at once returned with a note of the defect under the signature of the Officer or Under Secretary. If it be found in order and not deficient as aforesaid, there shall be endorsed upon it, under similar signature, the section of the Revenue Code under which the order appealed against was passed, and with such endorsement it shall be submitted for orders to a Member of the Council. Such Member will either reserve the petition for disposal at any subsequent sitting of the Council, or call for proceedings or report or both, and at the same time, he may, if possible, fix a convenient day for the hearing of the appeal, giving notice thereof to the respondent where considered necessary. The order to issue notice to respondent may be passed either when calling for proceedings called for. If appellant is not present when a date for hearing is fixed, a notice to him also will be necessary

(7) Every petition which is unnecessarily prolix or argumentative or which is couched in disrespectful or intemperate language shall be returned to the petitioner by the Member of the Council to whom petitions are submitted for orders under (6) of this Rule.

8) Any petition of appeal may be rejected by a single Member of Council (without notice to either party or calling for proceedings) if, after perusal of the petition and of the order appealed against, and after hearing the appellant, if present, there appear no grounds for any interference with the order appealed against.

(9) The foregoing Rules contained in Clauses (1) to (8), shall *mutatis mutandis* apply also to all applications for revision

(10) A copy of every order in appeal or revision under these Rules shall be communicated for the information and guidance of the subordinate officers concerned

(11) The work of hearing and disposing of the appeals shall be distributed between all Members of the Council in such way as is most convenient with due regard to the despatch of public business

III A brief but clear abstract of every *decision in appeal or revision, containing a* concise statement of the points at issue, with the decision of Government thereon, shall be published in the Monthly Volume of the Proceedings of the Government under a separate head "Decisions of Government in Revenue Cases." Any decision of a special importance may be published in extenso under the head below the abstract above referred to

K SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 22th July 1893—No. 1937—G 461 92—Mr B Krishnamachar, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Mysore District Treasury, having availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No 1505—G 1582, dated 11th March 1893, from the 3rd to 30th April 1893 (both inclusive), the unavailed portion thereof is hereby cancelled

The 1st Aug 1893—No. 1979—G 568—Under Article 173 of the Mysore Service Regulations, S Krishna Iyer, Deputy Amildar of the Harihar Sub Taluk, Chitaldroog District, is granted casual leave of absence for 8 days with effect from the 5th August 1893

No 1981—G 568—Fine 50 days' leave without allowances granted to M Ramachandra Rao, Amildar of the Gundlupet Taluk, in Notification No 17647—G 1304, dated 26th April 1893, and the subsequent extension of the same by 15 days as recorded in Notification No 164—G 64, dated 20th July 1893, are hereby extended by 2 days

No 1983—G R 252 92—Assistant Surgeon Mr G G Noronha, having availed himself of the 2 months' privilege leave granted in Notification No 90545—G 5050, dated 5th June 1893, from the 18th June 1893 and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 20th July 1893, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled

The 3rd August 1893—No 2023—G R 817 92—Mr R V Sadasivam Iyer, B.A., B.E., and A.C.E. Apprentice Engineer, assuming charge of the duties of the Executive Engineer of the Mysore City Municipality on the forenoon of Wednesday, the 12th July 1893

No 2153—G 553—Under Article 173 of the Mysore Service Regulations, C Krishna Rao Amildar of the Koppa Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 2170—G R 105 92—Mr K Ramachandra Rao, Assistant Commissioner, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No 18677—G. I. 105 92, dated 11th May 1893

The 7th August 1893—No 2424—G 617—Malhara Rao Acting Deputy Amildar of the Srinivaspur Sub Taluk, is granted privilege leave for one and a half months from the 27th June 1893

2 D Shamanna, Shestadar of the Kolar Taluk, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Srinivaspur Sub-Taluk during the absence of Madhava Rao on leave, or until further orders.

The 9th August 1893—No 2515—G 635—Under Article 220 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. L Ananthaswami Rao, B A, Registrar of the Chief Court, is granted furlough for six months from such date as he may be relieved of his duties

2. Mr. S R Subbaraya Iyer is deputed to do duty as Registrar of the Chief Court During the absence of Mr L Ananthaswami Rao on leave or until further orders

The 1st August 1893—No 3495—631—Mr Y Srinivasa Rao, Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, is granted 27 days' privilege leave in extension of the two months sanctioned in Notification No 2556—530, dated 10th June 1893

The 4th August 1893—No 3440—687—Mr C Varadaraja Pillai, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts of Mysore, is granted leave on medical certificate for 2 months, in extension of the one month's leave sanctioned in Notification No. 2903—596 of the 5th ultimo

General News.

MISS A J CLERKE, the lady astronomer has recently estimated the distance of the *Pleiades*, that little group of stars which are roughly called the Seven Sisters. Her estimate is that light coming from the Pleiades *takes 500 years to reach the earth*, and as light travels at the rate of 190 000 miles a second, or thereabout, the actual distances *may be left to the imagination* of the curious

CURIOUS scenes of religious fanaticism, a Bombay correspondent says, are taking place in the Milan Cathedral. For several days an excited crowd has thronged round a marble madonna, a rough work of the fourteenth century, which is said to have recently performed miracles by healing blind and lame people. Thousands around the Madonna are so great that the Police have had to unclose for fear of an accident happening.

THE *Westminster Gazette* tells an amusing story of the United Service bazaar in London. Some "coloured" attendants were stationed in the banqueting hall. Enter the Duke of Cambridge, who accosts one of the "black men, shakes him heartily by the hand, and hopes he is having a good time while in the old country." The Duke had mistaken the dusky Ethiopian, for one of the Indian princes at present in England and Sambo feels overlastingly exalted in consequence

NEARLY all the greatest men of the world in all ages have had blue eyes. Amongst them are enumerated Socrates, Shakespeare, John Locke (the great metaphysician) Lord Bacon John Milton, Geo he, Benjamin Franklin, Napoleon the Great, the lately deceased great French historian Renan, Bismarck, Mr Gladstone, Professor Huxley, Professor Virchow, and others. It is stated that, singularly enough, all the Presidents of the United States, except General Harrison, have had blue eyes.

WHATEVER may be the failings of the Khan of Khelat, says the *Karachi Chronicle* there is no doubt that he could administer his household economically. His Highness is the proud possessor of eighty wives, but they cost him no more than an average of six rupees each per month, and his numerous sons received only penny allowances of from Re 6 to Re 8. It is small wonder that the Kalat treasury should have been full to overflowing

Extracts.

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE

When I was at in India, I spent a few days at Junagad, the premier state of Kathiawar, as the guest of its Dewan, Mr. Haridas Viharidas, one of the most enlightened and distinguished Indian Statesmen in the Empire, and was greatly impressed with the important reforms that have characterised his term of office. We naturally had many discussions on the temperance question, as the Dewan is himself a staunch total Abstainer, and greatly interested in the movement. The prince who was at that time on the throne, has since died, and the present Nabob is a man who has mixed very freely with the people he is called upon to govern, and cares thoroughly for their welfare. He has recently appointed an excellent friend of ours, the Honourable Pheroshah Mehta, of Bombay, Judicial Councillor of the State, and I am glad to find that the combination of a cultured prince, with two such able advisers, has resulted in the *absolute prohibition* of the sale of intoxicating liquor throughout the State of Kathiawar The following is the proclamation —

"Whereas it is opposed to the tenets of the Mahomedan religion to derive any revenue whatsoever by letting out contracts for liquor, it is hereby proclaimed by His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Junagad, that the practice of farming out contracts for opium shall no longer permitted in His Highness's territories from this day forward. It is further proclaimed that it is His Highness's wishes that all existing Abkari contracts should be forthwith brought to a speedy terminal on by an amicable settlement of their claims"

I wish every Native State in India had an equally enlightened prince, with such wise and patriotic advisers — *Ibid*

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES

St *Petersburg, 9th July*—The new Russian expeditionary force for the occupation of the *Pamir* plateau left New Marghelan, the chief town in the province of Ferghana, on the 1st June. The greater part of these troops will remain in the Alai Valley, while Colonel Yonoff will continue his journey to the Pamirs, accompanied by only a few soldiers, to relieve the military post which has been stationed there throughout the winter. There will thus be two Russian camps one in the Alai Valley, and another in the Pamirs

A well known traveler, says the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, who is visiting Central Asia for the purpose of geographical study has forwarded an interesting letter to *The Times* from Tashkend, of which the following is an extract —

A few weeks ago Sir E Grey informed the British House of Commons that the *status quo* in the Pamirs was perfectly satisfactory, and that the Russian Government had promised not to despatch any further expeditions into the disputed territory. At the same time as this statement was made in England active preparations were being carried on in Turkestan for the departure of a military expedition, which left Marghelan on the 15th June under the command of Colonel Yonoff. The expedition is composed of 500 Cossacks of the Turkestan infantry, half a battery of mountain artillery, and two squadrons of Orenburg Cossacks, and to all appearances it would seem as if the Russians have finally decided to take possession of the Pamirs. The expedition, which at present is on its way to Sarikol has been ordered to construct fortified stations at Sarik Sardim and Sarhad, the three principal *etappes* on the strategic road to India, via the Pamir plateau. The cost of erecting these stations is to be entered as one of the items of the Turkestan Budget, but all expenses connected with garrisoning the posts is to be defrayed by the Russian War Ministry, and a sum of 500,000 roubles has been set aside for that purpose. The garrisons are to consist of one squadron of Cossacks and fifty Kirghese infantry, with rations sufficient for eight months. Last year a few isolated bands of Afghans offered some slight resistance to the advance of the Russians but this year there is not a single Afghan to be found on the right bank of the river Panja

In consequence of its international character, the Pamir Question is directly under the control of the Imperial Government and General Staff and the Russian diplomatists are determined definitely to solve the question without British intervention. The theory upon which Russia bases her claim to settle the question without outside interference is shortly this. The entire Pamir plateau which was formerly under the rule of the Khan of Khokand is now Russian territory, for the reason that Khokand itself has become a Russian possession. The plateau is bordered by Afghanistan on the one side and China on the other, and therefore it only remains to regulate the frontiers separating it from these two countries. The frontier bordering on Afghanistan was regulated by treaty in the year 1873, but the Russo-Chinese frontier, extending from the Tian shan to the sources of the river Oxus, is still a matter of uncertainty. Negotiations are now being carried on between St Petersburg and Pekin with the view of despatching a joint Commission definitely to fix the boundaries, and without doubt an understanding between the two Governments will ultimately be arrived at. As far as concerns the southern frontier, or that between Chitral and Kaniyat, the Russians will act independently, for they are there brought into contact with a country which is not in a position to negotiate with them.

That Russia really intends to take possession of this country, and to take it by force if need be, is beyond reasonable doubt, and it is not irrational to predict that before next autumn the Russian standard will float over the fortress of Sarhad and Muscarete sentries will be posted in the Baroghil Pass In the meantime General Payeff has arrived in Central Asia with precise instructions concerning the proposed boundaries, and the corps of Military Engineers in Turkestan have received orders to commence laying down roads to the Pamirs In face of this it is scarcely probable that Russia will swerve from the course she obviously intends to pursue

The *Novoe Vremya*, in an article on the 19th July, upon the question of the Pamirs, says —

We are astonished that China should at present be assembling a strong force near the Turkestan frontier with the object of defending the claims to the Pamirs seeing that Russia's rights to the Pamir Plateau, comprising Shugnan and Roshkan, are incontestable, and that the Pamirs are useless to China The sole effect of the menacing attitude assumed by the latter county will be to force Russia to become less conciliatory, in spite of her pacific attitude, in order to safeguard her prestige in Asia

The *Novosti*, in a long article, declares that the British, Chinese, and Afghans must be kept at a respectful distance from the frontier of Turkestan by means of advanced Russian posts in the Pamirs, in spite of the enormous expense entailed by the occupation of the region

THE KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO THE SULTAN

The Khedive arrived at Constantinople on July 10th in the Egyptian yacht *Fazouan* He was met on his arrival and welcomed in the Sultan's name by the Director-general of Customs, Raif Pasha, an Imperial Aide de-Camp, and Shakir Pasha, who had been appointed to attend on His Highness during his stay in the capital. Four Court carriages, which were in waiting at the landing conveyed Abbas Pasha and his suite to Yildiz Park, where, after half an hour's rest in a kiosk he was admitted to pay his respects to his Suzerain The Sultan received his Viceroy with marked attention, and conversed for more than half an hour with him Soon after the Khedive had withdrawn to the special residence assigned to him on the Bosphorus, the Grand Vizier paid His Highness a visit—an exceptional occurrence, as Turkish official etiquette, gives the Grand Vizier precedence over the Khedive, although they both hold the same rank

ALLEGED SERIOUS INTRIGUES

A correspondent, writing to the *Times*, from Constantinople, a day or two before the Khedive's arrival, says —

Intelligence received here of late from trustworthy quarters in Egypt indicates that the Khedive's journey is to be made the point of departure for a *grande action diplomatique* against British influence in the valley of the Nile His Highness is credited with the intention of insisting in very energetic terms upon the duty of the Suzerain Power to reopen the Egyptian question, if it does not want to pass in the eyes of the Mussulman world as at least an accessory after the fact in the surrender of the ancient home of the Caliphate to the virtual protectorate of a Christian Power Nor is it a mere academic protest which Abbas wants to extort from the Sublime Porte. There is reason to believe that he will ask for the despatch of a Turkish contingent to accentuate on the lines of the proposed Anglo-Turkish Military Convention of 1882, the determination of his Suzerain to have a voice in the settlement of Egyptian affairs Failing that he would demand as a minimum that he should be accompanied on his return to Cairo by a Turkish body guard, whose presence, in his opinion, would be sufficient to deter the British Government from adopting any forcible measures against his person such as he suspects Lord Cromer of having contemplated last winter in the event of a rejection of the British ultimatum

It may be remembered that during the last crisis in Cairo, rumours were circulated in well informed circles, that the young Khedive had conceived the idea of abdicating rather than of submitting any longer to the galling restraint of British tutelage These rumours have again been recently revived, and have acquired such consistency that here, at least, they are no longer dismissed as the mere outcome of a few hasty expressions due to juvenile impatience Should His Highness's demands not receive the consideration which he claims for them on their own merits it is not at all impossible that he may seek to lend further weight to them by pleading before the Sultan the embarrassing alternative of another vacancy in the Khedivate. This alternative would not in itself, perhaps, be unwelcome to His Majesty if by a mere stroke of his pen he could restore the ex Khedive, who has gradually succeeded in removing most of the jealously and suspicion formerly entertained against him Abdul Hamid appears to have graciously forgotten, or at least forgiven, Ismail Pasha's crusade against the spiritual authority of the Sultan as Caliph and he has even gone so far as to express regret that he had not known Ismail in 1879 as well as he does now—namely, "as one of those trusty servants of whom the Padishah stands so much in need

But whatever the Sultan's secret wishes may be, one of his most conspicuous characteristics, and one which on the whole, has often stood him in good stead and saved Turkey from rash decisions, is an insurmountable reluctance to resort to strong measures In those circumstances it is not unnatural that the prospect of being placed on pins and needles by an impatient young vassal is not exactly relished in high quarters Still more unpalatable are some of the methods by which it is stated the Khedive is disposed to support his case Anything in the shape of popular demonstrations excites special apprehensions in Constantinople and the announcement that a large contingent of Egyptian "notables" is on its way hither to back up the Khedive's remonstrances has already produced a very unfavourable impression

Display as the Sultan may resent England's presence in the valley of the Nile he is far too much of a statesman to overrate the importance of the Egyptian question as compared with the paramount interests of the Ottoman Empire in general The readiness with which the Porte has responded to the remonstrances of the British Embassy with regard to the recent miscarriage of justice in Armenia, affords evidence not only of the wholesome energy with which those remonstrances were put forward, but also of the value which the Sublime Porte attaches, in spite of all to the friendship of Great Britain It may therefore, be doubted whether even the much talked of joint demonstration of the French and Russian fleets in Mediterranean waters (which, however, still lacks authoritative confirmation) would induce the Sultan into abandoning at the bidding of his impetuous vassal the cautious and temporising policy to which Turkey owes, amid circumstances of no slight difficulty, 15 years of unbroken peace abroad and of steady recuperation at home

Nevertheless, the Khedive's visit undoubtedly marks a critical phase in the Egyptian question The Egyptian intelligence published for months past in the *Times* shows that the anti English elements have not been cowed by Lord Cromer's energetic intervention, and the many unpleasant rumours reported from Cairo appear to have been in a great measure designed to make up the case which the Khedive proposes to lay before his Suzerain What England had to fear, however is not the intrinsic strength of that case but any signs of weakness or hesitation on her own part in meeting such a challenge promptly and effectually

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MR DADABHAI NAOROJI TO THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE

The questions of exchange and currency in connection with India have, unlike those questions in other countries, two different branches, and it is very important to keep them distinctly in mind

(1) Political (2) Commercial

(1) The political as it entails upon British India the compulsory remittance of about £ 16,000 000 to this country every year (which will now be £ 19,000 000, is no more railway capital will be forthcoming to be lent here instead of drawing on India) I am not discussing here the right or wrong of this state of affairs It is the loss caused by the fall in exchange in the remittance of these (now) £ 19,000,000 which is the point under consideration Otherwise the question of exchange would have no significance, as I have shown in my letters to the *Times* in September 1886

The proposal to introduce a gold currency into India is based on the argument that it would save all present loss to the people of India from the fall in exchange It will do nothing of the kind It will simply inflict great loss and hardship on the wretched Indian tax payer, I explain.

The Indian taxpayer at the time when exchange was two shillings per rupee was sending produce to England worth 16 crores of rupees to meet the payment of £ 16,000,000 Now taking exchange, say roundly one shilling per rupee he has to send produce worth 38 crores of rupees to meet the (present) remittance of £19,000,000—or at a double rate To avoid the confusion of ideas that prevails through the present controversy, I would eliminate silver altogether from the problem and put it in another form that when one rupee was equal to two shillings the Indian taxpayer sent, say, one million tons of produce to meet the £ 19,000,000 of Home Charges—when a rupee is one shilling he has to send two million tons of produce to meet the same demand Whether the currency be gold or silver or copper or lead will not be of the slightest consequence The Indian taxpayer will have to send to this country as much produce, and not one ounce less, as would purchase £19,000,000—he only difference in the quantity of produce to be sent will depend solely on the rise or fall in gold Only there will be on the part taxpayer the additional infliction that he will be saddled with the heavy cost of the conversion of the currency in gold, and gold becoming, so much more in demand will still further rise, and the taxpayer will have to send so much more produce to meet the additional rise in the value of gold At talk of saving to the Indian the present loss by fall in exchange is pure nonsense

Again, suppose a ryot is paying Re 10 as land tax When gold currency is introduced what will Government take from the ryot? Will it take Rs. 10? Will Government demand at the supposed rate of one shilling per rupee, viz, ten shillings only, or will Government demand arbitrarily in its despotic power at the rate of the fictitious value of a rupee as two shillings and will take £1, or any amount at any higher rate above the intrinsic value of the rupee? Taking the gross revenue comprehensively, the total gross revenue is Rs 850,000,000 what will Government take from the taxpayer when gold currency is introduced? Will it take at the present supposed rate of one shilling per rupee, viz, £12,500,000, or will it arbitrarily impose double revenue at the rate of two shillings per rupee, so that from his present poor pittance the taxpayer must sell double the produce to meet the demands of Government If the latter, what a precious benefit will this be to the Indian taxpayer from the gold currency!

When gold currency is introduced what salary will be paid to the European official? Suppose he has a salary of Rs 1,000 per month, will Government give him at the rate of one shilling per rupee, viz, £50, and will the official accept £50 for the Rs 1,000 If not all the present strong agitation of the Anglo Indian will clear reply that he will do nothing of the kind, but will continue his agitation till he gets £100 or something near it for his Rs 1,000, or in other words get his salary doubled at a stroke, at the expense of the starving ryot? And has not Government already shown that it will yield to such agitation, and will be readily "liberal" to European demands at the sacrifice of the Indians? It has already yielded to the demands of the uncovenanted Europeans and has given them a fixed exchange of Is 9d per rupee for their furlough no matter whether exchange is 1s or even less, say 6d Now the whole European service is agitating to grant them Is 9d or some other high fixed exchange, even to the extent of half the salary. Do these Anglo Indians really want to exact from the starving ryot such high exchange when the rupee is worth perhaps a shilling or even sixpence? Who will pay this difference? Of course no arbitrary Government may oppress a people as they like, but will the British people and Parliament allow such a thing?

On the top of all this comes the merchant with his agitation for the gold currency, that he may be saved, at the sacrifice of the ryot, from his risks of trade The profits of trade are for his pocket, but risks of a commercial disturbance must be met by the ryot! The poverty-stricken ryot must protect the well-to-do trader! God save India!

I do not need to trouble the Committee with any further remarks as to the effect of the introduction of a gold currency on the condition of the people, who, according to Lord Lawrence's testimony, are living on scanty subsistence, and who, according to Lord Cromer, are already "extremely poor". Our friends the Anglo Indians have to bear in mind that they are taking already from the mouths of the poor Indian about Rupees. 150,000,000 or more every year as salaries, allowances, pensions, etc, to the so-much deprivation of the provision of the children of the soil Will they never understand or consider this, and what evil that means to India?

A word about the proposal to stop free coinage of silver Now we know that a trade, internal or external, especially internal, requires abundant currency in a country like India; the curtailment of the coinage of the rupee will dislocate and cripple the free action of the trade of the country, especially internally, and will inflict serious injury and create some new complications Secondly, the rupee, being thus artificially raised to a fictitious value by being made scarce, will depress the price of produce, and the ryot will be obliged to part with more of his poor produce to meet the demands of Government Will this be a benefit to him? Further, by this restriction on coinage the wretched Indian taxpayer will have to pay a lower of a single ounce of produce in his forced remittance for the Home charges (£19,000,000)—in gold Whatever the exchangeable value of gold is in relation to produce will have to be paid by the poor ryot, in the forced artificial exchange or the fictitious value of rupee what it may By restricting the coinage of silver—the price of silver in relation to produce being artificially enhanced—the taxpayer will have to pay the salary of all the European and other officials in such higher price of rupee, with so much more produce to part with? which, in short, will in effect be a far heavier burden, by increasing the *whole* salary of the officials of all the Services, both Indians and Europeans, at so much the greater sacrifice of the wretched ryot

The agitation for stopping coinage of silver or introducing gold currency, far from relieving the Indian taxpayer from the present loss by fall in exchange, which in all conscience is very heavy indeed, will actually inflict greater injury upon the helpless fellow All attempts at artificial tampering with currency will, besides injuring the people, recoil upon the perpetrators of the mischief They can no more raise the value of silver fictitiously than they can suspend gravitation

The evil of the present loss from exchange does not arise from the fall in exchange, but from the unfortunate unnatural political and economic condition of British India Were there no expatriatory remittances to this country (by ordinary *free* transactions of business between two countries not mattering beyond the usual risks of business), there would be no evil or embarrassing loss to government such as we are considering The excessive European Services are the cause of all such injury upon the Indians Any other silver using country—for instance, China—does no problem like that which at present embarrasses the British Indian Government

(2) Coming to the second branch of the question, viz, the effect of the fall in exchange on international trade (*for it is in such trade or business only that exchange is concerned*), the best thing I can do is to give below the letter I wrote to the *Times* in September, 1886 and some other letters (I have inserted those letters, which I need not repeat here) Of the letters to the *Times* that paper was pleased to write approvingly in one of its leaders For this, I have made, in the statement, some remarks as to the action of the United States in endeavouring futilely to stop the silver storm, instead of allowing it to run its course This I need not give here

The step which the Government has now taken will, I am afraid, produce much mischief, and inflict great injury on the taxpayer, crushingly heavy loaded as he already is. The utmost that the Government might have done would have been, as I was afraid they were determined to do, to give some fixed exchange to the officials for their remittances to the country—to as much as half the salary This would have been bad enough, but the course the Government have adopted, and for which there was no great necessity, will, I fear, prove far more injurious

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE —MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1893. [No. 33.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—4—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	1—8—0

N B —Those who wish to see the Advertisements are requested to state in the order in which their applications are received, that if less than 3 lines be inserted the charge will be 3 lines. Advertisers can also either the British or the Kanarese [illegible] Kanarese [illegible] Anglo Kanarese [illegible] are requested to state in the order in which their language or [illegible] in which their Advertisements are to appear [illegible] in the absence of [illegible] to this effect the [illegible] will be inserted in both the [illegible] and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first [illegible]

For the [illegible]

Advertisements [illegible] should be [illegible] Saturday [illegible]

Parties [illegible] the number [illegible] appear [illegible] this effect [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] terms [illegible]

Contract [illegible] to be [illegible] to Rs.

Letters [illegible] Remittances [illegible] Order [illegible] value [illegible] one anna per [illegible] set required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis [illegible] of Mercury, Sperma torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Legs and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial —Packing, Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 19-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 days use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial packing As 4

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DISMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine [illegible] cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

The *Theosophist* Office the only weekly three guineas Journal and the cheapest [illegible] in India Annual Subscription Rs 5 Apply to Manager, Bellary

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified to the public that [illegible] letters, parcels and packets intended for despatch by any particular train shall be posted at the Railway Station [illegible] minutes at least an hour before the time of departure of that train, and that if posted later such articles will be despatched by a subsequent train [illegible] of half an hour be paid [illegible] such articles in addition to the ordinary postage In the case of the Madras General Post Office and of the Madras Railway Station Post Office, the fee is one anna Any articles however posted after 6 P M must bear the prescribed late letter fee, irrespective of the hour of departure of the train by which it is intended to be despatched, and in the absence of such fee, the article will be forwarded by a later train In the event of two or more trains being timed to start about the same hour, payment of the late letter fee will be compulsory in respect of any articles posted an hour before the time of departure of the earliest of such trains The posting of articles in the Railway Mail Service Van at any of the Railway Stations to which these rules apply is absolutely forbidden

Bangalore	[illegible]
Bellary	[illegible]
Cuddapah	[illegible]
Cuddalore	[illegible]
Kadur	[illegible]
Kolar	[illegible]
Madras G P O	[illegible]
Madura	[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]
Olavakot	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]
Tuticorin	[illegible]
Vizagapatam	[illegible]

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Madras, 9th August 1893

H TARRER,

Postmaster General

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager *Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Allahabad, 13th Aug —The impression is gaining ground that the Viceroy will be asked to stay on until the end of March

Bombay 14th August —The riots had not abated till Sunday evening though further reinforcements arrived from Poona and Sercor and a contingent of armed police from Thana, besides the local forces, volunteer Rifles, Light Horse and Artillery There was a determined effort on the part of the Hindus to retaliate for the injury to, and desecration of their temples on Friday The mill operatives who number about 50 000 males were incensed and the retaliation was carried on almost by men of this class in the principal localities in the native town with great force and profusion of blood on Saturday and Sunday The mob were awfully savaged and the havoc of the wounded and the killed was great, the total killed in three days is reported at over fifty of the wounded at a thousand, while the number of arrests is 1,400 The Police has behaved most admirably and the Police Commissioner, Mr Vincent's subtlety and unfaring pluck and energy are the theme of universal praise The military also who are under instructions of the special 13 European Magistrates appointed for the emergency, are doing most useful work They have now and again been obliged to fire on the uncontrolled mobs in pure selfdefence, but they are really doing most useful work towards pacification and clearing streets of rioters From Pydhoni to Parell, including all principal by roads, Bombay is in a state of arms Provisions and meat were to be had with difficulty yesterday The Brigadier Commanding the forces and the Special Magistrates have improvised the Pydhoni police station as a temporary head quarters while the soldiers bivouack in the streets cooking and messing there The Chief Magistrate's equanimity and unruffled temper and his persuasion to bring the disorderly to order is also highly praised Mr Cotton, a wealthy mill owner, did yeoman services Special Magistrate by remonstrances with mill hands in two turbulent mill districts The morning gives some signs of abatement of the riots, but how far the forecast will be verified by evening it is impossible to say His Excellency has earnestly appealed to the leaders of the two communities to assist the executive in the work of quelling the disturbance. It is to be hoped the appeal may not go in vain The Queen sends her regretful message at the occurrence. But the fear is that the passions excited by factions of both communities may not easily be repressed, The press, English and Vernacular, is doing excellent service to bring about harmony, their tone and temper are admirable

Bombay, 15th August —Tolerable peace and order was established yesterday in the greater portion of the city Business was resumed Shops were opened and all peaceable men went to their respective avocations unmolested Provision and other supplies were to be had and every where the feeling was uppermost that Bombay should see the last of the lamentable occurrences of Friday and Saturday last

In the afternoon when the Municipal Corporation assembled, the Municipal Commissioner made a most reassuring speech which has the greatest effect on the citizens. He earnestly appealed to the leaders of both the communities to meet and devise steps to assure their respective people to forget the past and live orderly and peaceably as they did before the disturbances began

The leaders at his instance and that of the Police Commissioner are meeting in the Corporation hall to-day when it is expected a complete good understanding will be arrived at.

It is, however, apprehended that the Nagpanchami holiday to-morrow and the cocoanut day holiday ten days hence may rekindle the dying sparks, and that it is necessary to retain the troops now amounting to 3,000 of all arms (including Volunteers On this point, however, no final decision is arrived at

Calcutta, 16th Aug —The following is the result of the allotment of the 350 lakhs Loan at 3½ per cent advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 14th ultimo. The aggregate amount of tenders was Rs 493,00 500, the minimum rate of accepted tenders Rs 94 2, tenders at that rate received per cent Rs 70·7, the total amount of accepted tenders is Rs. 350,00, 000 The total amount to be received by Government Rs. 336,73,729-6 and the average rate at which loan is issued, Rs 96 3 4 45

Simla, 16th Aug —On the whole, the operation is considered successful here though even better results were expected Those who tendered at 97 and lower rates will make good profits, for the loan will probably rise to par shortly

Poona, 15th Aug —The following notice, signed by Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police, has been posted all over the native city of Poona —"The public are warned that in event of any rioting the District Superintendent of Police has received orders from the District Magistrate to disperse the crowd by force and that person taking part in any such riot will be liable to be shot, as the crowd will be fired on if they resist or do not disperse at once on being ordered to do so by any officer on duty." Tomorrow being

the Hindu Festival of *Nagpanchami*, precautionary measures are being taken to prevent any collision between Hindus and Mahomedans.

St Petersburgh, 16th Aug—A *ukase* has been issued by the Russian Government closing the Mints in Russia to silver, and forbidding importation of foreign silver coins with the exception of Chinese

Lahore, 16th Aug—A Russian named Nasredoff has been arrested at Quetta on suspicion of being a spy

London, 19th Aug—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on Monday he would move the closure for the Home Rule Debate on Friday next. Mr Chamberlain then gave notice of an amendment denouncing it as an attempt to convert the House into a voting machine The closure, he said, was a measure of the highest national importance

Washington, 18th Aug—The Finance Committee of the Senate have agreed to report to the Senate a Bill for repealing the Sherman Act providing they maintain the parity of metals by Legislation or International Agreement

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1893

THE CENSUS IN MYSORE

IV

The next subject taken up in the Census Report is with regard to religion, and we are told that—"Unlike previous reckonings of the population, the Census of 1891 is characterised by a marked departure in adopting due and vigorous steps to distinguish religion from caste or race To the unreflecting mass of people, the two conditions may seem identical, but the real difference has come to be discerned of late years, and particular stress was laid on this point in the preliminary instructions issued to the censusing agency, in order to ascertain and separately record the form of belief professed by each person, as well as his or her caste or nationality. The Census Superintendent here gives the results of the returns sent in Of course, Hinduism takes the lead with regard to the *religions of the province as well as regards* the population. There are in Mysore 4,639,104 people professing this faith, while Mohamedanism counts 252,973 Christianity 38,135 followers, the religion of the Jains claims 13,278—a larger number than most people would have thought possible. We find that there are five Buddhists in the Province and only *one* Theist. It will thus be seen that the three religions, Hinduism, Islam and Christianity, are the most prevalent in the Province Jainism, although sometimes regarded as a sect of Hinduism is here given independently of it. It may be mentioned that the term "Hindu" is used in this part of the Report both as a racial and religious one At present it will be taken in the latter acceptation. The Census Superintendent tells us that another factor is also to be borne in mind in weighing the considerations presented by the statistics of religion, namely, that all races and classes, although setting up quasi independent altars, have been catalogued as Hindus, whose objects of worship come within the Hindu theogony Thus the outcaste Holeyas and Madigs, the forest tribes, whose notion of a creed is that their tutelary deity is Mari Amma, under numerous names, or some other or local deity, and who are not seldom entyled demon worshippers, are, in the Report, grouped under the comprehensive head of Hindus Such a classification is not only the logical corollary of the Hindu system, but is the only rational and convenient one for purposes of statistical condensation. Otherwise, the number of so called religions would be countless, for nearly every village inhabited by the less enlightened agricultural and laboring classes points to a special local deity of fetish as its tutelary God or Goddess, and it would be impossible to specialise the system under which the creed of the enumerated ought to be grouped It is well known that the villager's ideas of religion do not reach up to the generalisation required for purposes of *classification. The Report says that a certain school of religious thought would differentiate* the crude beliefs of the lower orders from the philosophical systems professed by the higher castes and would trace the seeming homogeneity of Hinduism to its invertebrate everything for everybody character, by which the mantle of its theology and spiritual dogmas are thrown over the inferior aboriginal cults But it is not intended in this place to enter into a discussion on the intricacies of the question The remarks are given in the Report simply to explain the plan of grouping We find that the following is the ratio between the Hindu and the other religions—one Hindu to every 19 Mahamedans, one Christian to every twenty two and one Jain to every three hundred and fifty Only a tenth of the Hindu population is found living in towns, while 44 per cent of the Mohamedans and 67 percent of the Christians live there If we turn to the distribution of the several creeds in the Districts it will be found that the population of Mysore is Hindu to the backbone The people professing Hinduism are pretty evenly spread over all the Province Taking 93 5 as the average, Bangalore returns fewer Hindus, owing doubtless to heterogeneous character of the inhabitants of some of its principal towns. Shimoga is near the average while the others exceed it Another fact to be noted is that the majority of the immigrants into the Districts also belong to the Hindu persuasion. We find that the Musalmans are far more numerous in Bangalore than in the other Districts. The high proportion for Bangalore is accounted for by the peculiar situation of the Civil and Military Station, wherein dwell the followers of this faith to the extent of nearly 50 per cent of the total District. We may further state that in explanation of the comparative numerical superiority of the Musalmans in Bangalore that endless facilities are afforded to them for bread winning by the presence of the troops in the Civil and Military Station Another explanation has been advanced of this circumstance, namely, the political traditions of the City of Bangalore have enabled the families and descendants of those Mohammedans, who had the making of the history in pre-British times, to hold together in and about the scenes of their former greatness Unrestricted by the iron barriers of caste and hereditary and traditional professions, the Musalman is freer to develop a spirit of enterprise, and to adapt himself to his immediate environments He is found in nearly every kind of lucrative occupation in the Bangalore City and District. His very weakness in other places becomes an advantage to him here. It would, however, be wrong to suppose, as is often done, a solid homogeneity among the Musalmans, both as a [illegible] and a race. The religion is constantly recruited by conversions, and the differences of race, language and factions are as discordant and chaotic among its innumerable sects and schisms as among the Hindus. We must reserve the account of the other religious sects to another occasion

THE RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

A riot has taken place in Bombay on the largest scale. We are told that, about sixty have been killed while upwards of a thousand have been more or less injured The fighting which broke out in one place soon spread to many parts of the town, and the police beeing unable to cope with the disturbance the military had to be called out The riots are the worst the town of Bombay has ever known, although a similar occurance took place in 1874. The fight in the latter instance was between the Mahomedans and the Parsees while the one that began on the 11th of the month was between the Mahomedans and Hindus It is premature to state what the cause of the disturbance was, and a thorough investigation will be required to settle the point. No doubt the outrages of the Mahomedans in Kattiywar were the immediate cause of the outbreak in Bombay But we must go further back and see what led to the riots in the provinces just mentioned, and in several other places. In *fact these outbreaks have not been confined* to one place, but have broken out, with more or less virulence in towns far distant No doubt the religious prejudices of the people have been stirred, and hence the scenes that have been witnessed Those responsible for stirring up these prejudices ought to be severely punished and no doubt will be as they deserve more than many of those who actually took part in the disturbances The latter were merely the tools, the former might have had some object in urging them on They might have had some interested motive, and they did not care what injury they caused to their victims But these disturbances show that there is still in the country a large element of disorder It was believed by many that disturbances would rarely if ever, occur under the present rule Every thing looked so settled and secure that the idea of such an outbreak we have lately witnessed would have been scouted It could never have happened, and the man who talked of disorder would have been laughed at But now that it has been seen that this element is large, care will be taken to keep it in proper order Stringents will have to be set up so that a recurrence of such a disturbance as Bombay lately witnessed can never happen again The lower orders of the people in the town will have to be more strictly looked after, and any signs of outbreak *must be immediately suppressed No doubt the opponents of Indian progress will take* advantage of these riots to say that the country is unfit for the concessions which some people wish to give to it It may be that these riots will do more harm in this way than in any other It will be the duty of all those who wish well to the country to see that the matter is put in a proper light, and that only those responsible for the disturbances shall suffer for them

Occasional Notes

SOME Mahomedans of Arangabad have been sentenced to imprisonment, and to pay a fine for having exhibited cow's flesh with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of Hindus

THE Government of Madras has approved of the ruling of the Board of Revenue that enfranchised as well as unenfranchised service inam land is when required for public purposes should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act

KING CARLOS, of Portugal has had a somewhat singular adventure in Lisbon His Majesty intervened in a drunken street brawl and was violently assaulted He however, succeeded in capturing his assailant whom he handed over to the Police

A PAMPHLET in Bengali against female education and female emancipation has been published in Calcutta It is distributed *Gratis* For a long time little has been said against female education, but it seems a revived crusade against it is imminent.

THE *Indian Engineering* learns that the India Office will be placed in full possession of facts that have been carefully kept out of its reach in connection with those shady *proceedings that have recently obtained* for the Nizam's capital an unenviable notoriety.

THE *Daily Chronicle* correspondent at St Petersburg telegraphed on the 26th ultimo—"I learn on trustworthy authority that the Russian Government intends, when the time is considered ripe for the settlement of the Pamir boundary question, to act in strict accordance with the agreements of 1872"

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs—"Lord Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India, in answer to a question in the House of Lords last night, (Thursday) denied that it was the intention to fix the rate of the rupee at one and four pence absolutely The rupee can be raised to a higher rate hereafter if deemed expedient"

A SCOTCHMAN of the truly national name of Alexander Smith—or, in full Alexander Howland Smith—has just been tried and convicted of forging manuscripts purporting to be written by Scott and Burns. *The jury in bringing in a verdict of guilty added* a recommendation to mercy on the strange ground that "it was an unusual crime and that he was afforded the extraordinary facility of disposing of the forgeries He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A CASHMIRI Hindu publishes this tempting offer in a Bombay paper—I wish to go to England for the study of the engineering art, and want twelve thousand rupees, *on loan, with either of the following conditions*—(1) Life assurance, which is, that I will pay from the date of my coming back to India, after passing the examination, Rs 150 per month as long as I may live, (2) I will pay one third of my income so long as the whole money will be paid, with interest

ACCORDING to a [illegible] St Petersburg, the Chinese Government has directed the concentration of a strong military force on the frontiers of Turkestan, in order to protect *Chinese interests in the Pamirs* This order has already been carried out The St Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states that a strong disposition is being manifested in journalistic circles to construe certain inoffensive measures of the Chinese Government as proof of its intention to declare war against Russia in order to vindicate its right to the Pamirs

MR K RAMUNNI MENON, B A, late of the Presidency College, who obtained this year's Gilchrist scholarship, leaves Madras for England to-day. He is a native of Trichur, in Cochin, and the *Indian Social Reformer states that the Raja* of Cochin—a Hindu of Hindus—has granted him an allowance of £100 during his stay in England, that the Cochin Princes now studying in Madras, and the First Prince of Cochin have together provided him with a sum of £50, with promises of future help if necessary, and, finally, at the High Priest of Cochin has granted him with two clothes in token of his sanction of, *and pleasure at the proposed visit to and* stay in England Two other Nambudiri Vydeeks of high religious status have acquiesced in the young man's foreign journey and stay

SIR W WEDDERBURN, M P, and Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M P, have prepared a Bill for the amendment of the Government of India Act 1858 The Bill aims at redressing at least two grievances which the present arrangement appears to have produced The Charter of the East India *Company was granted only for periods of* twenty years Accordingly, at the close of each period, the Company was concerned to set its house in order, and, as a survey of the dates show, it was at these times that India obtained her great public boons A permanent scheme has, it is urged, removed these occasions of intermittent generosity, while the old East India Company has not been removed, but only transformed into the India Council Sir W Wedderburn's Bill provides, therefore, for the abolition of this Council and for the thorough overhauling of the system of administration in India at the close of every second decade

The Government of India has considered *the full Report submitted by Sir James* Browne on the affairs of the Kheleit State, with the record of evidence and the finding of British Sirdars Relating to the killing of the Khan's Minister and three others on the 28th March, the evidence has established beyond all doubt the Khan's responsibility for the murder of the above persons, and he is also responsible for other murders and mutilations last year, and it is shown that he has ruled the State oppressively and cruelly The finding of the British Sirdars *is to the effect that the Khan is guilty of* all the crimes with which he is charged, and the recommendation is that he be deposed He himself has asked Government to accept his resignation and to recognise Mir Mahmud Khan, his eldest son, as his successor In the judgment of the Viceroy, the Khan's conduct justifies his deposition, but the British Government has decided to treat him leniently, to accept his abdication, and to recognise his son as Khan The position of the Kheleit State will not be affected.

Local and Provincial.

THE KHEDDAS.—We are told that the Superintendent of the Mysore Kheddahs captured about forty elephants on the 15th of this month.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.—His Highness the Maharajah is expected to visit this part of the place before long, and great preparations are being made to get it ready for him. Roads are being laid out and briskness is to be seen everywhere.

THE BLACKEULLY murders.—The supposed murderer in this case was brought up again before the District Magistrate on the 17th of this month, but as no reply had been received from the officer commanding the 18th M. I. he was further remanded till the 22nd of the month

THE WEATHER.—We had a few light showers last week but not much rain. At times the clouds looked very heavy but the rain did not come down. It is however cool and pleasant in the mornings especially. The crops are in good condition, and the ryots are hard at work.

THE MAHARAJAH.—On Monday last His Highness, together with most of the high officials of Government, proceeded to Hindupur to inspect the line. The special that took the party returned the same evening. The line will be opened to the public on the first of next month

TRANSFER OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.—We hear from a reliable source that Mr Mir Shujaet Ali Khan is to be transferred to Chitaldroog, Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar is to be sent to Mysore, and Mr. Rangaswamaiyengar to Bangalore. We also hear that Mr Mir Shujaet Ali Khan's ten years' service in the Madras Presidency has been taken up by the Mysore Government. It is hard to understand why this should have been done.—E. M.

SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION IN THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—The Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, has been asked for his opinion by the Mysore Government, as to whether any modification was necessary in the Mysore Civil Service Regulations, so that the service towards pension of employes from a department other than the Public Works, may not be affected while serving in the Mysore State Railway Department.

TREASURE TROVE.—Some time back, the following treasure trove, consisting of Gold Mohurs, having been found in the backyard of the Subramanyaswami's Temple in the Kasaravalli village, Tarikhally Taluk, the authorities are calling for parties to prove their ownership and receive the properties, viz:—Six Venkatapathi varahas, 14 Bahadur varahas, 83 Balukari varahas, 385 old ikkeri varahas, 675 Durga half varahas, 1 Barakanapathali, 112 Durga ¼ varahas, 5 ikkeri half varahas, 3 Bahadur half varahas, 89 khasarani coins and 754 Bahadur coins. These coins are supposed to have been buried by Mysoreans during the conflict between Hyder Ali and the British for supremacy in this country.—D. P.

MORE CANDIDATES.—A correspondent writes:—One or two gentlemen in the Mysore State intend to seek election as University fellows. Mr. H. V. Nanjundaiyar, B. A. and M. L., Sub judge of Bangalore, has been induced to stand as a candidate. At present the Kanarese language is not at all well represented in the councils of the University, and we frequently hear of great complaints from Kanarese students. Mr. Nanjundaiya's election would go far to obviate these complaints. He possesses two of the highest University degrees, occupies the position of Sub-judge of Bangalore, and has been an examiner in Kannada for the University on several occasions. Mr. Nanjundaiya has therefore the advantages, and it rests with the electors to choose him. That he will prove himself to be a good representative if elected, there is no doubt.—H.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 9th August 1893.—No. 2601—G. 643—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regualtions, Mr. E. R. Subrayer, *Comptroller to the Government of Mysore*, is granted 10 days' casual leave from the 14th August 1893 or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same

No. 2759—G. 674—Mr. B. Kuppusami Naidu, Acting General Assistant Commissioner, *Bangalore District*, delivered over and Mr. C. D. Ramaswamaiya received charge of the Office of the 2nd General Assistant Commissioner, *Bangalore District*, on the forenoon of the 29th June 1893.

The 10th August 1893.—No. 2756—G. 671.—Mr. P. Panchamotha Rao, appointed to act as Officer in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division received charge of the Sub Division from Mr. K. Muhammad Ali on the forenoon of 20th July 1893

No 2757—G 672—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Assistant Surgeon Mr. C Rajaram Rao, Chitaldroog District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2½ months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same,

2. Sub Assistant Surgeon Mr. C. A. Nanjappa, *Chikmagalur, is appointed to* act as Assistant Surgeon, Chitaldroog District, during the absence on leave of Mr. Rajaram Rao *or until further orders*

The 14th August 1893.—No. 2930.—L. F. 64 92—Dr. Chokat is appointed Municipal Commissioner of the Palace Division as now revised.

No. 2934—L. F. 64 92—The High Ground *Division of the Bangalore City* Municipality is hereby abolished and added on to the Palace Division. The limits of *the Division as now revised are given* below:—

North—By the City Boundary line.

South—By the Kotchaiya Chattram road, District Office road, Mission road and Lal-Bagh road

East—By the boundary line of the Civil and Military Station

West—By the Subedar Chattram road up to His Highness the Maharaja's Mall.

No 2935—G. F. 450 92—Mr. K. Ramanujaengar, Acting Assistant Commissioner Shimoga District, will, on being relieved by Mr. A. Rameswami Iyer, B. A., proceed to the Hassan District for employment as Officiating Assistant Commissioner in 1 1st Class Magistrate vice Mr. P. Venkat Rao who will revert to his appointment as Munsiff on being relieved.

General News.

THE latest American yarn is that "A man in Florida named Bell is planning to build a big hotel among the branches of a grove of live oaks in that State, which are of great size and height"

THE Empress Eugenie is engaged in writing her memoirs. As each sheet of manuscript is finished so it is placed under lock and key. Nobody has seen a single sheet and the memoirs will not be made public until 25 years after the Empress's death.

A LACHRYMOSE SUITOR.—Yesterday afternoon, during the hearing of a second appeal by their Lordships J. J. Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer and Best, an old Mahomedan, the appellant in the case, supplemented his Vakil's arguments with a personal appeal for judgment in his favour, and tried to enlist the sympathy of the Court by shedding tears freely. Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer remarked that in Courts of Justice judgments were not affected by tears. If the appellant thought he could obtain a Decision in his favour thereby he was much mistaken. The appeal was eventually dismissed.

IN 1891 Mr. Foote discovered at the Canon Diablo, in Arizona, a meteorite which he asserted to be studded with black diamonds. The statement was received with some suspicion, and when fragments of the body were brought to Europe they were subjected to a keen investigation. The results not only established the statement of the discoverer, but brought to light the fact that bright diamonds also existed in the mass, though in very minute crystals. This has led to further results, which will make the Canon Diablo stone famous. It suggested to M. Moissan the theory of the gaseous origin of aerolites, and it led M. Moissan to undertake the experiments for the artificial reproduction of the diamond which have produced such brilliant and unexpected fruits.

Extracts.

THE RIOT IN JUNAGADH.

The following is a translation of the report dated 26th ultimo, furnished to the Junagadh Darbar by Mr. Gulam Mahomed Bawa Miah, Barrister-at-law, Chief Judge, Sadar Adalat, Junagadh State, and Mr. Harsukram Panditram, Second Judge, who were deputed to Patan to make an investigation into the circumstances connected with the late fatal riot:—

"Three Bawas, named Baldevdass Brahmanand, and Karamdas, a goldsmith named Trikamdas, and Brahmins named Joykissen and Vallabh were killed by Mahomedans in temples The Police Daffadar Nagardas, who was stationed near the temples for the protection of the Bawas, was killed. Thus altogether seven men were killed in the limits of the temples. Afterwards, while Dr Manobardas was going to hold an inquest by order of the police, accompanied by his Compounder Hari, Vaccinator Khimchand, and Jailor Nursey, he was surrounded by Mahomedans and killed, as were the rest of his party The Hindus did not come out of their houses On examining the dead bodies lying in the Dharamsala at the Trivenigate it was found that the Dr. Manobardas, had been wounded with a sword, and the rest with axes and lathis. An inquiry was held by the doctor specially deputed and a munsiff, who after taking depositions ordered the bodies to be removed, but the Brahmins refused to do so, saying that the Dewan or the Assistant, Political Agent was expected by the evening mail, to whom the bodies would be shown before removal. The Assistant Political Agent arrived in the evening and examined the bodies and ordered their removal, whereupon the Brahmins decided to dispose of them next morning After examining the bodies we made other inquiries and have found blood lying at places where man were hurt The bag of the Mahadev was taken out and the rioters had attempted to burn it, There is a temple of Bhuri Bawa on the other side of Dehotsurg; some part of which is burnt; this is where the Daffadar Nagardas was killed. We did not see a single Mahomedan either in or near the town of Patan: we were informed by the Police Superintendent that about 1,000 Mahomedans had assembled in the Musjid. When the Assistant Political Agent arrived at 6 P. M.—he went to the Musjid. The Mahomedans said to him that they had no dispute with the Hindus, but that the Hindus did not allow them to immerse the tazias; they (the Mahomedans) had taken refuge in the Musjid through fear of the Hindus. The Assistant Political Agent ordered them to immerse the tazias at a place he would indicate. To this they replied that they would do so next morning after consulting the jamaat. They added that they had murdered no body, but that on the contrary the Hindus had gone to beat them with lathis, whereupon they left their tazias and ran to the Musjid. In reply to a question whether any Mahomedans were killed they said that a large number of Mahomedans were missing, of whose whereabouts they know nothing. Besides the eleven Hindus, other Hindus were wounded, two of whom are in a precarious state (two men have since died). The Hindus were told by the Police Superintendent not to go out of doors on the tazia day, and the order had been obeyed. The Brahmins who were killed were wanderers and used to sit with the Bawas in temples. When taking their tazias the Mahomedans at first went by the proper way, but after going some distance at the turn where the police were stationed, they fell upon them and forced their way by the forbidden route to the Dehotsurg. The wall near the Dehotsurg was thrown down, and the trees on the way which would obstruct the tazias were cut down. The cord fixed by the police to show the limits of Khanjal where the tazias were to be immersed Dehotsurg was cut. The policemen who were posted in the other part of the city having come on here at the time when the Mahomedans placed their tazias near the Khanjal, the rioters ran away without immersing the tazias."

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

ANOTHER REPLY TO "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In Thursday's Hindu you published a singularly jejune and pessimistic effusion by an "Englishman" minimising the importance of the 'Paul' resolution and questioning the fitness of the Indians to exercise higher executive functions on a more extended scale. Such eminent Englishmen as Sir Jon Satrachey Sir James Paile, Sir Alfered Lyall, Sir A Arbuthnot, Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Peter Lumsden have construed the Secretary of State's despatch based on that resolution as an instruction to the Government of India to submit a scheme for carrying out the resolution in the interests of the Empire subject to a reservation calculated to insure the maintenance of a certain proportion of Englishmen in the Indian Civil Service, and we can afford to pass overlwith a smile the statement of "Englishman' that the resolution is of no importance as it was carried by a small party of faddists in an empty House. I may perhaps remark that technically an empty House is House under 40 members when a count-out can take place. As 'Englishman' has taken upon himself to lecture to us like a portentous pedagogue it may not be out of place to point out a verbal exaggeration of this kind. I will also take the liberty of quoting a portion of Sir John Strachey's minute of dissent for 'Englishmen's edification. "According to the ordinary interpretation of the English language this Despatch, as the Judicial and Public Committee of the Council have observed, can only be construed by the Government of India as an instruction to give practical effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons. 'Englishman' sneers at people 'who see nothing but fat appointments in store for their clever young relations' This, paraphrased, means that 'Englishman' has no patience with clever young Indians who take away fat appointments from Englishmen. But then the Englishman has a divine charter to occupy all the fat berths, for does not he, according to your correspondent, risk everything for what is right—for his duty? And because he manfully fought for the eternal principles of right and duty, he is now master of India! Oh no don't believe for a moment men like Gladstone Bright and Lord Ripon and effeminate Englishmen of their type who tell you that India was acquired by a 'combination of fraud and force.' Forget even history and believe in 'Englishman' But really this sort of cant, this assumption of moral superority by a human being who presumably is rational, is simply sickening. We are prepared to forget the past, recognise the redeeming traits of British rule and are loyal to it because of its progressive and on the whole beneficent tendencies. But when an Englishman talks bellicose gibberish about India having been fought for and acquired under the stimulus of a high sense of duty it is time to tell him what we think of it. 'Englishman' indulges in a long tirade against the superstitions and silly customs which are certainly checks to the progress of our community. We are all agreed that baby-marriages are deplorable, but when 'Englishman' tries to account for these customs by reference to certain cosmological beliefs, common sense and logic alike fail him and he betrays almost a missionary bias. Without entering the vexed domain of theology I will only remark that savages who have even sillier notions of the origin of the universe are not addicted to baby-marriages and civilised nations who believe in the supremely silly notion that woman was made out of the rib of a man do not affect such customs. That baby ideas gave rise to baby-customs and baby-marriages may sound well as a piece of rhetoric, but won't stand an examination in the light of reason and sociology. I may also remark that the sun in Hindu mythology is the creator and cherisher of the solar system, and as such is personified as a male god, but is neither a female god nor a hanging revolving lamp created for the sole use and delectation of man.' Englishman's' challenge to any body who dares to accept it to defend the customs which differentiate Hindus from Europeans is vague, and if as I presume, he refers merely to baby marriages, I have already said that is a point on which we differ both from civilised and savage peoples. If he also refers to the complicated religious ritual which a Hindu has to observe, I need only say that every religion enjoins more or less ritualistic discipline on its professors and the difference in this respect between Hindus and Roman Catholics is one only of degree as both have their fast and feast days and offerings to the Saints and to the departed. In the dry light of reason, the custom of baptism and of the observance of the Sabbath and Sacrament as well as several Hindu customs cannot find a justification and all gods alike must therefore be consigned to

'Englishman's' limbo of 'no gods' But these arguments of 'Englishman' are more theological twaddle and I won't notice them further. The charges he hurls at the national character are in the well-worn and insulting style of the typical Anglo Indian These can be answered only in the *quoque* and that style of argument is conducive neither to the promotion of good feeling nor to the attainment of practical and sensible conclusions I have no objection to three gentlemen, an Englishman, a Frenchman and a German sitting on the top of Kilimanjaro, monarchs of all they survey, through a telescope and effecting a division of the continent into spheres of influence without reference to and in many cases ignorant of the populations that inhabit it. I have no objection to Europeans playing the game of conquest with trade in the hand and a trump card up the sleeve in the shape of gunpowder It is human nature and the better planning head and the stronger muscle subdues the weaker everywhere, in the world But I do object to the hypocritical cant that a divinely inspired sense of duty put the three men on the top of the mountain or put the card up in the sleeve The only arguments of 'Englishman' that deserve the name against Simultaneous Examinations are (1) that the masses prefer to be governed by Englishmen (2) that these examinations are not wanted by the masses but only by the intellectual classes and (3) that the latter are not fit to exercise executive functions because M Chenival Rao will not cross the seas. As regards (1) 'Englishman's' assumption is only very partially true It is true that the European magnet any commands more confidence than the subordinate Indian magistracy recruited from the jobbokum class of the old school There is not the slightest doubt however that if the new Provincial service continues to be recruited from the class of University graduates Indians would prefer to be tried by an Indian Deputy Collector rather than by an English civilian The judicial service is a proof of this People have more confidence in the administration of civil justice by Munsiffs and Sub Judges than in the administration of criminal justice by Collectors, their Subs and Assistants.

As regards the second objection of 'Englishman', that the masses don't demand Simultaneous Examinations but only a handful of educated men I will only observe that in every country the intellectual classes alone can fill the higher offices of the State and that they are always a small minority of the population I should like to know how many of the Hodgs, Manors, Mill hands and operatives who drink in with avidity the inflammatory eloquence and the socialistic principles of the Arches, Burnses and Tillotts, are competent to exercise higher executive functions, and yet they from a large majority of the population of England This argument therefore of the reform not be up demanded by the masses is transparently unfair Next comes the argument based on the personal views of Mr Chenival Rao in regard to a compulsory residence in England If I understand Mr. Chenival Rao aright, he stands on the principle of equality of opportunity for all and disability on none Mr Chenival Rao said he would encourage visits to England, but would not impose a disability on people who have conscientious scruple in the matter of residence amid surroundings where they could not preserve their national customs and habits unless they are millionaires or Maharajas It is too late in the day to maintain that an Indian is absolutely unfit to be a Collector unless he has been to England The British Government which ought to know better than 'Englishman' has decided to confer two Collectorates on Indians unenlightened by a visit to England and four Statutory Civilians occupy the post of Collector in Bengal. Sir. T. Muthusamy Iyer Sir L C Matter, Mr Tulang and a host of others are, to say the least, quite as fine fellows, perhaps much better fellows, than most Fog and returned Indians and baby-customs don't seem to have affected their ability, integrity or public usefulness in any way It would be no compliment to such distinguished Indians as the late Raja Sir Madava Rao and the present Dewan of Mysore, Sir K Seshadri Iyer, to credit them with the capacity to govern better than a late singularly able Governor of Madras and late Little God of Belvedere I perfectly agree with 'Englishman's' pious platitude that the desideratum in India is the evolution of a class which will assimilate all that is good in the west while eschewing all its evil It is something to get even an indirect admission from 'Englishman' that there is such a thing as evil in western manners and customs Our objection to compulsory residence is based partly on the apprehension that a young unprotected youth suddenly removed from the checks which the public opinion of his own community impose upon him, and transplanted into a strange soil and Capua surroundings at a time of life when temptations are most to be feared, may absorb too much of the evil and too little of the good, may get 'dissimilated' from his countrymen in feelings and sympathies as Mr Anandacharlu expressively put it We have not that fear in the case of mature men of ripe understanding like the late lamented S Ramaswami Mudaliar, but our past experience has not dispelled those apprehensions in the case of our raw youths so many of whom either succumb to the temptations of London life or return to India thoroughly denationalised But really I must ask your pardon, Mr Editor, for writing at such length on a letter which substitutes denunciation and self glorification for sober arguments.

MYSORE

A CHAPTER OF INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

THE SCENE AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL

THE HERO OF SLIVNITZA

The Queen who leaned heavily upon her stick, as she entered St James's Palace, was tenderly supported by the young Grand Duke of Hesse, her grandson "It was very pretty and touching," says the *Chronicle* representative "to see how the young Grand Duke, in the uniform of a German cavalry regiment, endeavoured to make her comfortable as she took her place in the only chair of State which stood upon the dais" The general Royal procession followed, the Princess of Wales looking very pale, but every inch a queen A very notable figure in the general Royal procession had been that of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the hero of Slivnitza and Pirot whose reconciliation with his English Royal relatives after his romantic love match now appears to be complete

HOW THE QUEEN WAS ATTIRED

Her Majesty had discarded for once the sombre raiment she always wears. Her black silk dress was entirely covered by rich lace, that covering the skirt being in one piece She also wore a low bodice covered with lace, dressed by the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and wore several stars and decorations which were a blaze of diamonds. From her head was draped white lace reaching almost to the ground, and surmounted by the small diamond crown which she always wears on State occasions.

THE PREMIER AS PLUS BROTHER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE

The representative of the 'Westminster Budget' wrote —"The Prime Minister was dressed in the uniform of the Elder Brethren of Trinity House It was plain and unadornished, and bore not a single order or decoration of any kind As the venerable pair marched to their seats they were greeted with friendly salutations from all sides Mr Gladstone carried a small cane, but he walked with all the sprightly vigour and elasticity of a man in the prime of his life He took his seat on the left of Lady Harcourt, Mrs Gladstone, who was next to him, adjoined the Earl of Kimberley Mr Gladstone never looked better than he did to-day, and as he smilingly bowed in acknowledgement of the salutations addressed to him, his cheeks were flushed with a glowing colour that told of a healthy vitality The next to arrive was Mr Balfour He seated himself between Mr. Chamberlain and Lady George Hamilton"

MR CHAMBERLAIN AND SILVER STICK

Each of the guests was now talking to his or her neighbour Lord Rosebery and Lord Ripon were evidently carrying on an amusing conversation if one might judge by the ripples of laughter that continually proceeded from the Foreign Secretary Mr Gladstone was in close conversation with Lady Herschel The Lord Chancellor was talking to the Marchioness of Brendalbane, who sat immediately in front of him, and Mr Chamberlain was exchanging similar courtesies with the Silver Stick, who is a dignified-looking gentleman in lovely Court dress, and carries a short silver wand.

THE QUEEN AND MR GLADSTONE.

The guests all rose at the entrance of the Queen's procession, and as it slowly moves down the aisle, Her Majesty halts now and again, and, turning first to the left and again to the right, she graciously bows to those who are assembled, and it was noticed that in passing the point at which the Prime Minister was seated, Her Majesty came again to a halt, and, turning, honoured him with a particularly gracious bow Mr Gladstone, who evidently did not expect this exceptional mark of honour, was for a moment quite flurried, and the aged Premier seemed to lose his usually calm demeanour It was only for a moment, however, and, regaining his wonted composure, he returned the salutation of the Queen with a profound bow and low obeisance

"A GRAND SIGHT"

Describing the scene in the chapel, the representative of *The Manchester Guardian* writes —"In a few moments what had shortly before been a broad open unoccupied aisle was filled with a moving throng of illustrious people sweeping in ceremonial procession. It was a grand sight, only comparable to the historic procession of Prince which was one of the features of the Jubilee year For a moment or two there was a confusion of colour and a display of gorgeous raiment which has rarely been equalled and which it would be difficult to surpass The costumes and uniforms of the English nobility had been brilliant in the extreme, but as compared with this there was a strong element of sameness Here, however, was diversity and novelty in addition to richness and splendour. The foreign uniforms were simply superb, and made a dazzling display

THE GREAT SOLEMNITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS

"Above all" continues the same writer, "one was struck by the great solemnity of the proceedings Not a whisper was heard, not the rustle of a dress, or of the turning over of the pages of the book of service with which the guests were provided, not the clinking of a sword, or the movement of a foot It was an impressively devotional service, touching in its simplicity and heartiness Every word could be heard even to the responses of the bride and bridegroom, and there was no movement or bustle among the audience, no straining of necks or struggle to obtain a better view, which attend public marriages in the West and so often mar the solemnity of the service It added a further element of solemnity, too, that when the bridal couple had exchanged vows at the actual moment when the ring was placed upon the bride's finger, the artillery in the park commenced to fire the *feu de joie* The boom of the cannon was heard over the voice of the Archbishop as he read the prayers which followed, and then, interrupting the usual exhortations to married people, and substituting a few well chosen words, the service was brought to a close,"

THE BRIDE AT THE ALTAR —A PRETTY SIGHT

The Times' representative, describing the scene in the Chapel, writes —"It is to the strains of the Bridal March from 'Lohengrin' that the Princess May enters, the observed of all observers in the most literal sense. With downcast eyes and a flush on her cheeks she looks exquisitely pretty Her dress of silver and white brocade, with its ingeniously clustered shamrocks, roses, and thistles, is at once simple and elegant There is no train, or at all events, none that hampers the bride's graceful movements, while a plain Court bodice shows off her finely-moulded figure to perfection. The bridal veil of fine old Honiton point is caught back off the face and trails and clusters of orange blossoms, together with the inevitable bouquets of white flowers carried in her hand complete the salient points of the bride's appearance She is supported by her father, the Duke of Teck, and her brother, Prince Adolphus Bound her comes the bridesmaids"

"IN SMILES OF SUPREME HAPPINESS!"

The representative of 'The Daily Telegraph' in the Chapel writes —"The bride was naturally clad in white, and her costume was remarkable for its great but exquisitely beautiful simplicity It was in particular observable for its light and airy grace, contrasting most pleasantly with the heavy yashmaks, so to speak, of lace in which some Royal brides of recent times have been known to enshroud themselves But the bride and bridegroom looked, although a little nervous, in the highest health and spirits, and albeit the responses of the Princess May while the Primate of All England was gently transforming Her Serene Highness into Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York were almost inaudible, yet when the united processions of the bride and bridegroom came down the chapel to the western porch to the sounding strains of Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March,' the countenance of the fair young daughter of England was wreathed in smiles of surpassing happiness. While the marriage ceremony was being solemnised the chapel had assumed an aspect of stately magnificence which foreigners, even in the vastest and grandest of their palaces or churches, might seek in vain to equal. That, exactly so long and so surely needed, was now plentiful, and seemed to vie with the trumpets, as blind Professor Sanderson imagined that it must, in its suggestion through colour of sonorous majesty"

"MARTIAL JUNCTUATION"

When the place was reached in which the Archbishop pronounced bride and bridegroom man and wife, says *The Standard* representative, the sound of the guns had at once to announce to London and the Empire that the auspicious marriage had been celebrated Drowned at each discharge the voice of the priest and three times the words of blessing received the martial punctuation

"AN IMPRESSIVE MOVING SCENE"

The representative of 'The Manchester Guardian' describes the "impressively moving scene" at the close of the service thus —"The Duke of York having kissed his newly-made bride the Queen took out to the latter to advance She complied, and, bending low, kissed Her Majesty's hands repeatedly The Queen lovingly drew her head down, kissing her affectionately on each cheek The Duke of York followed to salute the Queen, who kissed his cheeks with much affection The passing round the Royal circle, the Duke and Duchess kissed and were kissed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the King and Queen of Denmark and passed over to the other side of the dais to the Duke and Duchess of Teck and others I was a touching sight, but I came more in for a moment later, when, just as the bridal couple were about to leave, the Princess of Wales, unable to subdue her sympathetic feelings, rushed her only son back to her and kissed him again on both cheeks, and the Duke kissed her hands and cheeks I was a deeply moving display of affection, and there were warm hearts among many of the spectators With a lingering look around, the Duke and Duchess of York walked hand in hand down the aisle amid impressive stillness The Queen followed a few minutes Then the other Royal personages, and lastly the guests, and the ceremony was over"

THE PRINCE'S "ENCORE" PAT ON THE BACK"

Now the Benediction has been said, and it is time to go The young wife bends, almost kneels, to the Queen, and receives a motherly kiss The young husband kisses his grandmother's hand and cheek again and yet again, and as they pass round the circle, the Princess of Wales, being the third-of-a, after the Queen of England, the Queen of Denmark, comes to welcome the bride with a loving embrace With loving chivalry the Prince of Wales paid his tokens of affection to his mother, and when his time came to congratulate his son, he confirmed the Continental symbol, a kiss on the cheek, with a most unequivocal "pat on the back"

THE SIGNING OF THE REGISTER

The register of marriage was signed at Buckingham Palace on the return of the Queen, the bride and bridegroom, and the remainder of the Royal Family The Duchess of York first affixed her signature, signing herself "Victoria Mary of Teck" in a firm bold hand. Turning to her husband she handed him the pen with a smile, and the Duke rapidly wrote "George" immediately below his wife's signature Then Her Majesty took the pen, and in that firm bold swing style for which she is proverbial "Victoria, R I" The King and Queen of Denmark were the next signatories, and their names were followed by "Albert Edward, P." and "Alexandra" The bridegroom's sisters now singularly wrote their names, and the subsequent signatures took the order—the Duke and Duchess of Teck the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, the Archbishop of Canterbury the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, and a number of other distinguished personages The process of attestation took some considerable time, for no less than four pages of register were covered with the signatures of the attesting parties

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1893. [No. 34.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

Yearly in Advance

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B —Those [illegible] rates are [illegible] the [illegible] of their [illegible] will be [illegible] the Kanarese [illegible] Karnataka' [illegible] Anglo Kanarese Journal, [illegible] are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Rheumatism, Gonorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 5 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions &c.

Price Rs. 19 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of this medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its normal condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4.

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 Days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE.

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India. Annual Subscription Rs 2

Apply to Manager, Bellary

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified to the public that unregistered letters, post cards and packets [illegible] to despatch by any particular train will be posted at the Railway Stations named in the margin at least an hour before the time of departure of that train, and that if posted later, such articles will be despatched by a subsequent train on payment of a late letter fee of half an anna be paid by the sender in postage labels affixed to each article in addition to the ordinary postage In the case of the Madras General Post Office and of the Madras Railway Station Post Office, the fee is one anna Any article now or posted after 6 P M must bear the prescribed late letter fee, irrespective of the hour of departure of the train by which it is intended to be despatched, and in the absence of such fee, the article will be forwarded by a later train In the event of two or more trains being due to leave about the same hour, payment of the late letter fee will be compulsory in respect of any articles posted an hour before the time of departure of the earliest of such trains The posting of articles in the Railway Mail Service Van at any of the Railway Stations to which these rules apply is absolutely forbidden.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Madras, 9th August 1893

H FARRER,
Postmaster General

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY
COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, *single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 20th Aug—The Rajah of Rampur has had an audience of the *Queen* at Osborne

London, 22nd Aug—The House of Commons has agreed to Mr. Gladstone's motion for closure on Home Rule next Friday. The amendment of Mr Chamberlain denouncing Mr. Gladstone's motion as an attempt to convert the house into a voting machine, was defeated by a majority of 38 votes.

St Petersburgh, 21st Aug—Admiral Avelan has been appointed to command the new Russian Squadron in the Mediterranean

Paris, 21st Aug—News from Bangkok states that the King of Siam has received with great ceremony the French Envoy, M Devilers, who, in addressing His Majesty, said he hoped that the transient troubles between the two countries were now smoothed The King replied most cordially

Allahabad, 21st Aug—The Amir is to be allowed to have his Hotchkiss guns sent up to him as a favour by the Indian Government

London, 23rd Aug—The death is announced of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha

The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday took the oaths and assumed the Government as Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha in succession to his late uncle, Duke Ernst II, in the presence of the Emperor William II is understood that His Royal Highness will abdicate in favour of his son when the latter attains the age of twenty one

Washington, 18th Aug—The speech made by Senator Voorhees in the Senate last night, urging the repeal of what he called the vicious Sherman Law, has produced a deep impression, Senator Voorhees being a pronounced bimetallist

Allahabad, 23rd Aug—The last news from Khelat is that Gohar Khan has retired into an almost impregnable fort after *firing and plundering several villages* and proclaiming himself as Khan The Camp at Khelat has been fired into once or twice but the pretender's followers will probably disperse rapidly now that their leader has drawn off Posts are to be established at Mungachar and Mastung to ensure quiet The two squadrons of Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad will march at once from Rhindli up the Bolan to clear out any marauders who may be hanging about the Pass

Simla, 23rd Aug—The Viceroy directs that the Government of India Offices are to remain open at Simla until Saturday, the 4th November, and to open in Calcutta on Monday, the 6th idem.

A new Civil and Military Post is to be established at Kurram immediately.

London, 24th Aug—The *Times* says that the Indian Government will get into worse difficulty unless it soon declares finally that its standard is gold and that the rupee shall ultimately represent sixteen pence in gold The *Times* deprecates a gold loan, and suggests that the India Council issue Treasury Bills for three, six and twelve months, and adds that these would be readily taken in Lombard Street.

London, 25th Aug—It is stated that, in deference to the wishes of the India Opium Commission, it will first take evidence in London, and that its first meeting will be held on the 5th of September The departure of the Commission for India will probably be delayed until November

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Kimberley, replying to Lord Stanley, said that Lord Salisbury had proposed that India should pay half the expenses of the Commission and he thought the proposal a reasonable one, but nothing had yet been definitely settled

London, 24th Aug—The belief is gaining ground at Washington that the early repeal of the Sherman Act is certain

London, 25th Aug—The Report on the House Rule Bill was closured in the House of Commons last night without excitement, and the remaining amendments were disposed of mostly without any division being taken

The third reading of the Bill has been fixed for Wednesday.

The following are the correct names of the Opium Commission—Lord Brassey, Mr W S. Caine, Sir William Roberts, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr R G C. Mowbray, Member for Prestwich, Sir James Lyall, Mr A U. Fanshawe, the Maharajah of Durbangha and Mr Haridas Vinandas Desai, Dewan of Junagadh

Mr. MacNeill, Member for South Donegal, committed an assault on Mr Harry Furniss in the lobby of the House of Commons last night, owing to the latter having caricatured him in this week's Punch. Mr. Furniss will probably apply for a summons.

The *Times* states that M De Vilers, the French Envoy, has refused to allow M Rolin Jacquemyns, the Siamese Foreign Minister, to take part in the negotiations between himself and the Siamese Government

Later—The *Times'* Bangkok correspondent states that M DeVilers, the French Envoy, is demanding the expulsion of the Danish Officers serving in the Siamese Army and Navy. The *Times'* correspondent believes that these claims are only a pretext for demanding fresh territory on the right bank of the Mekong

The meetings of the plenipotentiaries at Bangkok have been adjourned *sine die*.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1893

THE CENSUS IN MYSORE

V

We shall continue to day the subject we noticed last week—the religions of the Province As regards numbers the Christians come next to the Mahamedans The question of race is no mean factor in treating this religion The total number of people professing the Christian religion in Mysore is 28,135, or 0 8 per cent of the provincial population This number may be divided into three main headings, namely, Foreign, Eurasian and Native, in the respective proportions of 16 43, 10 20, and 73 37 percent. The foreign element consists entirely of Europeans The Eurasian community bears a smaller proportion whilst nearly three fourths of the Christians are natives The majority of the Christians, as *might be expected, are collected in* towns, a circumstance which is accounted for by the presence of the British Military garrison in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in which not only most of the Europeans are located, but the Native Christians are mainly allocated The strength of this community in the Bangalore District is thus raised to the comparatively high proportion of 3 0 per cent of the District total Although in Kolar, Hassan and Kadur the Christian religion is returned as more prevalent than in the other Districts, the proportions have not reached the provincial average There are still fewer Christians in Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Shimoga Out of the total Christian population, the Roman Catholics, numbering 20,518, make up more than half. The Protestant element, including all the sub divisions, remains in the minority The next in point of numbers comes Jainism The Jains are referred to in the Indian classics as the *Arhats* or *Syadvadis*. In the organism of caste and social polity, as well as in their externals, this community is not to be distinguished from the Hindus, and till a few generations ago it is said that conversions were wont to take place from Hinduism to Jainism, but the latter appears now to be stationary The creed of the Jains in Mysore is deemed a phase of Hindu sm, and there is much common ground between the two systems, which lends to this theory a semblance of truth The more scientific and correct opinion seems however to be gaining ground of late years that the Jains are religiously distinct from the Hindus Some of the recent rulings of the Indian High Courts, applying to the Jain community, separate laws of inheritance from those of the Hindus appear to lend strength to this belief The majority of the Mysore Jains are Digambarns Although their numbers is only 13278 or 0 3 of the total provincial population, they form an influential and law abiding people noted for their frugality, industry, commercial instincts and communal cohesion In all but the Tumkur district of the Eastern division and in Hassan of the Western division the proportions are identical Tumkur has however quite reached the average, and Kadur shows a rise above the average by one soul to every ten of the community while Shimoga supports the largest number in the Province representing 0 7 per cent or little more than twice the mean ratio of the Province There are only twenty nine sikhs in Mysore, who are probably the descendants of Northern India, whom the love of adventure and profit led so far from the land of their creed They have returned themselves as Hindus by religion and Sikh by caste Most of them are domiciled in a small village in the Mysore District and have long ago turned their swords into plough shares. A few served in the local army and some are enlisted in it, the former are eking out their pensions by betaking themselves to agriculture Their religious observances are identical with those of the Hindus The Parsees number the same as the Sikhs, namely, twenty nine, and are found in four out of eight districts of the Province With the exception of a few in the local Government service, the members of the creed follow trade The Jews are fewer than either the Parsee or sikhs their number being twenty They are chiefly the dependants of an officer in Government service in the Hassan district There are only five male Buddhists returned in the province and they are set down as living in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Twenty-three Brahmos and Theists have been returned from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore The enumeration of the Civil and Military Station at the Census of 1891, was conducted by an independent agency, and it was not possible for an inquiry to be made regarding the tenets of these two varieties of belief The substance of Brahmoism has been variously described according to the critical tastes of outsiders, as (1) Plain theism without the divinity of Christ, (2) That it is a gross eclecticism and (3) that it is Hinduism minus caste and idolatry A sceptism has, as is well known, sprung up in this shade of faith, but we are not told to which branch of Brahmoism those set down in the Census belong There is much useful information given in the Report before us with regard to the different religions, but we can not afford space to give this but must hasten on to some other subject

VERY BAD INDEED!

We have once again to bring the shortcomings of the Municipality of the City to the notice of the public and the authorities The roads in the place are simply disgraceful. The subject has often been referred to by the local papers, but no change has been brought about We must come to the conclusion that the Municipality is of opinion that anything is good enough for *the people in the City* Why should they have good roads? Let them walk and drive through mud when it rains, and have large holes in the roads when the weather is dry The subject was discussed once or twice at the meetings held, but we were told there was no money for the purpose So the public has to be inconvenienced, has to suffer, and perhaps for ever If there is no money to spend on the roads it should be procured from somewhere It should be borrowed, and there are plenty of people willing to lend at a fair rate of interest is guaranteed The repairs are urgently required, and should be taken in hand at once, and the money should be procured If the matter were put before the Government we feel sure it would lend the amount required It would not allow the disgraceful state of things to continue any longer Why should not the authorities be sounded with regard to the subject, and we feel sure success would be the result They know what the condition of the roads in the City is, they know that they ought to be repaired, some have to use them, and they must be very much inconvenienced They would, therefore, we think, give a ready ear to the request of the Municipality to lend money to do the needful, and the sooner the request is made the better will it be for those who make use of the roads It would be well if the Mahamakam would be induced to take a drive through the town We feel sure His Highness would see the necessity of having the roads put in proper order, and he would order money to be lent to do this with. Then there are the drains, but these are so bad that nothing can be said about them—they cannot be worse Altogether both the roads and the drains are in a very disgraceful condition and the Municipality ought to be ashamed of itself for allowing them to come to this state It would be well for the people in the City to call a meeting, and have the matter discussed at it Something should be done, and, as we have said, at once.

Occasional Notes

By command of the Queen, the members of the Indian escort recently sent to England as Guard of honour at opening the Imperial Institute, will receive promotion to the commissioned grade of the Army

Brooklyn possesses one of the youngest editors in the world A periodical has been issued every week for a year, edited by a ten years' old girl, and she also contributes many of the principal articles

The Board of Revenue has fixed a minimum tour of twenty days a month to Tahsildars in Talups where Stationary Sub Magistrates have been appointed with power to Collectors to relax the rule in special cases

It will be a scandalous shame, says the *Mail* if a penny of the expenses of the Opium Commission is paid from Indian revenues India has no need of such a Commission, which was appointed simply to appease a certain class of fanatics If England is only prepared to pay half the expenses, Government must obtain the rest from Mr Caine and his friends, not from India

Mr Gladstone has often acknowledged his indebtedness to the care and devotion of his wife One of his latest public references to Mrs Gladstone was in his speech at Burmantofts last autumn, when he said "I belong to most parts of the country—but my wife, as most of you know, is a good Welshwoman and I think that to a great extent she has infected me Moreover, I am too old now to get rid of the infection"—a remark which was received with laughter and loud cheers

Turpin, the inventor of melinite, has submitted to the French War Office an electric gun alleged to be capable of discharging 25,000 projectiles in five minutes, and to have a range of several miles The apparatus is comparatively light in weight, so that it can be drawn by two horses and worked by four men. The projectiles are small shells charged with a secret chemical preparation, spread over death for sixty yards around The English Government is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the invention, though sceptical of its value

By his lamentable muddling of the sale of Council Bills, Lord Lambedown, remarks the *Times of India*, is doing this among st other things he is leading sober business men in India, who have never taken Sir William Wedderburn and his friends very seriously, to believe that after all the gentlemen may be going in exchange thing in trying to get rid of the Secretary of State's Council, let us getting rid of the Council we should get rid of the Committee of three who are so woefully mismanaging this part of the Secretary of State's business, and the conversion of the house is that the sacrifice of the whole Council would not be too dear a price to pay for so large a boon

The most remarkable feature in connection with the closing of the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver is the continued heavy shipments of the metal to the East Thus by the *Valetta* which left London on the 31st July, the following shipments are advised —£92,800 for Bombay, £39 772 for Colombo, £13,100 for Penang, £279 954 for Hongkong, £15,000 for Shanghai, and £120,000 for Hongkong By the Mail steamer to Bombay which left London yesterday a further shipment of £110,000 is advised In addition to these we learn that Mexican dollars from China and the Straits are being largely shipped to India. It is impossible to say what becomes of all this silver, but the shipments are so exceptional that it behoves Government for its own protection to levy at once a heavy import duty This would be a good source of revenue, and would assist the Council in selling its Bills and steadying Exchange —*Mail*

The *Times of India* says —From the returns prepared in the Health Department of the Municipality as to the number of persons who have died from injuries received during the riots, it appears *that up to yesterday morning (18th)* sixty seven deaths had been recorded, twenty-five of the deceased being Hindus and forty two Mussalmans. Eleven deaths have so far, according to the returns, resulted from gunshot wounds, ten of the dead being Mussalmans Forty four deaths have occurred from fracture of the skull, *the dead including twenty-one Hindus* and twenty three Mussalmans One Hindu is stated to have died from a stab in the back with a knife, one from exhaustion following a wound on the chest, one from hemorrhage consequent on a bayonet wound, and one from hemorrhage caused by a cut throat Twelve Mussalmans succumbed to penetrating wounds and two to bayonet wounds, while one is stated to have been killed by accident

Local and Provincial.

The Races —Began on Saturday last when there was a large number of people present on the course. Everything went off well, and the running was declared to be good

The Weather —This has been showery for the last week, though the rain has not been heavy It is well suited to the crops which are looking well, and we signs that *the harvest will be a good one*

The Blackburn Murder —The supposed murderers in these cases was brought up before the District Magistrate on Wednesday and Thursday last, when several witnesses were examined, and the case was then adjourned to day

The Season —The season has commenced and gaiety is the order of the day. Horse races, balls and other amusements Theatres also are open A play is being acted in the Cubbon Rooms, and altogether the season is a gay one

Pensions —Having regard to the high standard of living at the present day and the rise in prices as compared with 1865 when Mr Bowring granted 25 per cent, increase, His Highness the Maharajah is pleased to sanction a general increase of 50 per cent. to the present amount of Poligar pensions with effect from the 1st July, 1893 (commencement of the current official year)

A New Feature.—Our readers are doubtless aware of the opinions of the Press in regard to the Excise policy of our Government We understand that with a view to determine the exact force of these outbursts, the Government have been collecting statistics, showing the population of each Taluk, Head Quarter Municipality, the quantity of arrack &c, consumed monthly at each of the places, the rate of consumption per head, and the variations. Does this mean "defence"?—M R

A New Train Service —The proposed train service between Guntakal and Bangalore on the opening of the section between Hindupur and Dharmavaram has been approved by Government, and the Mails and military movements of troops will take this route to and from Bangalore in transit from and to the north The train will leave Guntakal at 20 20 after arrival of the S M R train from Kistna Canal at 19 0 and from Bellary at 18 37 and after arrival of the Bombay Mail at 19 59, will leave Anantapur 23 29 and arrive at Dharmavaram at 0 50 to meet the S I Railway train leaving Dharmavaram at 1 10, leave Dharmavaram 1 20, Hindupur 3 30 arrive Bangalore City at 11 26 to meet the S. M Railway train to Mysore leaving Bangalore at 13 50 and M Railway Mail to Mettupalayam and Calicut leaving Bangalore at 20 0 The return train will leave Bangalore at 14 25 in connection with the S M. Railway train leaving Mysore at 7 25 arriving Bangalore 13 40, will leave Hindupur 19 20 Dharmavaram at 1-30, after arrival of S I Railway train at 0 15 leave Anantapur 3 7, arrive Guntakal at 6 30 to meet the Bombay Mail, leaving Guntakal 7 37, and the S M Railway trains to Bellary leaving Guntakal at 8-30, and to Kistna Canal leaving Guntakal at 8 15 This new direct route will be opened for traffic very early in September.

A Member of the Nagar Sabha writes to the *Mysore Herald*—Even since the publication of the "Infant Marriage Bill" in the Mysore Gazette there has been a great agitation in every nook and corner of the Shimoga District as also in every other District, if I am correctly informed. The Bill has become a general topic of discussion and the people are deeply engaged in considering the reasonableness of the Bill in question. Such being the case it is but right that our benevolent Government should give full scope and time for the public to adduce arguments in favour of the view they hold.

It is really very surprising to see that a Novel Bill of this kind should make its appearance in the Official Gazette in such an unexpected manner. Even it was, for the first time, proposed by the so called "progressive party," in the Representative Assembly of 1891, when there was only a cursory discussion, only a few of the members being allowed to take part in it. The matter was however, dropped, a conclusion being arrived at and that years proceedings led the public to believe that the proposition was not approved of by the Government. In the next years Assembly, the matter was not at all one of the subjects for discussion. Since then the public opinion was sought for after the Bill was drafted, even in written form, and it is earnestly hoped the opinions of the people will be taken up by the Government before any further measure is adopted regarding the Bill.

And we also fully trust that our Ruler will duly pay a deep attention to the opinions of the contented subjects, the opinions of the discussed in a way as reports by the public 13th August 93, Shimoga.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF TAXATION.—In a Municipal Court of Pallakonda assessed Venkatapathy Naidu Rs. 50 under Madras Act IV of 1884 for trading in Pallakonda the party brought for the sale. He appealed and the sum was reduced to Rs. 20. He was taxed for the same by the Municipality of Cuddapah who he had. This sum of Rs. 20 was paid under protest. The man brought a suit in the District Munsiff's Court of Sompeta for the recovery of the money, which he alleged that he was wrongly recovered from him. The Municipality of Pallakonda, the defendants in this suit, answered that plaintiff acted fraudulently in Pallakonda and against all the undersigned brother, that he was not taxed in the Chandala Mandal for a grain merchant, and the suit was not triable in the Small Cause Court. The issues in the case were, whether the Court had jurisdiction and whether the plaintiff was a trade grain merchant within the limits of Pallakonda Municipality. The Munsiff decided these the Munsiff's favour in the affirmative. The contention of the plaintiff was that he could not be taxed twice in a year by two Municipalities and that he is selling the paddy at Pallakonda and constitute him a trade within the Municipal Act. Against this was argued that after the Chairman Municipality taxed him professionally as a trade by the Pallakonda Municipality he was a grain merchant, and that he is therefore legally lawful. The Munsiff considering the view dismissed the suit. A Revision Petition was then put in the High Court under Section 25 of the Munsiff's Act, on the ground that plaintiff did not exercise any trade in which he was liable to be taxed by selling his own paddy from his fields in a house of his own and that having been taxed by the Chairman he could not be taxed at Pallakonda. The petition came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Parker, who dismissed the same. Against this an appeal was preferred under Section 15 of the Letters Patent. The matter came on today before a Divisional Bench consisting of J. J. Sir T. Muthusamy Iyer and Best, who, after hearing Mr. Kerr Anderson for the petitioners, and Mr. Mitchell on behalf of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General for the Municipality, delivered the following judgment:—"We see no reason to differ from the learned Judge in holding that a person who makes it his business to sell for profit is a trader within the meaning of the Municipal Act. We do not think the fact that one sells the produce of his own lands makes him the less a trader, provided the sales are conducted in a shop or a place of business as in this case."

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 21st August 1893—No 3504—a 834—His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to grant Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., Dewan, privilege leave for three months from 22nd instant, and to appoint Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Chief Judge, to collect the Dewan during the absence of Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer or until further orders.

The 22nd August 1893—No 3509—a 835—Under Notification No. 3504—G 834, dated 21st instant, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, Chief Judge, of Mysore, assumed charge of the office of the Dewan of Mysore in the forenoon of Tuesday 22nd instant.

No 3513—a 813—During the employment of Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty as Officiating Dewan of Mysore and Ex Officio President of Council, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to direct the following appointments:—

1. Mr. V. Ramachandra Iyer, Judge, Chief Court, to act as Chief Judge and Ex Officio Inspector General of Prisons and as Member of Council.

2. Mr. C. Muthaiyya, Legislative Secretary and Inspector General of Registration, to act as Judge of the Chief Court.

3. Mr. R. Venkatha Rao, in addition to his duties as Judge, Dewan's Office, to act as Inspector General of Registration.

The 15th August 1893—No 3165—a 373—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. P. Panchantha Rao, 1st Class Magistrate in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division is invested with the power to hear appeals, specified in clause (11) of the fourth schedule as power which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of the 1st Class, the said power to be exercised so long as he continues to be in charge of the French Rocks Sub Division.

No 3196—a 731—Mr. C. Shamaiengar, Acting Assistant Commissioner, delivered over and Mr. K. Ram swamaiengar, assumed charge of the Court and Office of the Guard Assistant Commissioner, Kolar District, on the forenoon of the same.

No 3197—a 447 92—Under Article 185 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. N. Narasimhaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. Mr. N. Venkat Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Chikballapur District, is temporarily transferred to the Mysore District for duty during the absence of Mr. N. Narasimhaiengar on leave.

The 17th August 1893—No. 3358—a 772—Under 23 months' sick leave granted to Mr. C. Rajaya Rao, Assistant Surgeon, Chikballapur District, in Notification No 2757—G 672 dated 10th August 1893 is hereby cancelled at his own request.

The 18th Aug 1893—No 3411—a 795—Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Sub Assistant of Police, who was, by Notification No 20524—G 640 dated 5th June 1893, granted 2½ months' sick leave from 1st June last, having resumed charge of his duties in the office of the Inspector General of Police, on the forenoon of the 11th of August 1893, the unexpired portion of the said leave is hereby cancelled.

No 2446 dated 1892—Mr. D. Devaraj Ars, Sub Assistant of Police, Bangalore District, who was on privilege leave from 21st June last, returned to duty and assumed charge of the District and City Police, Bangalore, from Mr. J. W. Knight on the forenoon of the 6th August 1893.

The 22nd August 1893—No 3562—a 804—Mr. Kuppusami Naidu, Officiating Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, now on leave and who has reported himself as available for duty, is appointed to act as City Magistrate, Bangalore, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer on leave or until further orders.

The unexpired portion of Mr. Kuppusami Naidu's leave is hereby cancelled.

MILITARY.

The 21st August 1893.

The following transfers of Adjutants are ordered with effect from 1st September 1893 for the benefit of the service:—

Mir Muhammad from 1st Battalion, Shimoga, to 2nd Battalion, Bangalore.

Syed Gouse, from 2nd Battalion, Bangalore, to 3rd Battalion, Mysore.

Dia Ram, from 3rd Battalion, Mysore, to 1st Battalion, Shimoga.

General News.

One of the trees used by Mr. Gladstone in felling trees at Hawarden has been secured by the Timber Trades Association of the United States, and is to be exhibited in the Forestry Department of the World's Fair and subsequently placed in the assembly room of the Association.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.—Sowrumoyee Dasi of Bishopore a recent convert to Christianity, applied to the District Judge of Alipore for a decree of the dissolution of her marriage with her husband, who is still a Hindu. Notice was ordered to issue on the husband.

ANOTHER curious proof of the American readiness to reciprocate the friendly attitude of the Government of India is the arrival at present for the Viceroy in the shape of an enormous specimen of a kind of gourd described as being four and a half feet long by two feet broad.

A KABUL trader the other day managed to smuggle some precious stones out of Afghanistan hidden in bags of raisins, but he had, unfortunately, to inform his friends on this side of the fact. As the secrecy of private correspondence is not sacred in Afghanistan the letter was opened and read en route, and the enterprising trader was fined Rs. 50,000.

THE wedding of Hanson of Mr. Madhavdas Raghunathdas, of Bombay, who married a widow of 22 years of age, was celebrated at Ahmedabad on the 18th instant with great eclat. More than a thousand of the native gentry and officials were present. The bride is of the same caste, as the bridegroom and is the daughter of Hansraj Hirjee Parekh, who took part in the ceremony.

A CURIOUS phenomenon has just occurred at the village of Cambecsey, in Cambridgeshire. A dense cloud was observed to be passing over, which suddenly burst, and to the astonishment of the villagers, it was seen to be a shower of ants and similar winged insects. People and the ground became smothered with them, and they swarmed in millions. Every step taken crushed hundreds of them.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.—Their Lordships J. J. Sir Arthur Collins and Shephard to day delivered Judgment in the second appeal, the particulars of which have already appeared in our columns, wherein the question for decision was whether a mere payment of money to the father of a bride constituted the *asura form of marriage*. Their Lordships decided in the affirmative and consequently dismissed the appeal with costs.

MR. CHANDOO, the new famous Burmese Barrister-at-law, is just about to start for Rangoon to resume his practice, after a well-earned holiday in England. Mr. Chandoo (says the *Leka*) was married on Thursday last week to an English lady, who is not, however, going out with him, as she has been medically advised not to risk the Red Sea and the scorching heat just at present. She will follow her husband later on to Rangoon. Mr. Chandoo takes a keen interest in the Siamese question and he is anxious to get to the East as speedily as possible.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.—To-day before the English JJ Sir T. Muthusamy Iyer and Mr. Justice Best, the case reported in a previous issue, in which the Advocate General took a preliminary objection as to the powers of a Bench of the High Court sitting in appeal against the judgment passed in revision by a single Judge under the provisions of Section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, came on for hearing. Mr. R. B. Mitchell, who appeared for the Advocate-General, contended that under Section 27 of the Small Cause Act all orders of a Small Cause Judge are final except as provided by Section 25 of the same Act, and that when a single Judge of the High Court decides a case on revision under Section 25 of the Act the powers of the High Court are exhausted and no further appeal would lie. He further contended that a single Judge appointed under the Rules of the High Court for the distribution of work under Section 13 of the Charter represented the whole of the High Court. Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. T. Kerr Anderson in reply, delivered judgment in which they held that the objection taken by Mr. Mitchell must fail. Mr. Justice Parker sat under Section 13 of the Charter in Revision, but under Section 15 of the Letters Patent there was an appeal from every Judgment Order or Decree of a single Judge except in criminal matters. The objection, therefore, taken by the Advocate General must be overruled.

Extracts.

H. H. THE RAJAH OF BOBBILI IN LONDON.

H. H. the Rajah of Bobbili arrived in London on the 19th May and was presented by the Secretary of State for India, Lord Kimberley, to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at his Levee held in honour of H. M. the Queen on the 29th May in St. James's Palace. His Highness was invited and attended many parties at noblemen's houses. He went to two State Balls and a Concert in Buckingham Palace, entering by the Ambassador's gate. He also went to a Garden Party given by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to have the honour to meet H. M. the Queen at Marlborough House. His Highness, with his brother Rajah Venugopama Bahadur, paid his humble respects to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 19th July. On the 17th he went from Pimlico Station by the special train in which Her Majesty's Council Members went to Windsor. From the Station he drove to the Castle in one of Her Majesty's carriages. After waiting for some time His Highness was conducted to Her Majesty's presence and was presented. Her Majesty was pleased to introduce the Rajah to H. R. H. Princess Beatrice. In the audience Her Majesty said to—"How well he speaks English." His Highness, well satisfying himself with his paying humble and loyal respects to Her Majesty, returned to London by the same special train. The Rajah has sent some loyal presents to Her Majesty. On the 23rd Her Majesty kindly sent to His Highness her portrait in a frame with her signature which the Rajah had the honour to receive as a token of the visit to Her Majesty. His Highness leaves London on the 2nd August for the Continent and embarks at Brindisi on the 20th August per S. S. Shiraz for Bombay on his way back to India.

JAPANESE CHILDREN.

Custom and national sentiment would seem to have made the lives of children in Japan delightfully attractive for them. Japan has even been described as the paradise of child hood. One of the most curious points in this connection is that the children are always suckled by their mothers, artificial lactation is altogether unknown. The children are suckled until their sixth year, and in language unmistakable they be heard a long for the lactation fountain. Thus, as no cow's milk is required, the cow is only used as a pack animal in the cities. In view of the almost universal use of cow's milk in other countries, its exclusion from the diet of the Japanese raises the interesting subject of inquiry as to whether or not the race benefits by this custom, and Dr. A. S. Ashmed, of New York, discusses the question in the current number of the *Sei i Kai* medical journal. In the first place it is assumed that indirectly the absence of cow's milk is most beneficial. In consequence of no other nourishment being available, the Japanese mother is compelled to suckle her offspring, in doing which she feels the compulsion of looking after her own health and diet. Japanese mothers chiefly live on rice, "fish, shells, seaweed, and other products of the sea," while wine and beer are rigidly excluded. The reward of all this meritorious care of motherhood and childhood is the absolute freedom of the children from rickets. Again, the author holds that the transmission of tuberculosis is avoided by the exclusion of cow's milk from the infant's dietary. Japan is by no means except from tuberculosis, but the disease mainly prevails among the upper classes, in whom the systematic custom obtained of close intermarriage.—*Medical Press.*

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

The following appears in a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* —

In March last, the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan reported to the Government of India that Mir Khudadad Khan, the Khan of Khelat, had suddenly murdered, at Bagh, on the 28th March, 1893, Fakir Muhammad, the Mustaufi or Minister of the Khelat State, Ghulam Farukh, the Minister's son, Naib Abdul Aziz, the Minister's father, and Sherdad, the Minister's confidential agent The Khan was called upon to give an explanation of his conduct and summoned to meet the Political Agent at Bellpat The Khan attended at Bellpat accordingly, and afterwards proceeded with the Political Agent to Quetta, where the Governor General's Agent, assisted by a jirga of influential Sardars of the country, held an investigation into the Khan's conduct The Government of India have considered the detailed Report which has been submitted by Sir James Browne, with the record of evidence taken in a protracted and exhaustive enquiry They have also taken into consideration the finding of the Baluch Sardars The evidence has established beyond all doubt Mir Khudadad Khan's responsibility for the murder of the above named persons The Khan has also been proved to be responsible for other murders and mutilations last year, and it is shown that he has ruled his State oppressively and cruelly The finding of the Baluch Sardars is to the effect that Mir Khudadad Khan is guilty of the crimes with which he has been charged, and their recommendation is that he be deposed, and that his eldest son, Mir Mahmud Khan, be put in his place The Khan himself has asked the Government of India to accept his resignation, and to recognise Mir Mahmud Khan as his successor. In the judgment of the Governor-General in Council Mir Khudadad Khan's conduct would justify his deposition, but in consideration of the fact that he has been an ally of the British Government for many years, and in deference to his position and rank, His Excellency in Council has decided to accept his abdication Mir Mahmud Khan will accordingly be recognised as Khan of Khelat, in succession to his father, and the Governor-General desires it to be clearly understood that the position of the Khelat State towards the British Government is not affected by the transfer of the Government of the State from Mir Khudadad Khan to Mir Mahmud Khan, and that Mir Mahmud succeeds to all his father's rights and privileges

MR GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE

Mr John Cowan, of Beoftack, Midlothian, has received a letter from Mr Gladstone defending his policy with regard to the retention of Irish members He says —

We are not unaware of the advantages of this retention, and they are by no means confined to any bearing it may have on the question, of supremacy, for they also carry some important consequences in practical matters, especially finance But we, on our side, have desired that nothing should be done in the dark, and have particularly urged upon the country from the first that, for the sake of obtaining the advantages attaching to retention certain incongruities and inconveniences would have to be faced. These are not in themselves inconsiderable although they are justly to be regarded as trifling when put into comparison with the great objects of the Bill first among which is to secure that chief aim of government, so sadly missed in Ireland for the last hundred years, namely—the contentment of the people and a fair measure of happiness and prosperity The first of the incidental questions attaching to the subject of retention were whether the entire present number of 103 Irish members were to be retained, on what basis, if that number was to be reduced, the reduction should rest, and whether the members who were to appear at Westminster should be selected by the Legislature in Dublin, or by a separate popular election, involving something of an electoral reconstruction for Ireland The House of Commons has decided on reducing the number of 103 to 80, in conformity with the relation of the present Irish population to that of Great Britain, and has also determined that these 80 members should be directly and separately chosen Thus far the arrangements present no feature which calls at present for remark. But there was greater difficulty in disposing of the question whether the eighty representatives to be returned to Parliament were to come there with the full powers of their British colleagues, and to be entitled to vote not only upon questions locally belonging to England, Scotland, and Wales, or whether they were to vote upon imperial questions alone It was impossible to regard Ireland as having a claim to vote upon questions of an exclusively British character, while she was to be provided with a Legislature in Dublin to deal in an exclusive manner with Ireland's ordinary domestic affairs, subject only to the supremacy of Parliament It was also plain that a perfectly clear line of separation could not be drawn between Imperial and British matters, for in that highly important class of questions which directly affect the existence of an administration, these elements may both be included, and Irish members could not be shut out from sharing in the vote Again, if they had only limited powers of voting, the equality which has heretofore subsisted among all members of Parliament would be infringed, without perfectly obtaining the object of the infringement And another consideration, strongly felt by many members, was that a Ministry might be in a majority on one class of questions and in a minority on another, which was thought prejudicial to the vital principle of Ministerial responsibility to Parliament, which forms the undoubted basis of our national self-Government. Unwilling, however, to admit even the semblance of a right or claim on the part of Ireland to share in the management of British affairs while charged with the separate management of her own, the Cabinet decided on proposing that the Irish representatives at Westminster should vote only (so far as they could be distinguished) on imperial subjects The country was in favour of retention. It only remained for the Government to choose and recommend that method of retention which, on the whole, appeared least entangled in difficulties of principle At the same time, it was evident to their duty to allow to the judgment of Parliament as representing the people an influence in determining the form and manner of retention, as well as in the measure of retention itself We chose and recommended to the House that method which limited the powers of Irish members, and intended to exclude them (so far as this could be done) from all voting on subjects properly British But it gradually became known to us, by signs which could not be mistaken, that the unavoidable incompleteness of this plan, and the particular objections which attach to it had so impressed the mind of the House that we were absolutely without the means of carrying it. The Tory Party, silent as a rule during the last seven years upon the subject, offered as the alternative a total exclusion, but in the existing state of Liberal opinion to accept this method of proceeding would have been a violation of our pledges to the country It will, therefore be seen that the only choice open to us lay between the plan of limiting the Irish members, reduced in numbers to a due proportion, without any limitation placed on their powers of voting, and their total exclusion from the House, which was for us inadmissible The prophecies of the Opposition are that the eighty members of the House returned from Ireland will be masters of the House, and empires on British affairs, which they will bend to Irish purposes, and you are aware of the great manœuvre of the Tory Party in 1885 which, by its facemouts held out to the Irish members, procured the dis-edgement of the Liberal Government of that period, and their own accession to office It is well to look back on that proceeding of the Tory Party which is so far as I know, unexampled in our Parliamentary history, for what it shows us is that the very worst of the consequences now apprehended by some from Irish interposition in a political crisis has actually happened under our existing arrangements for the Government and representation of Ireland And it might happen again, were the Tories again to be as unscrupulous as they were in 1885, and had not Ireland been sufficiently warned by subsequent and recent experience To sum up in a few words In 1886 we proposed to proceed without retention We were overruled From a practical point of view Home Rule and retention were before us, we could have both or neither, we could not take one and leave the other We deem it our duty to prosecute the great Imperial cause of Home Rule, as some would say, at the cost of retention, or, as others would hold, with the guarantees which retention afforded, and now eventually, as retention has been fastened upon Home Rule, so the unlimited vote of the reduced number of Irish members has been fastened upon retention This is the plain history of the case, and I think the country will be of opinion that under the actual circumstances of the case, we have judged aright.

WHERE CHOLERA IS WELL NURSED

At the Sanitary Congress Limbarch, Mr Ernest Hart delivered an interesting address on cholera, starting with the dogma—1 "That cholera is a filth disease, carried by dirty people to dirty places, and diffused by specifically poisoned water" 2 "That you may eat cholera and drink cholera, but you can not catch cholera" 3 "That cholera may be considered for all practical purposes as an exclusively water, carried disease, and that it is carried only by water poisoned by human discharges" The region of the Lower Ganges he described as the home of cholera, largely in consequence of the habits of the people, and their constant use of foul water for drinking purposes Mr Hart described the fairs and bathing festivals which are such a marked feature in Hindu life, and pointed out their influence in disseminating disease They are annually frequented by thousands of pilgrims Nowhere these merely local worshippers, drawn only from the great watershed which the Ganges drains Wherever the Hindu faith extends there the legend of the Ganges is believed, and so from every village in India come pilgrims to the holy stream bringing with them germs of such diseases as may then happen to be epidemic in their midst, or taking back with them to their villages such infections as they may pick up at the holy place The fair is not only an exchange for merchandise, it becomes a veritable cleansing house for contagion, to which each brings what he has and takes away what he can carry, Many illustrations were given showing how disease was transported into distant villages by returning villagers At these fairs and festivals the very aim and object of their pilgrimage is to bathe in the sacred river and drink of its holy waters Is it then to be wondered at that they suffer? And so great a crowd, largely drawn from the "endemic area," some one or other is sure to have the cholera and to foul the stream, giving to those who drink the foul water in hope of sanctity an infection which quickly brings about their death

A grand experiment, however, was tried in 1891 A definite attempt was made to deal with one of the greatest, and hitherto most dangerous, of these fairs, the Kumbh fair at Hardwar, on sanitary principles, and to see whether by that means it could be prevented from becoming the starting-point of further mischief Mr Hart gave a picturesque description of the proceedings at the fair and stated in detail the sanitary and administrative precautions which were taken, the extent of which will be best appreciated by the fact that although the fair did not take place till April the preparations were commenced in the preceding December, and that at the time of the festival besides Bengal cavalry, upwards of 1,000 police were on duty to keep order, that there was a large sanitary patrol always inspecting the town and camp, and that a force of 1,312 sweepers was engaged for conservancy purposes, and eight temporary hospitals erected When the fair came cholera was prevalent in the eastern districts, and cases were reported from the pilgrim centres of Benares, Fyzabad, and Allahabad during the period of the fair. The pilgrims coming from cholera-infected districts brought the infection with them, and two people died of undoubted cholera at Hardwar during the most crowded period, but they were promptly isolated, and the infection did not spread. No more cases arose in the town or camp, nor did the disease develop on the track of the dispersing pilgrims And thus we had the novel experience of a Kumbh fair at Hardwar without an epidemic of cholera spreading all over the surrounding country concurrently with the dispersion of the gathering.

We must now, said Mr Hart, turn our attention to another great religious festival A different religion, a different people, a concourse drawn together from a far wider area, but one which, like the Hardwar fair of old, has become a focus and a diffusion point of cholera—a cause of death and disaster to the pilgrims and of danger to the world Mahomedanism is not dead, and Islam still remains the faith of two hundred millions, or 14 per cent, of the human race, a faith which is absolute and obedient, and which lends intelligent men—of position and whose lives are cast in pleasant places—to suffer pains and discomforts which to an ordinary dilettante Christian would be absolutely intolerable, rather than break the commandments Among the ordinances, which to the faithful are commands, is that of pilgrimage to Mecca. From Turkey, from a belt of country extending eastwards across Asia to the furthest confines of Malay and from the whole of Africa pilgrims set out every year, turning their steps towards Mecca, in obedience to this command. From about 60,000 to over 100,000 each year attain their end month and sometimes years, having been devoted to the task, and sufferings and hardships undergone which it would be difficult to describe. The city of Mecca is mostly modern, having been frequently devastated by water torrents from the hills around; the streets are, for an eastern city, broad and airy, but unpaved and filthy Drainage does not exist, water there is in plenty The population is about 60,000, and is mainly supported by the proceeds of the annual pilgrimage and by the manufacture of sacred relics. Compared with the problem of dealing with an Indian fair, the purification of Mecca would seem by no means an insuperable difficulty. Clean dry rocks, pure water, and a blazing, disinfecting sun are the materials on which we have to work; man, and man only, is the difficulty The proceedings of the pilgrims themselves, the ritual gone through by them during their stay, none of which they like to miss little as its meaning may be understood, also tend to spread the disease, if once it be implanted among them. The march to Arafat, the night spent there in devotion, or in the crowded coffee booths, the "stand" by the Hill of Mercy, the rush to Mina, the sacrifice, the intolerable stench from the thousands of slaughtered animals, the "tawaf" or seven fold circuit of the sanctuary, each of the many thousand pilgrims kissing the black stone as he passes, the blazing heat, the intolerable thirst, the religious fervour which leads them to accept everything as holy which belongs to Mecca, all drive the unfortunate pilgrims to the consumption of the vilest fluids under the name of water The natural functions must be retended to the ground and filth, there is no attempt at conservancy, the wells are poisoned by filth, and if that happens to be cholera, cholera breaks out

One of the observances is especially dangerous. Next to the Kaba, the principal point of interest in the Mosque is the will Zamzam (Well of Hagar) a deep shaft said to be the source from which Hagar drew water for her son Ishmael The pilgrims are many, the well, however, is large, and its water plentiful at the best Yet every one wishes to drink and to bathe in these miraculous waters Each pilgrim in turn, stripped to the waist, stands beside the well while a bucket of the water is poured over him, of this he eagerly drinks as it flows from the bucket, the rest flowing over his naked body, soak up through his loin-cloth, and streaming back into the well—to be used again His places immediately taken by another and another, and so on, each drinking the washings of the rest

From the 8th to 25th June this year there were 2 201 deaths at Mecca, and in one day, 16th June, there were 499 at Medina and 500 at Mecca making in one day 999 deaths From the 26th June to the 14th July there were 199 deaths at Medina, 9,408 at Mecca, and 303 at Jeddah. Mecca is the place in which to stop the rabble From every point where cholera can originate pilgrims set out, each of whom may bring with him the infection, All pilgrims, however, go to Mecca, where they wait time enough to trap the cholera, and render it harmless it Mecca were but a cleanly place—*Pall Mall Budget*

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY —1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE —MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893. [No. 35.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Half yearly
Fourth	3—4—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	0 0	1—12—0
English and Kanarese		1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

English	1—0—0	2 8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2 8—0
English and Kanarese	0 0 0	1—8 0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

B CHOSES'

SARSAPARILLA

A quick [illegible] of Cutaneous Eruptions of Syphilitic Origin or Mercury Sprains Sore Throat, Wounds, Rheumatism, Constipation, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs [illegible] per bottle

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and [illegible] for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough. Effect notice able at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a month

Price Rs 3 per phial—Postage Anna 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 2 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine in healthy cases Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Postage As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nervous or Sexual Weakness Only 7 days use brings the sufferer into a sound condition It stops nocturnal emissions and checks the sexual and increases the virile power

Price Rs 1 8 per phial postage As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 14 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DAYS HORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine in most cases generally cures the disease in 14 days on one repeat

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND A COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by L GHOSE & Co CHEMISTS,

77 College Street Calcutta

NOTICE

The Theosophic Thinker the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager Bellary

POSTAL NOTICE

It is hereby notified to the public that inland letters post cards and packets intended for despatch by any particular train should be posted at the Railway Station named in the time table [illegible] before the time of departure of that train and that if posted later, such letters will be despatched by subsequent train [illegible] letter for [illegible] Post Office [illegible] Post Office [illegible] Post Office

When the Commons rose at 2 o'clock this morning, the Lords met immediately and read the Bill a first time.

A great crowd had assembled outside the Houses of Parliament to hear the result of the Division, and on Mr Gladstone appearing in the street he received a perfect ovation. His carriage was surrounded and frequently stopped by his admirers, who cheered him wildly all along the route and until he was inside his residence.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1893

THE BOMBAY RIOTS

The Bombay riots have been the cause of a great amount of bitterness now that they have ceased. They have left behind them much that is evil. There are occasionally isolated rows between the Hindus and the Mohamedans, though only a few may be engaged in them. In many cases Hindu employers of labour refuse to entertain Mohamedans, and a demand was made to one or two instances that these men should be dismissed in case they were employed. Some time the mill hands refused to work, declaring that they were afraid of Mussulman aggression. Matters will improve day by day, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of a Bombay riot. The deaths have been more than was at first anticipated, and, in all probability, the whole number is not known. Many, no doubt, were carried to the cemeteries and quietly buried, without a word being sent to the police about the matter. But the number accounted for is large enough being over seventy, while those who received injuries number more than two hundred. Many battles have been fought where the loss was smaller, while the damage to property was very great. Shops were broken open and robbed, houses were sacked in the same way, while temples and mosques were broken into, desecrated and robbed. Then again, we must reckon the loss to trade during the days the riots went on. This was completely stopped, and thus much injury was brought about. But the result of the disturbances cannot be reckoned by money value. They have thrown the place back with regard to progress, and they have displayed to the world that there is a dangerous element in the country that has to be kept in check, and with a strong hand. It was hoped that this element was gradually being absorbed, that it was becoming orderly, and that it would not in the future give trouble. The riots in Bombay have shown that such an opinion was wrong, and that the men ready to take part in any disorder are to be found in every large town. This fact must not be forgotten, for should it be, much trouble may be the result. It is difficult to say who was most in fault. The Hindus throw the blame on the Mohamedans, and the latter return the compliment. Proof had been, as our readers are aware, rife in Kattywar between the two sections of the community, and the ill-feeling had been carried to Bombay. We are told that the Mohamedans were killing had much to do with the matter, that the Hindus resented the slaughter of this animal by the Mussulmans and thus a bad feeling was kindled between the two. It may be that the Hindus were too loud in their denunciations, while the Mohamedans were determined to show that they would not be dictated to by their fellow subjects, and hence the riots that we have witnessed. It strikes us that both parties are to blame in the matter, and there ought to be a thorough investigation into the subject in order to apportion this. It is very remarkable that similar occurrences should have happened in different places—Raugoon, Azimgurh, Bombay, and apparently from the same cause. Whoever may have given cause for the late disturbances must not be let off easily, for, should they escape, riot might become chronic. It might take place in every town, and thus, paralyze the action of Government, throw the whole country into confusion, and retard its progress. The people must be made to understand that they cannot break the peace with impunity, that whoever does this must be made to feel the full force of the law. But this must not be all. Precautions must be taken so that such outbursts as we have lately witnessed may be rendered next to impossible. Hostages, so to speak, must be taken from the heads of the community, and these must be held responsible for the peace of the community. It must now be discovered who the real leaders of the people are, whether those who profess to lead them are able to perform this duty or whether there are others, who, though they may not be so prominently brought to the front, really rule the masses. This is a point that the forthcoming investigations ought to clear up, and on the result the Government will have, in a great measure, to be guided. No doubt India is undergoing a great change. Many of the old feelings are giving way to new ones, and a different state of society is growing up. It will be the duty of every one who wishes well to India to see that well-ordered progress is being made. Tumult is strictly repressed. We feel certain that those opposed to progress will take advantage of the late riots and say that the people are not prepared for any further changes, that they ought to be satisfied with what has been already granted. They will say that the privileges given the people have been the cause of the riots, and that repression must be resorted to rather than a greater degree of freedom granted. It is for the people themselves to show that the riots are exceptional, that the people, as a body, are law abiding, and that they are as anxious to see the laws obeyed as the authorities themselves.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION

It has been decided that a Commission is to leave England in November next to inquire into the manufacture and use of opium in this country, and the latest account is that half the cost is to be borne by this country. The people of India would not be unwilling to pay the money required if they saw any necessity for the Commission, but this they do not see. They have had no voice in the matter, their opinion has not been asked, the whole business has been forced upon them, and the only thing left to them is to pay the money. Intelligent people at home who think that the drug is doing an immense injury to India. It is according to them destroying the people wholesale, deaths innumerable are occurring through it, consequently, a stop must be put to its use. The evil of opinion is fearfully exaggerated by these faddists, and they are never tired of declaring what injurious effects it causes, and that it must be "put down". Those who hold a contrary opinion, who believe that if taken moderately it does simply harm, perhaps is beneficial, are abused, and told they wish to destroy the Indian people. The anti-opiumists will not listen to anything that may be said on the other side—rather there is only one side. So by continual petition they have induced the Government to appoint a Commission to come to this country in order to discover the truth about opium. As we have said, it will arrive in India in November next, and will set to work at once. We have no objection to the Commission, composing this body, to exist, but they ought to pay their own expenses. This country should not be saddled with a burden simply because a number of men wishes to indulge in a fad. The information they require could easily be procured, but with this they would not be satisfied, so must make enquiries on the spot. This is quite right if they were willing to pay the cost of obtaining the information required. This they will not do, but want the people of this country to pay for them and their fads. This is most certainly hard upon India, and the people should protest against it. They should let the people at home understand that they object to being used in this way, that they know how matters stand with regard to opium better than the crusaders against the drug who are always preaching to the home public against its use, and that they do not wish to pay money needlessly. Should the manufacture of opium be stopped there would be a large loss of revenue to Government, while the people who now take it would do so even if there was an order forbidding its use. Thus the Government would suffer, while the people would not be benefited in the least. When the Commission arrives in this country the people should tell it plainly what they think of the business on which it is engaged.

THE LATE HON'BLE JUSTICE KASINATH TRIMBUK TELANG, C.I.E.

An impression that prevailed about the residence of the late Justice from which Mr. Telang was suffering his previous illness will be afforded, for he died (10.45) night and is to-morrow. We will no longer see the tall, stalwart personality whose features unfailingly impressed them, is seen all that saw him and which excited in some mysterious way a most chastening and elevating influence on all that were brought in contact with him. He was one of the best known and the most revered among the Indians of modern times, and as a lawyer, as a judge, as a scholar, as a statesman, as a counsellor, and as a friend, he has vacated a place which it will be impossible to fill from among his contemporaries. He completed his 42nd year only two days ago, and leaves behind a name and a fame which will shine with a lustre as long as the sun shine shall on it.—*H. Hindu.*

OFFICIAL NOTES

The Liberal members of the House of Lords do not number forty.

The Sri Lanka Arts Exhibition is now closed. The sale of pictures have amounted to nearly 9,000 rupees. The winner of the Viceroy's prize is a Paris, named Pestonji Bomanji.

The Dewan of Baroda has ordered that girls below ten years of age should be taught side by side with boys in schools established for the lower classes of the people.

Mr W S Caine has a simple explanation of the recent fight in the House of Commons. "It was all the liquor," he says. "If it had been at five o'clock, there would have been no row at all. But a pint of wine makes a deal of noise."

The Government of India has formally expressed approval of the Pasteur Institute scheme, promising, if many subscribed, to give the service of a qualified medical officer. The scheme has been brought to the notice of all Local Governments.

The British Crown plate consists of a peacock of precious stones, valued at £30,000 which come from India; its head, with a solid ingot of gold for a tongue, and crystal teeth and a magnificent gold shield, valued at £10,000, which was made from snuff boxes by order of George IV.

The recent disgraceful fighting in the House of Commons is thus described by a correspondent:—"Hats were smashed, eyes were blacked, and noses were sanguined, curses were heard, till after a few minutes, the disgusted spectators in the galleries rose, and hissed the Commons of England long and loudly.

The reports that Russia in future intends keeping a permanent squadron in the Mediterranean, and that France has expressed her willingness to place a fleet station at the disposal of the squadron, have (says the *Times'* correspondent) created a certain amount of sensation in Government circles in Vienna.

The number of people killed in railway accidents during the past official year was 29, against no fewer than 92 in the previous year, while the number of persons injured was 93, against the previous record of 240. The total number of killed from various causes, including accidents at railway crossings and suicides was 624, and 930 injured.

Mr E Norton, who is now in England, is busily engaged in drafting a Bill for discussion by the British Congress Committee for the abolition of the Indian Office. At the meeting of the Committee held on the 20th July, Mr Norton was present. A long discussion took place on his Draft Bill. The Draft will be printed and circulated among the members.

A method of sounding the depth without using a line has recently been devised by Mr John Munro. It consists in dropping a lead containing a cartridge, which explodes on striking the bottom, and the sound is received by a submerged microphone apparatus to communicate with the ship. The depth is set out by the time occupied by the lead in sinking to the bottom.

At a Parliamentary meeting held in Dublin, resolutions were unanimously carried to the effect that the provisions of the present Home Rule Bill do not satisfy the aspirations of the Irish Nation, and that Irish representatives will not be satisfied until the Irish people are in possession of a Parliament in the centre of the country. Some of the speakers violently attacked Mr Gladstone.

When we write to India, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, it is a burden on the purse of all taxpayers, Europeans and Natives, against the payment of the India Council and the India Office officials. They are very well paid indeed, and the emoluments of gold have enormously increased their gains. The most that they can claim in justice, as their salaries come out of Indian revenue, is the payment of [illegible] at the "favourable" rate of [illegible].

The Cambodian Prince Dhong Chem, who recently manifested a desire to conciliate French opinion by some remarkable stories of British duplicity in the East, hardly seems to have attained his end. The French Government is unwilling that he should remain in Paris, and the Prince has, it is said, intimated his willingness to reside in Algeria. It is added that he is believed to demand the right to move freely about that department, and even to visit France, but that the Government is disinclined to satisfy him in those respects.

In 1890 there were in America about 275,000 women engaged in money-making occupations as follows: One hundred and ten lawyers, 1,000 musicians, 320 authors, 588 journalists, 2,001 artists, 2,150 architects, chemists and pharmacists, 2,160 stock brokers and merchants, 3,135 Government clerks, 2,138 physicians and surgeons, 13,180 professional nurses, 56,800 farmers and planters, 21,070 clerks and bookkeepers, 14,105 heads of commercial houses, and 150,000 public school teachers.

"Public Good" writes.—Intending pilgrims to Tirupati for the approaching Brahmotsavam are informed, that as cholera is prevailing in and around Tirupati, it is not safe to visit the place now. In addition to this there is no water available either for drinking or bathing purposes. As there has been continuous drought for the last four years, the town is suffering very much from want of water. Even the permanent residents of the town cannot manage to procure water. So the pilgrims would do well to postpone their intended visit to some better day.

On the afternoon of the 23 ultimo a mass meeting, attended by about 5,000 Hindu domestic servants, employed in Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan families, in

Bombay was held on the *maidan* in front of the Churney Road gardens near Chowpatty to consider what steps should be taken for the continued security of themselves and their families in the event of any future disturbances. The meeting resolved that they should cordially support any movement that might be made by the leaders of the Hindu community in the matter of the riots

---

The *National Zeitung*, in an article on "Oriental Moves," calls attention to the fact that the Asiatic "Buffer States" between England on the one hand and France and Russia on the other are constantly diminishing in extent. Russia is encroaching them from the north west and north-east, and France from the south. "This state of things," it says, "must greatly increase the value of the Central Europe in Alliance for England, and visible tokens that this really is the case have not been wanting of late; but as long as Mr. Gladstone is at the helm in England nobody will believe that she is capable of energetic action against Russia and France."

Mr. Justice Jardine is believed to be acting for Constable and Co., the publishers to the India Office, a new edition of Sangermano's description of the Burmese Empire a century ago. Sangermano was an Italian Missionary who went as a lay brother in Burma from 1783 to 1806. Major Symes, who Ambassador to Ava in 1795, narrates his meeting him at Rangoon. Sangermano retired to Aspinum in Italy, his native city, where he was appointed head of the College of the Benedict Order. Here he wrote his book, which has always been treated as a valuable authority by writers on Burma. The manuscript is in the possession of the Propaganda at Rome.

The Bombay Mint authorities are still very busily engaged in coining the silver which was on its way to the local Banks when the Government order was issued for the closing of the Mint. From the 26th June, the day on which the doors of the Mint were closed, at least one hundred and sixty-nine lakhs of silver have been received by the Mint Master, and the conversion of the silver bars into rupees is now proceeding as rapidly as the means at the disposal of the Mint will allow. The whole of the bullion was melted up by Tuesday night, and the Mint is now coining at the rate of about three lakhs per diem, so that it is expected that the whole of the silver sent in by the Banks will have been converted within the next two months.

An indignant correspondent writes—"I was under the impression that Sunday labour in Government offices was abolished long ago. But in a town on the Coromandel Coast the District Engineer has ordered his subordinates to attend office on Sundays and do work as usual. It may be this officer does not believe in a Christian Sabbath, but should he not have some regard for the Order of the Government which he represents? People in all ages have found by experience that at least one day in the week should be set apart for giving rest to the hard-worked brain and body. This officer, not satisfied with ordering his clerks to attend office on Sundays, has moreover cancelled the holidays sanctioned by the Government. Cannot the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals take up the subject and prosecute this hard-hearted official? I am quite willing to give the name and whereabouts of this official." Perhaps Mr. Gimlet will look into the matter.

Local and Provincial.

The races.—Came to an end on Saturday last. The meeting was good, and there was a large number of people present.

The Blackpally Murders.—The supposed murderer has been committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Civil and Military Station.

The Weather.—We have now high winds, and very little rain has fallen of late. We have had a drizzle now and then but nothing more. Probably we shall not have much, now till the North east monsoon sets in.

The Maharajah's Fancy Dress Ball.—This came off last Wednesday night in the ball room of the palace. There were about four hundred guests present, and the ball was very successful, and went on without a hitch.

The Police Force.—On account of the numerous thefts committed in the City Western Extension lately, the Inspector General of Police has ordered a dozen more constables to be on duty there and to protect the lives and property of the people.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The 22nd August 1893.—No. 3612—G. F. 19 93.—Mr. H. Nanjundaraj Urs, 2nd General Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, who was granted two months' privilege leave in Notification No. 556, of the 15th June last, having availed himself of the said leave from the 27th idem and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 7th August 1893, the unavailed portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 3614—G. F. 181 92.—The 8 days' privilege leave granted to N. Subba Rao, Amildar of the Hunsur Taluk, in Notification No. 18478—G. F. 181 92 of the 6th May 1893, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

No. 3616—G. F. 167 92.—Mr. Abdul Aziz, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, delivered over, and Mr. J. W. Knight, Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the District Police Office, Punganur, on the afternoon of the 14th August 1893.

The 23rd August 1893.—No. 3621—G. F. 369 92.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. H. H. Starkey, Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, is granted casual leave for 10 days from the 27th August 1893, or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3715—G. F. 28 93.—Chinnappanna Pillay, Sheristadar of the Periyapatna Taluk, is hereby invested with the power of a 3rd Class Magistrate, to be exercised within the limits of the Periyapatna Taluk during the absence of Amildar R. Raghavendra Rao on leave or until further orders.

The 24th August 1893.—No. 3715—G. 911.—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, N. Krishnappa, Amildar of the Arkalgud Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from 1st September 1893 or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. S. Venkataramaniah, Deputy Amildar of the Grama Sub-Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Arkalgud Taluk, during the absence on leave of Amildar Krishnappa or until further orders.

The 29th August 1893.—No. 3907—G. 923.—Mr. C. Meenakshaiya delivered over, and Mr. V. N. Narasimhangar resumed, charge of the Office of the Legislative Secretary to the Government of Mysore on the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

No. 3911—G. F. 379 92.—Mr. T. R. A. Thamboo Chetty, Chief Judge, delivered over and Mr. A. Ramachandra Iyer, Judge, received, charge of the office of Chief Judge and Inspector General of Prisons in Mysore on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1893.

No. 3912—G. F. 379 92.—Mr. M. Meenakshaiya delivered over, and Mr. R. Vijayendra Rao received, charge of the office of the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies in Mysore on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1893.

No. 3913—G. F. 169 92.—Under the terms of Article 210 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, was granted Examination leave for five days with effect from 7th August 1893.

No. 3915—G. F. 169 92.—Mr. K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the Kolar District Treasury from Mr. Hema Hanumaiah on the forenoon of the 12th August 1893.

MUZARAYI.

Camp Chitaldroog, 21st August 1893.

No. 179.—The undermentioned residents of Harihar are appointed Dharmadarsas of the Mazarayi Temples and Chattram at Harihar Kasaba in the Chitaldroog District:—

1. M. R. Ry. Sahukar Atchappa Naik.
2. " Sahukar Bhujanga Naik.
3. " Kasaba Shanbhog Sinappa.
4. " Patel Basappa.
5. " Guttur Krishnappa.

No. 181.

The undermentioned persons are appointed Dharmadarsas of the Mazarayi Temples and Chattram at Kommanahalli in the Harihar Sub Taluk, Chitaldroog District:—

Resident of Malé Benour

1. M. R. Ry Pensioned Head Munshi Nadiga Venkat Rao.
2. " Desapande Srinivasa Rao.
3. " Karigoudara Devappa.
4. " Sowdepalli Bhimappa.

Resident of Komarnahalli.

5. M. R. Ry Sowdikkappane Mallappa.
6. " Desapande Venkappa.
7. " Mallikappa.
8. " Danappana Mudagappa.

THE MARRIAGE REFORM BILL.

OPPOSITION OF THE NAGAR SABHA

A meeting of the members of the Nagar Sabha was held at Shimoga on the 20th August 93. About 150 members were present. It was unanimously resolved that the Draft Regulation to prevent Infant Marriages in the Territories of Mysore should be opposed.

The following are the Resolutions of subjects to be brought forward by the Representative member of Nagar Sabha, Shimoga District, for discussion at the Meeting of the Representative Assembly at Mysore 1893.

I. Draft Regulation to prevent Infant Marriages in the Territories of Mysore.

(a) I disapprove the policy of the Government in direct point laws regarding matters religious or social.

(b) There is no precedent to show that the Government has interfered with the social and religious matters of the people.

(c) If, after so long and peaceful rule with the non intervention policy as regards religious and social matters, our enlightened Government should suddenly introduce such a Bill, it would create a sort of distrust in the minds of its loyal subjects regarding the policy of the Government.

(d) The "progressive party" who desire for an amendment in the social and religious matters of this kind, have not shown any necessity for a penal law of the nature indicated in the Bill, by producing statistics of the cases in which there were bad consequences owing to the great disparity of ages between the couple in the one case and the great minority of age in the other. To be more explicit, it is not shown what the number of cases is in which bad consequences have ensued by the marriage of men over 50 with girls below 14, and what the number of widows is below the age of 8 years.

(e) The enforcement of the Bill naturally and the few who would otherwise be subject to the law, to devise means to make their escape from the effect of vexatious prosecutions. They would for instance, prefer to go to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the Province and there have the marriages in their family celebrated. By this they will be unnecessarily put to great inconvenience in the shape of distant journey and increased expense. This will also materially affect the interests of mercantile classes.

(f) The Bill will only aid a fresh item to the list of the already existing pranks in which the mischief mongers deal. These persons would not draw back to concoct a false case against an innocent family with the idea of either spoiling its name or extorting money. Many an innocent family will thus fall a victim to the mischiefs of these mischief-mongers, who will have ample scope for the mischiefs to be the enforcement of such Bill.

What an amount of mischief have the already enforced Acts and Codes on Arms, Forests, Municipality, Revenue, Criminal, done on many an innocent family. Many families have spent their all in defending themselves against the false charges brought against them under those Acts and Codes. If laws are to be introduced on social and religious matters also, the interests of the people will suffer still more.

(g) It will necessitate the people to create false evidence and to commit forgeries as regards the Horoscope when the age of the match is in question, and it is not possible to ascertain by any other means the exact age of the parties concerned. It is therefore very likely that in majority of cases justice may fail in determining the age.

(h) District Magistrates cannot be presumed to be safe judges in deciding such matters as long as they are invested with Executive powers.

(i) The provision made in the Bill in the case of men above 50 is of no avail inasmuch as Brahmins are not allowed to keep their girls unmarried to that age.

(j) The Bill as it stands will not only materially prejudice the interests and prospects of the girls but will also frustrate the object and good intention of the parents towards their daughters in many cases, a few of these being—

(1) A, a wealthy widower advanced in years and ailing in sickness has an only daughter age 7 years as his heir. He has neither friends nor relations whom he can safely trust. He wishes to have the girl married to a boy of good family bequeathing his property to him. A brother has last before the girl attains her eighth year.

(2) B, is a wealthy man with a strong constitution. In his fifteenth year he suddenly loses his wife and children. Hoping for an heir, he marries in his fifty-first year a girl of 13 years. The law prohibits him with two years imprisonment, during which period if he were allowed free there was every probability of his procreating a child. After his imprisonment he dies of the shock.

(3) A, is a man of poor circumstances. He has two daughters to marry, one aged 13 years and 6 months, the other 7 years. He wishes to cut short the expenses of the marriages by celebrating the two together. But the law does not allow him to do this.

In the above and several other instances of a similar nature, the consequences can more be imagined than described.

(k) As hastily such a reform must be the work of education, and our benevolent Government has kindly taken up the latter into its hands. The progress of inform is in a direct ratio to the progress of education, and education has been daily progressing and so, with it the reform. If we carefully compare the number of cases that existed 50 years ago when education was comparatively in a poor condition, with the number that exists now we see the reform as one in hundred. In course of time as education attains a higher stage even the few cases that we now afraid of, will die their natural death. So there is no necessity for the introduction of the Bill.

General News.

Swearing on Camphor.—Yesterday a suit which came up before Mr. V. P. D'Rozario was settled by mutual consent on the defendant swearing on a piece of burning camphor.

The greatest attraction at the Chicago World's Fair is the Ferris Wheel which carries 36 pendulum cars, each a thing 40 passengers, so that one revolution of the wheel carries 1,440 people to the height of 250 feet in the air, giving to each passenger a magnificent view, and a sensation of elevation, akin to that felt in a balloon-ascent.

An Interesting Case.—In a case which came up recently before Mr. V. P. D'Rozario at the Small Cause Court, a landlord sought to recover from his tenant a sum of Rs. 22 as damages for trees cut down by the defendant in the compound of the house; the defendant pleaded that he cut down the trees as they had snakes, more than one of which he killed in the house. His Honor appointed a Commissioner to make a local inspection and to report thereon.

Some ingenious Paris dealers are reported to have invented a way of enhancing the market value of their wares. It is said that they colour ordinary oranges a deep red, making them look like mandarins, which fetch much higher prices. They also dye pineapples to make them look more attractive, and dye the common white strawberries a lovely red. Melons are being treated in a similar way, and tinted a fine orange, their flavour being increased by injecting an essence of melon. The latest development of this business is in connection with pears, which are dyed red for a third of their size, and blue below, thus presenting the national colours when peeled.

The Maharajah of Bhawnagar has indicated his satisfaction with the cordial reception recently given him in England by a number of his munificent gifts to a very varied list of institutions. He has given, for instance, £200, to found a prize at the University of Cambridge, which conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., in recognition of his services to the cause of education in his State, and he has forwarded prizes also to Harrow School and Dulwich College. Among the many other institutions which have benefited by his liberality are the Newspaper Press Fund, the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, the Little Sisters of the Assumption, and the Gordon Boys' Home.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* understands that certain ladies of much influence in Society are disposed to take strong action in the matter of wedding presents "I hear that it will be considered 'bad form' next Season to give a present costing much above £1 to any except near relations or very intimate friends Secondly promiscuous offerings will be viewed with disfavour It will be understood that an invitation to a wedding will by no means follow as a matter of course, and presents at those ceremonies will be confined to far smaller circles than is at present the case"

ACCORDING to the revised lists there are now, says Daziel, living in Prussia 43 men who took part in the expedition against Napoleon in 1813 Of the majority were born between 1786 and 1807 The oldest of them Herr Goehring Ottensen a watchmaker, who lives near Hamburg, has reached the age of 107 Next comes Herr Wygold, of Vorpommern the 8th man, who is 104 The majority of those relics of the Napoleonic wars live in the province of Pomerania, the inhabitants of which are reckoned among the stoutest of the German peasantry. The Hanoverians, also a sturdy race, have preserved eight of the heroes, Silesia possesses six, the Rhenish provinces four, Berlin counts but one, Christian Mueller, born in 1795 Of the officers and one general Office one in the list, General Mueller, a Hanoverian, born in 1790, and Colonel von Helzendorf, a Saxon, born in 1789

On the Jaghirdar of Arni being called upon for a list of village artisans' inams in his Jaghir in connection with the question of resumption of such inams in Zemindaries ordered by Government in G O 20th November, 1891, No 1,109, the Jaghirdar questioned the right of Government to interfere with this class of inams on the ground that the peishcush on his estate was fixed not with reference to any fiscal arrangement, as in the case of other Zemindaries, but only as a *nazar* in token of submission and loyalty to Government and that the estate being free and perfect ly absolute, Government cannot claim the right to resume the inams even though they might have been in existence at the time of fixing that *nazar* Government has after taking into consideration the tenure of the Jaghir, accepted the recommendation of the Board of Revenue that the artisans' inams in the Arni Jaghir be excluded from the Collector's inquiry

Extracts.

THE KING OF SIAM

In a delightful article upon Siam in the *Contemporary Review*, Mr Henry Norman gives an interesting glimpse of the monarchical system as he has seen it —"Personally, his Majesty is one of the most charming of men (and I pay him this tribute the more easily because I have had many opportunities of learning its justice) well informed, kind-hearted, strong in character for an Oriental, and full of dignity, and he would be reckoned a handsome man in any gentleman anywhere But there the praise must stop His life is one uninterrupted list of self indulgence He was the father of two daughters before he was 15, his first wife is his half sister (in order that the royal blood may be preserved from the taint of alien contamination' is the delicately naive quite explanation of a recent writer upon Siam) the mother of his wives and women in his palace is unknown, everything concerning them is euphemistically known in Siamese as Kang Nai, the 'inside,' and is a strictly forbidden topic of conversation Since to have influence within the palace is the chief desire of every Siamese, every attractive girl has been thrust upon his Majesty by her father for the past 20 years His children must number more than 100 The 'inside' of the palace is quite a suite of apartments—it is a town. The private personal environment of the king is not a household, it is a community Every wife can lead herself and her children to the ground with jewels, every one of them has a private treasure chest Of the condition of his country—indeed, even of his own capital—the king knows next to no thing Whenever he goes out the streets are levelled and swept, the soldiers and police don clean clothes and buckle on neon ornaments and arms kept specially for such occasions The police-boats are painted and anchored in rose; the canals are cleared of logs and rubbish, Bangkok puts on for his Majesty a gay and almost European air of propriety When he has passed, the clothes and bright arms are locked up, and everything relapses into neglect and dirt When the king visits his country palace at Bang pa in 50 miles up the river, all his wives and children, with all their servants, and all the princes go with him, and a thousand people follow in his train The cost of all this is enormous When the king's relatives are cremated the ceremonial begins deep ption The last royal cremation cost £60,000"

AN ACCOUNT OF CHANDRA GUPTA AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE MAURIYAN DYNASTY

From the Burmese Pali Version of "Mahanan Maha Ra Jan Dwegyee,"

Widudabin, a king of Kosala, was greatly moved by the insult offered to him by the Sakyan (Burmese pronunciation, Thagyawin) Princes of Kapilavastu during his visit to his grandfather (on his mother's side) Mahanamda's palace The reason of the affront was that he was the illegitimate grandson of a slave woman by Mahanam, of which mystery Widudabin was quite ignorant The news reached his ears that the very chamber he occupied in his grandfather's palace was washed by the freshdrawn milk He could no long contain himself, he sent word to the Sakya Princes, saying, that he was coming at no distant date to wash the very room with their life blood The Princes took precautions to fly away from the king's terrible wrath of such a mighty King with all their valuables, to some remote countries The one who emigrated towards Mauryan place abounding with peacocks, became the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty The Mauryan Dynasty reigned peacefully for seven years

During the reign of one of the Mauryan Dynasty, a great civil war took place, and the King died in a skirmish His pregnant wife fled to a small village near Pataliputra, and in an auspicious moment gave birth to a child, possessed of all the signs of a powerful King The mother, imagining countless miseries for the infant, left it at sunset near the entrance gate of a cattle pen, to be trodden by the bulls, preferring to endure the death of the child for a while, to witness daily its wretched condition At break of day a fierce bull named *Chandra* (Burmese pro Chanda), who was the first to issue out of the pen, saw the child, and stood over it without hurting, so that the other bulls could not get out of the fold This unusual occurrence drew the attention of the proprietor, who searched for the cause and was not late in finding it out He adopted the infant, which was named after the bull Chandra The proprietor belonged to the Gupta family, and Gupta was added to Chandra

The boy grew up in years, and tended the cattle He used to hold mock courts among his playmates, where he presided Once on a time he attracted the notice of Chanakya (Burmese pron Janaka), a Brahman of extraordinary abilities and a diplomat of his age, who was roaming therabout in search of a discreet young man to be enthroned in place of Dhanananda (the last king of the Nanda Dynasty) with whom Chanakya had a score of unsuccessful hits Chanakya promised him all powers and secured him from the guardianship of his fosterfather Chanakya had now to choose between Chandra Gupta and another favourite of his This he did in the following way He asked the latter to get the necklace from Chandra Gupta's neck This boy saw he could not take it without decapitating Chandra Gupta, from which deed he refrained and returned disabled On another occasion, Chanakya asked Chandra Gupta to do the same, as enjoined by him in the previous case, which Chandra Gupta did without the least scruple by severing the boy's head from his body After several contests and intrigues, he succeeded in placing Chandra Gupta on the throne by deposing Dhanananda Chandra Gupta reigned for 24 years from 186—214 B.C. and was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who reigned for 28 years, and who in his turn was succeeded by his son the great Asoka

J C GUPTA

INDIA BETWEEN TWO FIRES

Writing under this heading in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr George N. Curzon, M P, puts in an irresistible plea in favour of the policy of "buffer States" as between the Asiatic territories of Great Britain and Russia, the ex Under Secretary for India feels first with the intricate situation in Siam, and thus clearly points the momentous character of the British interests at stake —"No British Government can acquiesce in an arrangement that would involve the cession by Siam of States which become British by the conquest of Burma, and have only been ceded to Siam by treaties, subject to a condition that they shall not be ceded over to any other Power No British Parliament can tolerate the wholesale extinction of a great and yearly increasing British trade with Yunnan The province of South West China Nonsection of British public opinion can desire that the buffer State should not merely be crippled, but quite lost on a first instance, and that possible rivals, such as England and France, should be placed face to face for the distance of a mile or a mile and a half or step to separate them Prince Scott the Lord of occupying—she is frankly willing to occupy—such a position Lord Curzon is able to state the fact"

Mr Curzon proceeds next to describe the steps which are being taken by Russia to threaten or supersede the buffer Afghanistan on the North western frontier The Russians will know that the death or removal of the Amir will probably upset that structure, like a pack of cards, and lead to the most dangerous questions arising in Central Asia, particularly in the advance which they are now actively pursuing Meanwhile, we are confronted with the Pamir movement" —"The Russians are now engaged upon a skilful attempt to slip round the corner of the Afghan buffer, by an advance through the mountainous region of the Pamir, the remoteness of which, and doubtful ownership of which have contributed to a sort of physical, though in no sense political, buffer on the trans frontier region north of Kashmir Taking advantage of the conflicting claims of Afghanistan and China, but feebly supported by neither, and in regions where population is sparse, life the excess of comfortable, and borders ill fixed, and inventing different and contradictory contentions as the process, they have during the past two years established themselves upon the Central Pamir, have built a large fort and stationed a permanent garrison at Murghab, at the junction of the Aksu and Ak Baital rivers—a point far south of any line that can, by any stretch of official document, be called a frontier Kashmir Center, and are pursuing the most hurried process of state building by proclamations the labours of the Frontier Commission, the discussion of the preliminaries of which between the Governments of London and St Petersburg is now which crawling laboriously on Anything only a little authenticated rumour has just reached India that a fresh Russian expedition with column has left Fergana for the Alai region, but the most definite and repeated assurances appear to have been given by the Russian Government that no such expedition shall be launched during the present year, and the troops in question are not intended to be merely chiefs for the winter garrison Such assurances may be perilled to those who remember that when Colonel Imeretinski on his first Pamir expedition in 1891 (which colonel was the friend of Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davison, all in the service of the Hindu Kush by a Russian declaration) the British Government was officially informed that this was only having paying up for old practices at *ours pas* Nevertheless a reluctant apology had been given for the expulsion of the British officers, the Russian Colonel, who had perpetrated the outrage was rewarded with a peerage from the Emperor, or again to the assurance that when Colonel Ivanoff started a second time, in 1892, on the expedition which resulted in the fight with the Afghans at Somatash, the most positive assurance was received from St Petersburg that no such expedition was contemplated at all But even supposing that the *status quo* be maintained in the state during the present year, the English reader is reminded that the Russians are now a state not at a point less than ninety miles distant as the crow flies from the advanced frontier of India, and that the latest version of their claims brings them right up to our border, and places them cheek by jowl with our Kashmir levies on the Hindu Kush In other words, while the Afghan buffer remains rather only as long as prudence demands that it should be respected—a period, probably synchronous with the life of the present Amir—that buffer is being ingeniously circumvented in the north; the Pamir buffer is being nibbled away, inch by inch, and a contemptuous relationship between Russia and Great Britain in the heart of Central Asia is being as dexterously and surely planned as the similar situation between France and Great Britain on the Upper Mekong"

Having thus sketched the salient facts of the situation on both frontiers, Mr Curzon explains the reason why the British Government should adhere to inviolably to their policy of "buffer States" He states the case against territorial juxtaposition in this wise —"It involves a fruitful danger, binder, or risk Firstly, there is the increased chance of friction, and even conflict, between the two nations. At present there is not a single point in Asia where the Englishman meet the French or Russian on a common frontier In each other's territories they travel as friends or foes, and as treaties, in Hindustan both Russian and French dominions, with courtesy But if a common frontier were instituted, incidents such as those which have constantly happened in the Alsace-Lorraine boundary between French and Germans would arise, the rivalry would grow, where little check exists, upon the temper of military outposts, and would tend to embarrass the sole repository of every vital interest of the Sovereignty, the Company of a formidable rival, at Rio de Janeiro, on the Pamirs in Afghanistan, would involve a very large and [illegible] in all foreign parts and in India, and must in the long run necessitate an increase of the Indian Army The problem is sometimes called the new Army Bill of Europe, and the increase of expenditure common to all nations Is it obvious that which we have seen is possible from an easy distance, and the Cavalry warm, a big force must be posted [illegible] our surprise, while the power that has [illegible] on a virtually beat the [illegible] of military [illegible] by the number of [illegible] own body Should Russia be permitted to advance to the Hindu Kush either north of Kabul or south of Wakhan, I tremble to think of the drain upon the Indian Army that would be required to hold on the one side the lines Kabul Jalalabad Peshawar, and Kabul Ghazni Kandahar, and on the other side the line Chitral Yasin Gilgit Hunza Nagar, and the [illegible] consequence of the last, there is the enormously serious [illegible] that would be involved in an already strained exchequer and a sufficiently tractive population, with the result of diversion, again [illegible] the industrial [illegible] and family, and perhaps war itself, that is the threat of unrest, fermentation, and unrest that would inevitably be introduced among the turbulent and unchecked tribes along the entire frontier. There lay before us only two perfectly [illegible] and both [illegible] contact which are abandoned by one empire power But when they were exposed to the temptation of a doubtable appeal, when the Russian would be offered, when local jealousies, [illegible] antipathies, and religious feuds would be [illegible] to see political [illegible] the question would perpetually rise in the minds of those which was the strength of the two great nations engaged, the situation might easily develop from one of doubt into one of positive danger and a thousand miles of frontier might be stormed and sputtering with a [illegible] conflagration. Were Russia so brought up to our borders, still more if France was so brought in addition, I say that no Viceroy of India could lay his head upon his pillow at night without a feeling of uneasiness and alarm,"

Mr Curzon winds up —"In an under fire would I, believe, read a good account of himself, but India between two fires might easily become India in jeopardy Should such an emergency arise, I have little doubt of the action that would be adopted by the country Whilst I question if one shot will ever again be fired from a British cannon or one bullet from a British musket to prevent the voluntary secession of any British colony that a fully mad lad so to accede, yet I believe that we would gladly expend the last projectile in Woolwich Arsenal, and that each Englishman would cheerfully give his last son, to prevent any enemy from ever setting foot on India soil" *Salus Populi suprema lex*"

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 10 HOSPITAL' Road, CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893. [No. 36.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(In Indian Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—It is earnestly hoped that all concerned will pay the utmost attention to the rules of the office, such as the payment of subscriptions in advance, the discontinuance of the paper when the time for which it has been paid for has expired, the immediate intimation of any change of residence, the immediate intimation of any irregularity in the receipt of the paper, the immediate intimation of any change in the address of any subscriber, and the other rules of the Karnataka Prakasika. The Karnataka Prakasika Journal also issues are requested. It is also to be borne in mind that no inquiries will be attended to, unless the subscriber's name appears in the office records, or unless the proper instructions to that effect have been given. Advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first [illegible] per line.
For the second [illegible] per line.
Accounts [illegible]
[illegible]
Situations [illegible]
Letters addressed [illegible] must be [illegible] times [illegible] to appear in the [illegible] Letters addressed [illegible] Contract [illegible] terms.
Letters addressed [illegible] Order. [illegible] are to be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY.

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity extended with irregularity of the bowels, Heart-burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 10-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1-8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4.

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs 1-8 per phial, packing As. 4.

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY.

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA.

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days use of this medicine [illegible] generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs [illegible] for complete cure—one week.

POSTAGE AND V. P. COMMISSION EXTRA.

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

The Theosophic Thunder the only weekly *Theosophical Journal* and the cheapest paper in India. Annual Subscription Rs. 2.

Apply to Manager, Bellary.

NOTICE.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs. 5; half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittances to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL. H. S. OLCOTT.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs. 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras.*

NOTICE.

An auction sale of nearly 2½ tons of Myrobalans (Gallnuts) will be held in the Sandal Kotti at Bangalore on 11th September, at 12 O. C. Noon.

CHARLES E. M. ROGERS,
Superintendent of Forests and Government Farms.
Bangalore District.

Dated 1st September 1893.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 3rd Sept.—There is reason to believe that England and France have virtually agreed regarding the buffer State between the Siamese and French territory and also as to what constitutes the integrity and independence of Siam. Further, newspaper agitation, therefore, in the matter will lead to nothing.

London, 4th Sept.—M. De Vilers has given Siam three months to consider the new treaty which has been drawn up and which virtually overrides the commercial treaties between Siam and other countries.

Simla, 2nd Sept.—Peace is now restored at Kurla.

The new Khan of Khelat's troops have occupied Murgommu, and Gobur Khan has fled with only 20 followers.

London, 5th Sept.—It is officially announced that General Sir Henry Wylie Norman Governor of Queensland, will succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

Allahabad, 4th Sept.—It has been recognised for some time past by the Indian Post Office that the present rates of parcel postage are too high, especially so far as the minimum charge (1 anna for 20 tolahs) is concerned. The matter is now again engaging the attention of the Director General, and it is hoped that a scheme for light parcels at cheap rates will be introduced next year.

London, 6th Sept.—In the House of Lords Lord Spencer moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, and in doing so he repeated the views already expressed by Mr. Gladstone. The Duke of Devonshire moved its rejection, and claimed that the country had not accepted the Bill, which was simply the outcome of Mr. Gladstone's brain. The debate was adjourned.

London, 5th Sept.—The *Times* and *Daily News* express surprise at the appointment of Sir Henry Norman to the Viceroyalty of India, but generally approve of it.

London, 7th Sept.—The debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed in the House of Lords last night. The Duke of Argyll made a speech in which he scathingly condemned the Government for bartering the Empire for few votes. Lord Cross spoke in opposition to the Bill. The debate was adjourned.

London, 6th Sept.—The *Times* of to-day, in a leading article on the appointment of a new Viceroy of India, says that Sir Henry Norman's record augurs well for his new career, but that the great drawback in his case is that he has held subordinate posts in India, and that the nomination of a soldier to this high post is undesirable. The article adds that it is an open secret that Sir Henry strongly opposed Lord Lytton's policy, and there is every reason to suppose that he favours the system of caution and moderation.

London, 8th Sept.—In the debate in the House of Lords last night on Home Rule, Lord Thorne denounced the Bill. Lord Rosebery warmly defended it and twitted the Duke of Argyll for deserting Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Pease, the Home Rule Member for St. Pancras, has joined the Unionist Party.

London 8th Sept.—The *Daily News* and *Daily Chronicle*, in commenting on the questions put by Sir William Wedderburn in the House of Commons concerning the riots at Bombay and elsewhere in India, insist upon an independent inquiry being made into the riots and their suppression.

Simla, 7th Sept.—The Government of India has received the reply of the Bombay Government to Mr. Kirby's railway scheme. The Bombay Government agrees that the line is certainly wanted, but has asked if the Southern Mahratta Railway Company may be consulted before a final reply is given. The Government of India has replied that the interests of this Company should certainly be first considered by the Bombay Government.

London, 9th Sept.—The House of Lords has rejected Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill by 419 against 41 votes.

St. Petersburg, 7th Sept.—The *Novoe Vremya* rejoices at the appointment of Sir Henry Norman as the Viceroy of India, which it regards as a sign of a possible reconciliation of Russian and British interests in Asia.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reply to a question lately put in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone said he was not willing to postpone the introduction of the Indian Budget till the autumn sitting. It will be brought before the members are dismissed for a short respite from their labours. The result will be that it will be hurried through the House; there will be no discussion worthy the name, and the revenues of the country will be dismissed with less ceremony than the smallest trifle connected with the British Isles. The members are all tired, they have had a long and trying session, and they are anxious for rest. This is only natural. Men are not like machines, they cannot go on working for ever. So when the Budget is brought forward there will be few present to hear its contents, and give their opinion upon it. A few, specially interested in this country will attend, but the bulk of the members will be away. The discussion will be a farce as it has been for years past. It has been proposed over and over again that the Budget should be introduced earlier into the House, so that there might be a real discussion on its contents. But there has not been a Government magnanimous enough to allow this. British affairs had to be attended to; the most trivial matter might be discussed for days, a dispute that took place in some district town might occupy the House for a long time, but the finances of India are of no consequence. They can be got through in a few hours. The money paid by this country to the Government is greater than that paid by the people of Austria, and yet the members of the House of Commons take little or no interest with regard to the way the amount is raised. There may be a discussion of short duration occupying more time than one on the finances of the country

tery, and members are allowed to air their fads, though they take but little interest in the people as a whole. Several take up a particular hobby and they refuse to abandon it though it may be proved to them that, if carried out, it would be evil. It is just the same with other measures. Anything of importance cannot obtain a full hearing. There are spasmodic attempts to do justice to this land, to see that its burdens are not greater than its people can bear, that necessary changes are made. But this fit does not last long. The members of Parliament get tired of the discussion, and turn to something else, perhaps a most insignificant matter. The fact is India is neglected in the House, it has been neglected in the past, and will, it is to be feared, in the future. The work of the British Parliament is so great that the members cannot spare time for the discussion of Indian questions and so when anything is brought forward there is scramble like a thorough investigation. The work is scamped, and nothing else. It is not likely that matters will improve, for the work of Parliament is on the increase. It may be asked whether a remedy cannot be found for this state of things. Must the country go on for ever as she has done in the past? Is there to be no change? Cannot a way be found out of the difficulty. We think the evil ought to be remedied by the enlarged Councils. Hitherto these institutions have been a sham. They have not represented the wishes of the people. They did not discuss matters that most interested the masses. They represented the official classes, and little else. But a better order of things has been introduced, and it is to be hoped that benefit will accrue to the people of this land. Most of the questions that are now brought forward in the House of Commons, and there practically dismissed, ought to be settled in this country. The Councils should be competent to solve the problems that now seek their solution in England. There are many things that might be done by these institutions if they displayed that spirit of independence which is required of them, and now that a portion of the members are practically elected will be manifested of them. A change has been brought about by the Bill passed a couple of years ago in the House of Commons, and the result ought to be seen before long. The financial affairs of the country ought to be thoroughly investigated in the Viceroy's Council, there ought to be a thorough discussion about them, and then it might not signify much what the House of Commons does, how it scamps its work when India is concerned. India will look after its own affairs, at least, to a certain extent and the Councils will be able to settle matters that are now sent to Parliament, and should simply because time cannot be spared to discuss them as discussed properly. It is to the enlarged Councils the country must look for relief, not to the House of Commons.

RAILWAY IN MYSORE.

We are told that the line lately constructed from Bangalore to Guntakal via Hindupur will be opened to the public on the 17th of this month. This will be a great boon to travellers, for the journey will not only effect a saving in time, but also as regards money. The journey to Hyderabad, Calcutta and many other places will be shortened, and the expense reduced. At present those who wish to visit, say Hyderabad, have to travel by way of Arconum, change train, and then proceed to the place they wish to go. They have to go a long way round, and this waste a good deal of time. The long journey will now be obviated by the new route and the travelling public ought to be thankful. The distance, we believe, from Bangalore to Guntakal is about the same as that from Bangalore to Vellore, so that it can at once be seen what a saving there is as regards distance. The Mysore State is now well served as regards Railways. It is intersected throughout its whole length from Hubli to Nuggehalli, from Hindupur to Bangalore. There is some idea of a line being extended to Coorg on the west side of Mysore, and another from Nanjangode to Erode, and should these projects be carried out and connected with the railways that run to the west the system in the province would be complete. It is also said that another line is to be constructed through the Kolar district to join or with the one that runs from Bangalore to Poona. It will thus be seen that the province is well off as regards railways, and in a few years should the projects in contemplation be carried out Mysore will have as many railways as compared with any other part of the country. The Government of His Highness has always taken a great interest in the construction of railways and have not been sparing as regards money to carry those or the different projects. Mr Bangachuli was the first to take the matter in hand, and the present Dewan has ably seconded what he undertook, and has extended the lines in all directions. The province, so far as the facilities for travelling are concerned is in far different condition from what it was twenty years ago, when the only line was the one owned by the Madras Railway Company. The province may be said to have made advances in other directions in the same manner, so that as regards the railway and other institutions it has nothing to be ashamed of.

Occasional Notes

The amount of marriage cause from gaunt is twenty five lacs of rupees.

It is expected, the *Indian Daily News* says, that Lord Lansdowne will visit Madras and Bombay on leaving Simla.

Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., is expected at Hyderabad next month, and his coming is not quite unconnected with Hyderabad politics.

The Mikado has abolished the Japanese law enabling the authorities, if a woman is unmarried at twenty-one, to pick out a man and compel him to marry her.

The Amir's European employes are pressing upon His Highness' attention the advisability of starting a Cabul Ruby Mines Company, Limited, with two Europeans Chairmen.

Her Highness the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, of Baroda, gave birth to a son on Friday last. Her Highness and infant are doing well. This is the fourth son born to His Highness the Gaekwar.

So great has become the influence of free thought on Christians in Scotland that the *Scotsman* sarcastically suggests that the Church might well substitute a volume of Biology for the Bible.

The Viceroy, it is understood, remains at Simla till Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission returns to Peshawar. This will scarcely be before the end of October. His Excellency may make a short trip into the interior.

The late Mr Justice Telang, C.I.E., assisted by several well known Mahratta scholars, was writing a History of the Mahrattas of the Deccan including Bombay and the Nizam's territory, up to the fall of the Peishwa in 1818.

Transfrontier correspondents state that the Amir has summoned all the influential Mullas from Kunar, Laghman, Ghazni, Jellalabad, Nangrahar, Kohistan, &c., to consult them about the matters to be discussed with the British Mission. The Amir is at Paghman.

Several of the forest tribes in India are known to be acquainted with the marvellous medicinal qualities of a large number of Indian plants. A medical gentleman proposes that an organised effort should be made with Government assistance to acquire this knowledge from the Mountaineers of the forest tribes.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—In private life Mr Telang was a model of all that is pure and worthy among us—as husband, father, son, as pupil, master, friend, no will be mourned more than a circle than most of his contemporaries. His purse was ever open to students and to votaries of literature or science.

An Perumalsamy, an old man of 50, was married to a young girl of 9 years of age. If the Mysore Child Marriage Prevention Act were in force in Southern India, the old man would have been liable to two years' imprisonment and the parents of the girl to six months' imprisonment. Rupees one thousand and five hundred imposed by the *Assorted Union*.

In an inscription of the 12th century, a grant of land was given to a Hindu lady by a Hindu woman who subsequently married her. A lady was an object of contempt, and seen in public. There was in India a time when it was considered not derogatory to women to entertain people by their songs and when adult marriages were prevalent.

Diwan Badri Nath, Acting Governor of Kashmir, died at Srinagar on the 22nd ultimo. Over 20,000 people (both Hindus and Mahomedans) attended his funeral. The urn was made of silver and was covered with valuable shawls and brocade. Gold, silver and copper pice were showered over the funeral along the way to the burning ghaut. The deceased was a respectable *Jaita* of Kashmir.

A Parsee has been appointed a teacher in a great German University. A new office has been recently created in the Prussian Wilhelm University at Berlin for teaching Persian, Hindustani, and Gujarati, and the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay has selected to the post a young Parsee, Mr Ardeshir Manchanjee Wachha, B.A., who is to leave Bombay by the next Mail steamer for Berlin.

According to the *Figaro*, the largest family in the world is that of the King of Siam. His Majesty has 50 official wives, eighty eight wives in minor order, and *seventy two children*. Even if he had not been blest with any direct heirs the throne would not have gone out of the family, for the king has fifty brothers and sisters and 226 uncles and nephews. The king boards his relatives, and this explains why there should be as many as two hundred cooks in the royal kitchen.

On the 5th inst. the Lordships Sir J. Muttusamy Ayer and Mr Justice Best delivered their judgment in the Remand Appellate Partition appeal, dismissing the appeal preferred by the younger brother of the Rajah of Ramnad, with costs, upholding the decision of the Subordinate Judge of Madura. From Lordships decided that the Zamindary was impartible that succession to it was by a principle of primogeniture that the brother of the present Rajah, was not entitled to a share in the *pannai* lands and movable property.

Three names are mentioned in connection with the appointment to the seat on the Bombay High Court Bench made vacant by the death of Mr Justice Telang—those of Mr Wassudew Kirtikar, a Pleader and formerly Professor of Law, the Hon'ble Mr P. J. Mehta, and Mr Raikes, Special Judge under the Deccan Riots Relief Act. The *Bombay Gazette* places Mr Wassudev Kirtikar's name first, because it was prominently mentioned recently in connection with the acting appointment when Mr Justice Telang intimated his intention to apply for a year's leave.

The Government of India acknowledging receipt of the Report of the Madras Government on the Age of Consent Act for the year 1892-93, states that the submission to the Government of India of similar annual reports may be discontinued in future. Copies of any reports of cases of special interest received by the Madras Government and of orders passed regarding them are, however, to be submitted at once to the Government of India. All Magistrates in this Presidency have accordingly been directed to report to the Government as under this section in their Courts.

Dr Golippa reports to the French Academy of Sciences, after eight years' investigation, that all stones, such as gravel, found in the human body are produced by microbes. Microbes are the authors of that chemical composition which results in calcareous deposits. Healthy organs may contain these parasites, for so long as the humours of the body remain normal they produce no bad effects. When the system becomes diseased the microbes produce the deposits which envelop into gravel or stone. From human urine Dr Golippa has reduced stone mechanically.

At the request of the Travancore Government application has been made to the Secretary of State by the Madras Government to secure the services of a gentleman as Professor of Chemistry in His Highness the Maharajah's College at Trivandrum. He will be the only two Professors from Europe, one being from the Edinburgh University, and the other from the University of Oxford, and the Dewan has now requested that the chief Professor may be selected from among the graduates of Cambridge, as that University has a very high reputation as a school of science.

Several of the leading journals of St Petersburg, says the *Odessa Messenger*, instead of the *Daily News*, profess to entertain very grave suspicions of the objects of the Oxford Mission. At the same time they assert that Russia's position on the Eastern Asiatic frontier and her reserved rights and claims in that region are too well safeguarded to permit of any anxiety being felt on the score of British diplomatic machinations in the Afghan direction. This announcement that the Mission goes to Cabul without a military escort, a southern journal remarks, is a piece of gratuitous information which may be interpreted as a clear warning "Russia is awake and watching."

Mr ADAM writes in the *Indian Journal of Literature*:—Those who have read Mr Datt's little Epics of Ancient India, Hitherto will be glad to learn that it has been adopted as the text book in the subject at Cambridge University. They will also be pleased to hear that Mr Datt, who is now enjoying a well earned holiday in England, is bringing out a revised edition of his large work, "*History of Civilization in Ancient India*." This will appear in a new and handsome form in two volumes of Trubner's Oriental Series. I have had the pleasure of perusing the proof sheets and can assure scholars that they will find the new edition embodies the results of the most recent discovery and criticism, and is thoroughly up to date.

The Travancore State *Gazette* announces that His Highness the Maharajah has from and after the 15th August 1893, permanently exempted the Viruthi cars from all Pongal obligations, now temporarily in abeyance, the supply of provisions for the Pongal institutions at the Capital, supply of provisions and materials for all Mofussil charity and religious institutions, and supplies for camp service. The Viruthi service shall now the end date be restricted to rendering simple personal labor, obligatory under the Viruthi system through out the State, and to the supply of provisions and materials in connection with the five annual festivals, the sexennial Morejapam and other ceremonies of an occasional or exceptional character, at the Capital, and other demands of a customary nature.

A *Calcutta telegram* says—The announcement that Sir Henry Norman is to succeed Lord Lansdowne was received in Calcutta with profound surprise, and the consensus of opinion is distinctly unfavourable. It is generally considered that the appointment is quite unsuitable. The *Indian Daily News* thinks his selection will be an embarrassment to those responsible for it. His great official experience tells against his appointment, and he cannot be said to possess many qualifications for a post which cannot be claimed by many others. After briefly reviewing his career, it draws attention to the fact that in one respect the appointment is without precedent. Sir Henry Norman will be the first Viceroy who began his public career as a clerk in Government Office, Calcutta. The *Englishman* expresses unqualified surprise at the appointment, and thinks the selection one of the most remarkable acts of Mr Gladstone's tenure of office. The Viceroy has done nothing to justify his appointment to one of the most responsible offices under the British Crown. Would it be presumptuous, it asks, to hope that a strong-minded man possible to get, and in a sphere sufficient to afford Sir Henry Norman an Athens where the burden of the Viceroyalty can be confidently be entrusted? This paper also objects to the appointment on the ground of the new Viceroy's age. The *Statesman* generally approves of the appointment, and enters into a laudatory review of Sir Henry's career in Indian service, but concludes by saying that he is perhaps unconvinced such an unknown official promotion.

Official Gazette

THE MAHARAJAH—His Highness is to leave Ootacamund to-day.

A NEW MUNSIFF—Mr Jayaram Iyer, B A, B L, has been appointed Munsiff of Hassan in the place of Mr Vinderlowen who has taken leave for three months.

SURRENDERED—We learn that Shamlogue Venkatarama Rao, the convict, who was working at the Civil Hospital, escaped, has surrendered himself at Jagalur.

THE ASSISTANT CURAT—After performing for about a fortnight in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Parish for two nights. He left yesterday for Tumkur.

THE WEATHER—It has been dry for some time past, and in many places the crops are not looking well, but if there be a good fall soon the crops will suffer and the will rise.

THE SEASON—The Coffee vendors who came here some two months ago have left for their homes. Forests of West Wednesday with a stay of two days at Agam. Upon the whole the season has been very good this year.

OFFICIALS VISIT—The Government has ruled that no salaried Government servant could not be returned to the Representative Assembly, whether in Municipal or Local Boards or Associations. This could have practically means that no salaried Government servant could be a member or really in Rate Payers' Associations.—M. H.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 30th August 1893—No. 1013—G. 379 92—With reference to Notification No. 3513—G. 813, dated 22nd August 1893, Mr C. Meenakshiya entered upon his duties as Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore on the forenoon of the 22nd August 1893.

No. 4047—G. P. 195 93—Mr M. Nanjaraj Ars, Assistant Superintendent of Police, French Rocks Sub Division, having returned to duty from the 6 months' leave on private affairs granted to him in Notification No. 20461—G. 5905, dated 2nd June last, and received charge of the Sub Division Police Office from Mr D. A. Ballard on the forenoon of the 15th August 1893, the unexpired portion of the said leave is hereby cancelled.

The 31st August 1893—No. 3070 G—971—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, B. Krishna Rao, Amildar of Doddballapur, is granted 3 months' privilege leave with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

2. K. G. Sreenivasa, B. A., Deputy Amildar, now Acting Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Nelamangala Taluk, is transferred to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate at Doddballapur during the absence of B. Krishna Rao or until further orders—to join on being relieved.

No. 101—G. P. 28 93—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, R. Raghavendra Rao, Amildar of the Pavagada Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for 15 days from 26th August 1893.

2. Chappaiya Pillo Shanbhogar of Pavagada Taluk, will be in charge of the Pavagada Taluk during the absence on leave of Amildar Raghavendra Rao or until further orders.

The 1st September 1893—No. 1027—G. P. 107 92—Under Articles 203 and 204 of the Mysore Service Rules, Mr J. Vinderlowen, Munsiff of Hassan, is granted privilege leave of absence for 3 months with effect from 1st September 1893 or from such other date as he may avail himself of this leave.

2. Mr P. L. Jayaram Iyer, B.A., B.L., Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Hassan in the first class during the absence of Mr Vinderlowen on leave or until further orders.

The 2nd September 1893—No. 1200—G. P. 107 92—Mr T. Abdul Karim, Head Quarter Assistant Forest Department, Bangalore, having availed himself of the 2 months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 2031—G. 613, dated the 11th July 1893, from the 23rd idem and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the said leave is hereby cancelled.

No. 1208—G. P. 21 92—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr G. Hume Wright, Munsiff and Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Field, is granted casual leave of absence for 12 days with effect from 12th September 1893.

PUBLIC WORKS

The 30th August 1893—No. 3512—722—During the absence of Mr A. Govindachalu, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave, Mr U. S. Shivarangappa, Apprentice Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, with effect from the 5th instant, or until further orders.

2. Public Office Notification No. 3282—667, dated 24th July 1893, para II, is hereby cancelled.

The 30th August 1893—No. 3514—723—Mr A. Govindachalu, Executive Engineer, Kolar Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for 1½ months with effect from the 5th instant.

2. The one month's sick leave granted to him in para I of Notification No. 3282—667, dated 24th July 1893, is hereby cancelled.

General News.

Mr Swanu, a Missionary from Ujji has arrived in London, and reports that Emin Pasha and thirty Nubian soldiers were undoubtedly massacred on Lake at Manyema.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR PRATHUSINGH, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bhowanagar, who went to Europe to be present at the opening of the Imperial Institute, accompanied by Mr J. J. Guzlar, Barrister at Law, and Dr Burgess Bytenjee, his medical attendant, returned to Bombay by the P. & O. mail steamer *Sunda* on Saturday evening.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS has been pleased to present a large copy of her portrait with her autograph "Victoria R. I., 1893," to R. B. Bakshi Ram Singh, who is now in London on leave. The portrait was accompanied by the following note:—"Presented by Her Majesty the Queen Empress to Indian Rai Bahadur Bakshi Ram Singh, Executive Engineer, P. W. D."

A CORRESPONDENT to a contemporary says that all the clerks of the District Engineer's Office at Mathura in the Punjab *Province, where he is employed by Mr* Sealy, the District Engineer, for a big mistake, committed by one of the Office of the clerks brought a case against Mr Sealy, which was tried by the District Magistrate, and Mr Sealy was fined Rs 10 on his own confession.

A *Young man of Calcutta, Poorna* Chunder Chatterjee, a student in the General Assembly's Institution, was placed before the North Division Magistrate, for having attempted to commit suicide, by taking opium pills. The prisoner said he was fearfully worried with his studies, and wanted to do away with himself. The Magistrate, in passing the sentence of Rs 5, the Magistrate impressively warned him against the fearful alternative of taking his own life.

There are some striking statistics in the new Report of the British Consul at Yokohama, just published by the Foreign Office. Above one thousand three hundred cotton spinning establishments, and three are probably displacing imports from Lancashire in India, Japan, Bombay seems to be preferred to the Lancashire and Bombay. Japan is coming, to some extent, to manufacture. A Japanese Company has entered into a contract with the Tokio Municipality for the supply of pipes for the Tokio water works.

Two models of the Idle Admiral have been found floating in the water off the Foreland of the *Victoria*, and their resemblance is thereby. One was Sir George's flag ship, and the other his cabin of signals, and in a box which was the contents of the *Sheffield Lying ship*, was specially constructed to sink, so as to prevent falling into the hands of an enemy in case of disaster. But this is the irony of fate—the great battleship constructed specially to float want down like a lump of lead, and the signal box constructed specially to sink floated like a duck.

It is reported that there is a Malouchi in Calcutta who is employed by the Municipality for the sole purpose of pass nous repute. He swears that he has in possession of his house about 30 bottles and specimens of the other in full possession of their powers which the company under this man's employ. He says he has been after his conscientious reasons, but he cures himself, in proof of which he shows several ugly scars and gashes on his body where he has tried of the latter part with a knife. He and tickles to teach any one to cure a snake as fearlessly as he does. He is great authority to cure an snake they bite.

Extracts.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S NATIVITY

The *Times*, a journal of the native science, presents a few extracts from a pamphlet published in 1863 on Prince George's horoscope. It says: At the moment of birth of Prince George, the constellation Angelsgu Aries 2 Lib. Aquarius 11 Mars the ruling planet of heaven and Sagittarius Leo as a central sign. The beneficent Jupiter, strongly posited in a constellation Venus and in the house of dignity. Venus in the ascendant. Saturn in the seventh house, in a revolution (Libra). So that this truly fortunate nativity we find three planets and a star, Jupiter, Venus and the third heaven, the sun and moon in mutual aspect, and nearly in mutual aspect, a regular sign according, and Mars and Jupiter in royal sign. From these positions we may conclude not perhaps that this Prince will, if he live, become King of England and the title of George V. There is nothing to indicate a early death. The moon and Saturn are in the sign of the Venus, who is the ruler of the dominion over the mental temperament. Venus being dignified means that instead of a benignant kind, rather a wild, fond of dancing, jealous and offering wickedness, delighting in the arts, passionate, refined in taste, easily connected, tractable and tenderly animate." (Proleny) Venus in zodiacal parallel with Neptune will render the Prince philosophical of a studious mind and good genius, poetical, delighting in learning and elegance, luxurious, intelligent, credulous of worth, delighting in exercise, jealousy, and high minded."

It will be seen from the foregoing paragraph that the Prince will, in mind and taste, greatly resemble his grandfather, the good and great Prince Albert. Indeed, England will be proud of her fifth King George, and his fame will descend to posterity as one of the wisest and best of monarchs. Let the student watch the development of character in the Prince, for the nativity is especially interesting from the fact that Neptune, whose influence is little understood, occupies the proud position of the ascending planet. The position of Jupiter foreshadows a very prosperous and peaceful reign. The good is somewhat marred by the opposition of Uranus, but this cannot interfere with the happy influence of the glorious Jove.

PURE AIR A MYTH

There are excess in its bosom of the same nature and kind. Each of its elements is as essential to life, and each of them is an agent of death, according to conditions and the size of the dose. The element in it which is to all appearance, most very frying, becomes a formidable poison, the most useless, even the most harmful, at first sight, analysis reveals some of the essential uses of life. The conclusion is that neither of these elements can be dispensed with without the earth be an asteroid and naked globe, deprived of all animate existence.

I boldly still come into the matter matter fact, according to the very happy expression of the famous chemist J. B. Dumas, that all living beings are sought but results of air. Vegetables exist by the grace of the air alone, and animals exist by the grace of vegetables only. The elements of vegetables are the elements of the air, and men live on vegetables, the connection is close, intimate, direct. Man is an offspring of air. As the air, during the centuries in which humanity has existed, has been ever incessant by the bodies of one race to, being a part of them for a time, and then disengaging itself one a total body is made up of the same elements as those who have lived before us. Our substance is their substance. This substance, which is also that of vegetables which have passed away, goes on circulating incessantly through space in a tide which never gets weary. To-day or to-morrow, flower or fruit, it is incorporated here in the sluggish organisation of a mollusk, then in the brain of a Descartes, of a Pascal, of a Raphael, or of a Shakespeare. It never stops, its cycle, of which no human eye saw the beginning, and of which no human eye can be conceived, seems to be, passing alternately through life and death, old as the world, and, nevertheless eternally young, it would have exhausted, it is bad conceived, all that life can give of joy and grief, and would have known all possible conditions, the noblest as well as the vilest.

This air, which touches our face so gently, comprehends all past life, a myriad of existence, our ancestors, those who whose loss we deplore, now mingles part of ourselves, and to-morrow it will pursue its journey, clinging itself incessantly, passing from one organism to another, without choice, without discrimination, until the day when our planet having become dead, the substance of everything which has lived will re-enter the cold earth, a sing-like tomb which will silent and desolate through the unfathomable depths of the extinguished skies. After this, what? Here science becomes mute; the book of nature which is open to us, and which we peruse with avidity in order to decipher the future, there are lacking two pages the two which interest us the most, the first page and the last.—*Le Siècle Des Mondes*.

MODERN FATALISM.

The word fatalism is usually associated by us with the dull and listless submission to an inevitable destiny which leads the unseasonable back to drift down the current of life hopelessly and helplessly, as if yet there are many who, though active and with the fire of Ambition in their veins, and the aspirations of our life are determined by inward impulses beyond the control of personal will. Natural disposition, inherited tendencies and environment are, in the estimation, quite sufficient to account for the loss of our day's conduct, and to impart to it whatever merit respect it possesses. The gamester considers himself *impelled by an irresistible*

dible tendency to stake his last dollar on the cast of a die, and, if he loses it, to pass and to lose life with his own hand. Good luck and ill luck are often regarded as positive influences which brighten or blight one career, as the case may be, and rule our destiny with a rod of iron. "Twas to be," is the expression we hear constantly repeated, and many when misfortune overtakes them, find comfort in this meaningless phrase, instead of striving to discover the cause of their trouble in their own short sightedness and vicious inclinations. Thus the error of yesterday is repeated to-day and luck is blamed for the consequences. Natural disposition, it is true, has a powerfully determining influence on our lives, and gives to individual quality and complexion to each one's conduct, but it by no means detracts from the force of free will. It marks the difference that exists between the functions of one man and those of another, just as the loom of purple and the ray of red change the colour of a surface without altering in the least its essential character. The man of a sanguine temperament and nervous disposition will perform an allotted task in a brisk and jerky manner, while the phlegmatic man will go about it coolly and with deliberation. Surely no one can with good reason say that the actions of both are, on this account, to be withdrawn from the influence of free will. And the same thing may be said of inherited tendencies. Inheritance, it is true, is stronger than disposition and is often apt to tyrannize over us and weaken the force of free will, but it does not destroy that faculty. It only demands a more vigorous exercise of it. The unfortunate man who has inherited a craving for strong drink is required to be more constantly on his guard, to shun occasions, and carefully to consider all possible means of not falling a victim to the inner trait weakness. The advocate of free will asserts not that this can be done, and points to the example of thousands whose inner consciousness testifies for them that they have triumphed over themselves, and have come forth from the ordeal with more robust willpower because of the struggle in which they were engaged, just as the soldier, who has been under fire and faced danger on the battlefield, is changed from a raw recruit of yesterday to the trained and intrepid veteran of to-day. Those, therefore, who bear the heavy of some inherited weakness and are prone to succumb more quickly to temptation, should cultivate willpower necessarily and reinforce its energy by prayer. —*Catholic Review (U S A)*

SOME REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE MR JUSTICE TELANG

N G Chandavarkar writes to the *Times of India* —At a time when all communities are deeply mourning the loss of Mr Justice Telang, and feeling that in him the country has been deprived of one who occupied a unique position in the native community, it seems to me to be the duty of educated natives in general, and the younger generation of them in particular, to reflect on the example of his life and catch the inspiration of his character. His public career is now before us all, and his intellectual eminence, the sweetness of his temper, and, above all, the purity of his character, are now spoken of with admiration, but to know the man thoroughly and enter into a full appreciation of the qualities of head and heart which enabled him to become one of the most loveable of our leaders and Gokhales of our men, we must get to know him as he was, not only in public, but also, and perhaps even more, in private life. There are several who, like me, enjoyed frequently the privilege of his company and converse, who mixed and talked with him on various topics, and found abundant opportunities of studying this great and good man even more closely than others. By his charming manner and his high minded example he drew us around him and taught us, what we all need learning in these days, that the highest pleasure of life is to live a life of *culture* and of *ideals*. I recall to my mind now the many occasions on which he and we whiled away idle moments discussing so many questions of public interest and moral concern, how during the annual vacations of the High Court we rambled with him among the woods and learnt from him what joy there is in admiring nature's scenery, of which he was a passionate lover, and it is sad to feel that we shall no more have this dear guide of ours to teach us how to aim at plain living and high thinking.

We all spoke of Mr. Telang as a 'only read scholar, and doubtless that he was, but we shall miss the real lesson to be learnt from his scholarship if we forget that he always regarded learning, books, and education as worth nothing if they did not influence the mind and the heart and enable us duly to be what Goethe calls "a growing kind of man." And for this purpose to hold nothing was so valuable as the constant reading of good poetry. How much he was himself influenced by the study of some of England's greatest poets I can perhaps best tell by recounting here one of what I consider the most pleasant and edifying reminiscences of his life. Before leaving for Lonavlea last October, he asked me to run down that week to spend part of the vacation together. He said that as he wanted to take complete rest, he was going to take with him only one or two books, and hoped that I would just run and help him to while away his time in what he called "idle gossip." I knew what he meant by "idle gossip." It was not given to what is called small talk and hated nothing so much as speaking scandals of people, or criticising the failings and weaknesses of others. When I joined him his conversation was all on English poetry. He spoke of Tennyson and Wordsworth, and said he preferred the latter to the former. I asked him if he did not think Wordsworth too prolix and commonplace, especially in his *Excursion* when he replied "I enjoy the *Excursion* even more than the rest of Wordsworth's poetry, for it is description of life that we have a very soothing effect upon me." "But," he went on to say, "there is, I confess, nothing comparable to Wordsworth's lines at our Tintern Abbey. That is my idea of a poem. I don't know how often I have read it and the more I read it the more I get to love it." I asked him to tell me why Wordsworth was such a favourite poet of his. He said that somehow he felt that Wordsworth more than any other poet he had read appealed to his heart, that, while reading him he felt as if he were in the presence of a great moral teacher, who ever did his to be in close with the world by holding communion with nature, and endeavoring as with "the passions that build up our soul," with—and here he quoted Wordsworth—we recognise "a guardian in the holiness of the heart." He again returned to the *Excursion*, and remarked that the description of a funeral procession in the Second Book of it had made a deep impression upon him, because it always made him feel what Wordsworth calls "the awfulness of life."

And his talk with his friends was always of this elevating kind. There was no topic of even the most trifling character which he did not illuminate, as it were, with the light of his earnest feeling and the enunciation of some clear and fixed moral principle. Even during the one month and a half which his illness confined him to his bed, and made it an exertion for him to talk much, he delighted in holding conversation with his familiar friends on subjects of literary or moral interest. I shall never forget, for instance, the very instructive conversation I had with him on the Bible only a month ago. It happened in this way. I visited him one day to enquire after his health. He seemed then quite depressed in spirits and said he had not slept a restless night and did not feel cheerful. I did not like to enter into any further conversation, and for some time we both sat in silence. He then suddenly put me his usual query, "What book are you reading now during your spare hours?" I told him I was reading the Bible. He said, "I am glad you are reading that book, it is a pity we do not read and study it as much and as often as we should. I don't know why and, but I remember reading somewhere that the Bible is a library in itself. Europeans are trying to acquaint themselves with our religious literature. I think we should follow their example and try to acquaint ourselves with theirs." He paused for a while and was resuming to speak, when I told him he had better not exert himself. He said he rather felt relieved when he talked on some good subject, and continued "I remember the time when the college section of our students read the Bible more carefully than is now the case. Take our friend Ramade, for instance. He has the Bible at his fingers' ends as it were. Now a days we are too much for our books. We think we have nothing to learn from the West. I should be the last to undervalue the study of our own religious literature. In fact, it is our duty to study it, but I should always like to see that study combined with a study of other religions, for it is only in that way that we may hope to correct what is bad, while retaining what is good in *our* religion. Here again, he paused, and then asked me if I had read the Book of Job. I told him I had, when he said "It is some years since I read it, and I can't say that I remember the arguments of Job and his friends very well at this moment. But it is certainly an instructive book. What impressed me most when I read it was this—that though Job, in arguing with his friends, complained of God and quarrelled with Him for afflicting him, yet he did not lose faith in either his own righteousness or in God. He felt all the while that God would do him justice in the end, not in this, but in the life to come." I asked him how one could reconcile Job's denunciations with his faith in God. He said, "Ah! that is what I was coming to. If you have what is called living faith in God, and if you are righteous, your condition must be like that of Job. To make my meaning clear, I will take the case of a child and its mother. Perhaps the child feels that the mother is unkind in chastising it or in not allowing it to do what it likes. But for all that the child is bound to the mother by *love*, and that love is so deep and natural that even when the child feels that its mother is more lovely and, it does not lose its faith that after all the mother will come round and be kind."

Another example of the delight he took in a refined and elevated talk was I recall to mind by an incident which occurred a few days after the suppression of the recent riots and I think all that he spoke on this occasion—how on Friday the Muhammadans held the Muharram and on Saturday the Hindus had their festival, and the various opinions provoked by the events of the outbreak. I expected to hear him say a great deal about the riots, but he seemed had had enough of it. He said to me, he spoke in his usual hesitating way, and said "It is wonderful how the reunion of Muhammadans has come to be associated with it. There are instances in which Muhammadans will have only put out their hands to assist and protect Hindus. The unfortunate thing was that it has been fell upon a soil prepared to receive it. It would have fallen upon a more good soil if it had fallen upon a more prepared soil than that of Amritsar."

I have chosen from my notes only the portions of his conversation with me which bring out what I may call the religious aspect of his character, for it is that aspect only which I know to have been recognised by some of those who did not know him intimately. I remember the time when he was regarded as an Atheist or an Agnostic. That was a time when he was a student of Mill's and Mr. Spencer's works, and perhaps in his younger days he did lean towards Agnosticism. But he was one of which he was progressed in thought, and to those of us who constantly noted his growth it was clear. I seem little utterly he had lost faith in Agnosticism and leant towards faith in God. The subject of religion was avoided by me in my conversations with him during the first few years of our intercourse, but two years ago, in the course of a talk on Tennyson's "Two Voices" he happened to remark "Those lines of Tennyson's about a family going to church are very charming." I thought this was a good opportunity for me to speak to him on the subject of religion. I asked him wherein the beauty of the lines he admired consisted. He said "After all is said and done, though there is much that is mysterious in life and human destiny, you cannot get rid of one fact, to which Wordsworth has given the best expression in which he says—*There is not a man that lives who hath not known his godlike hours, and feels not what an empire we inherit as natural beings in the strength of nature.*" You feel, in spite of all, moments and moments, that there is something in you which is not human, and that something calls for faith." On another occasion he asked me to read Cardinal Newman's poetry, for, he said, "I regard him as the best of religious poets." For Herbert A K Impey's "Imitation of Christ" he had great regard, and that was also one of the books to which he drew my attention. I am now informed by a friend who knew him well that that version of the book which he intended translating into Marathi. He did not care for the legends of any religion, nor did he talk as offensively on the subject of religion as he did on other topics, but when bitterly he spoke of it, he spoke with reverence.

And that word *reverence*, he it said, formed the very guiding principle of his life. We all admired him for the suavity of his disposition but that suavity was less the gift of nature and more the result of the high moral discipline that he received from his now beloved father. He was throughout careful to pay respect to his elders. When some years ago a number of students hissed at Professor Wordsworth as the latter came out of the University Hall after the debate in the Senate on the subject of excepting a now very capable Government servant from some University examinations, Mr. Telang was pained at the sight, and I find recorded in my notes the following remark of his made to me when I saw him soon after—"I really do not know what is coming on. I am ashamed of the conduct of our students. One despairs of the future if our young men are to go on in this way." He went on to say that reverence was an essential virtue, and that the older generation of our students was very particular about it. He continued "Take my own case. You know our friend, Mr Balwantrao Wagle, who is now an Advocate of the High Court like myself. Bal though he and I have been for some years on an equal footing in point of position, till any rate age, whenever I had to write to him, I addressed him as 'My dear Sir,' just because I thought it was my duty to respect him as he had been my teacher in my younger days. He was only after he strongly protested against my addressing him in that way that I discontinued it. There is again one friend, Mr Tarkhad. He also was my teacher at the Elphinstone High School. I address him as 'My dear Sir' even now."

A great feature was said against Mr Telang's want of moral courage as a social reformer, especially when some months ago he celebrated the marriage of his daughter, aged eight years old. His critics by strong language at that time, and some even went to the length of charging him with hypocrisy. I will not say it would not be just that power of the critics, who were high and just, knowing as I do, that he himself had to deal with opinions. But one thing I let me state in this connection, that I feel sure it will show to all how honest and upright a man he was. A few days after the marriage, when the criticism against him was raging fiercely, he sent for me and said (he had then had partially recovered from the illness and was well)—"I know what I have done will pain my friends Nulkar, Bhandarkar, and Ranade. You know under what circumstances I have had to act as I have done. I do not feel strong enough to write to my friends. You must explain it all to them when you next go to Poona, but tell them this, that to me it feels as more than I deem I have not do the right thing. I shall satisfy to the charge—I have no defence, and I now hear entirely what is being said in the papers." That behaviour the course of a reformer he knew even more than others, and he himself often admitted that it was his vulnerable weakness. But let me say this to him, and for this, who speak well around him, regarding him as their leader even in matters of social reform, that though he had his share of human weakness, we felt that the man's purity of character and honesty of purpose, no less than his large heart, tolerant spirit, and clear intellect, were most valuable aids to the cause of social progress. We all believe in the law of evolution, and that law teaches us that it is not all at once that the reformer of moral courage in action is produced. He will come in the fulness of time, but the man of action in social matters must be preceded by the man of thought. And Telang seems to me to have been designed by Heaven for our moral thought. This is not the place for me to speak how in spite of his apparent—and only apparent—want of moral courage he assisted in a variety of ways the cause of social reform, but it is significant to note at this moment that even those who are fully aware of the most courage of our reformers are now mourning his loss deeply, and feel that they have lost their right arm. One of them—and he a bright specimen of the class—writes to say that "the sun has set even while in the noon day, and darkness and desolation have spread everywhere. The prospect before us is very gloomy." We are all little poor by his death, but may we not still hope to better the future of our country if, inspired by the memory of his example, by his high moral tone, and the purity of his life and aims, we sincerely endeavour to live as he lived—nobly and purely?

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY:—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893. [No. 37.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	2—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	5—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to secure the advance reference required in sending their subscriptions within a month from the date of their application. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months. Subscribers can also either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear, and in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first twenty words [illegible] 0 2 0
For the second and each following twenty words 0 1 0
Advertisements for the Second Edition should be sent in not later than 12 noon on Saturday of each week.
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly.
Contracts for Advertisements entered into reasonable terms.
Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid.
Remittances may be made either by money Order, Postage Stamps (Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter acceptable by a discount of one anna per Rupee. Stamps of higher value are not received.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S
SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 19-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA
Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,
CHEMISTS
77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE.

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs. 2
Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs. 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 13th Sept—General Sir Henry Norman starts from Brisbane for England on the 7th October.

London, 13th Sept—A letter has appeared from Lord Roberts in which he admits the truth of the charges made by the American Missionary ladies in India relative to the Cantonment system His Lordship apologises to the ladies unreservedly

Colonel Yate has finished his work in the Khusk Valley and is moving to Meshad. His settlement with his Russian colleague has been accepted by the Afghan representative, and whatever canals have been decided to have been used by the Afghans contrary to the provisions of the Boundary Commission are now closed, and the Afghan cultivators quietly moved off the lands which were irrigated by those canals.

London, 13th Sept.—The House of Commons, with the assent of Mr. Russell, has adopted the amendment to the Bombay and Madras Armies Bill, providing that the Commanders of the respective armies shall relinquish their seats on the Councils.

Washington, 13th Sept—The debate on the Sherman Act Repeal Bill continues in the Senate Sen for Faulkner, of Virginia, to day gave notice of an amendment to the Bill proposing the purchase for coinage of three million dollars worth of silver monthly until the silver circulation amounts to eight hundred millions of dollars, and to retire the paper currency below twenty dollars

London, 13th Sept—A Manifesto has been issued by the National Liberal Federation which dwells on the rejection of the Home Rule Bill, and declares that either the mending or ending of the House of Lords is imperative. The Manifesto then urges the Liberal Party to act with courage and determination in order to secure the passage of the Bill

Berlin, 12th Sept—The Maharajah of Kapurthala to day witnessed the review of troops at Carlsruhe and afterwards had an audience of the Emperor William, and dined with the Grand Duke of Baden.

Mymensingh, 12th September.—In the suit of Raja Shuryakant Acharyya against Mr H. A. D Phillips in which the plaintiff had claimed rupees sixty thousand as damages for malicious prosecution and trespass, Mr. Phillips having made an unconditional apology expressing regret for the prosecution of the Raja and all that was done in the course of the case, the Raja filed a petition to day accepting the defendant's apology and praying for the withdrawal of the suit. The suit was accordingly withdrawn and copies of Mr. Phillip's apology and the Raja's acceptance were filed with the Raja's petition

London, 13th Sept—Advices from Brazil state that Admiral De Mello, with a part of the Brazilian Navy at Rio de Janeiro has revolted, and that his attempts to land a force were repulsed with slaughter.

Vienna, 14th Sept—In consequence of the agitation in Bohemia in favour of Home Rule, a state of siege has been proclaimed in the Prague District.

Simla, 15th Sept—Sir Mortimer Durand and Mr. MacMahon left Simla on Kabul Mission this morning

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893.

IS CHANGE REQUIRED?

THE leaders of the Indian National Congress are of opinion that volunteering among the Native community ought to be encouraged in this land This has long been a complaint against the *Government. It is told that the people are ready to form themselves into corps to help in time of danger,* and that wrong is committed by not allowing them to do as they wish. We are told that such corps could be formed in all parts of the country, and that the loyalty of those who could form them is without question. It is hard to say whether there could be many forthcoming to join if the Government gave permission for the formation of volunteer Regiments, but no doubt some would be brought into existence. *In theory those who hold this view of the case are quite right.* The Government appears to make an invidious distinction between different sections of the community. It allows the Anglo-Indian portion to form itself into corps of volunteers while it denies the privilege to the Natives. So the matter ought to be put right without further delay. This is the theory, and there is a good deal to be said in its favour. But if it were put in practice would it be for the good of the people? Would not practice militate against theory? *It is to be feared that if the Government were to allow these corps to be formed the people would be the sufferers in the end.* At first, in all probability, the ranks would be filled with men of the highest respectability, men about whose loyalty there could not be the shadow of a doubt. For a time such men might continue to attend drill, and form a portion of the volunteer force. But gradually they would fall off, their places would be taken by men of a lower rank, men who had not so much to lose, men whose temptations to disorder were more *numerous.* It is well known that men of business among the Hindu community attend to that business, but they do not throw their hearts and energy into anything else, and it is to be feared that volunteering would be no exception to the rule. There would be a class of men eager to become volunteers, and these would be the very men who should be rejected They would be the idlers, the budmashes, the men who are ready to commit any depredation whether upon their own people or upon anybody *else.* Such men could gladly enlist in the volunteer corps and could attend drill *regularly,* and the ranks would be kept up to their full strength But what might be the result? If a riot occurred these very volunteers might in all probability would join the rioters. They would throw in their lot with them instead of attempting to preserve order. Thus the privilege given to the people would prove a curse instead of a blessing. Such men would use the knowledge they had obtained on the parade ground to injure their fellow citizens, and embarrass the Government Their military training would be used to cause destruction, not to preserve order. Suppose a number of the rioters who caused the disturbance in Bombay a short time ago had been drilled would not more harm have been done? Would not more people have been killed, more property destroyed? We feel sure such would have been the case, and the riots would have taken a longer time to put down If the volunteers had there been such men, had been able to procure

arms the result would have been fearful It would be well if these facts were taken into consideration when the subject was next brought up for discussion It should be asked whether the granting of the privilege to form volunteer corps would outweigh the disadvantages that might ensue. The arguments should be fairly put forth on both sides, and a decision should be arrived at. If the advantages could be considered greater than the disadvantages, then the members of the Indian National Congress might press for the establishment of the corps in question If, on the other hand the disadvantages were heavier, then the matter should be dropped till a more convenient season arrives The same arguments may be employed with regard to the abolition of the Arms Act This is considered to be invidious and unjust In theory this is quite true If does appear to be invidious that a certain portion of the community should be allowed to have arms without requiring permission, while another portion cannot do so But what, it may be asked, might be the result if the people of this country were allowed to carry arms indiscriminately Should a riot occur thousands of men armed might turn out and cause destruction in every direction They might kill and destroy, caring little against whom they acted whether their own people or others. They would have the arms in their hands, and they would use them Of this there can be no doubt The rioters of Bombay the other day had no weapons more formidable than sticks and stones If they had been armed we can well fancy what injury might have happened, how many more lives would have been lost The arms would have been used, we may be sure, and the suffering in consequence would have been very great It would, therefore, be well for those who desire the abolition of this Act to consider well before they proceed further

THE BANGALORE SEASON.

The season in Bangalore is just over, and this year it was a most brilliant one There were races, balls, theatricals and other amusements in abundance. Much money was spent, and we suppose those who took part in these amusements enjoyed themselves They certainly appeared to do so They gave themselves up to pleasure during the time set apart for it, and seemed to think there was nothing else worth following We have said that much money was spent, and we may ask whether it would not have been better spent But if the society of Bangalore must have their pleasures for a few weeks they ought not to forget the poor, those who are in want, and to whom a little would be a great comfort For instance, there is the Friend-in-need Society that is dependent upon public subscriptions for its support, and help would have been very much prized But no help was forthcoming from the votaries of pleasure, and this was a great pity If a small fraction of the money spent had been sent to the institution mentioned much good would have resulted Towards the end of the season the Maharajah gave a Fancy dress ball to which the European ladies and gentlemen of the Station as well as a few of the high Native officials were invited, and this year, at least, the affair was a great success The numbers that attended were very large, and they appeared to enjoy themselves But we should like to know why His Highness should not do something for his own people during his stay in the place The ball he gives is really for Europeans It is true, as we have stated, that a few Native gentlemen attend, but these are only the officials. Something should be done during His Highness's stay in the place for his own subjects There should be amusements for them, and all attention should not be paid to the European community, or rather what is called Bangalore "society" It is true that His Highness visited several institutions in the place, but we do not remember any entertainment coming off composed entirely of the subjects of the Mysore State, and it is a pity such did not take place Those who advise the Maharajah should point out to him what his duty is in this respect, and we feel sure he would be only too glad to remedy what was wrong As matters now stand the views of His Highness to Bangalore are not calculated to draw him much nearer to his subjects, to make them more loyal than they would press on The question ought to be taken in hand by the advisers of the Maharajah, and a change, if possible, should be brought about

Occasional Notes

The Hindu girls of Orissa are generally married at an age above 13 years, and in Chota Nagpore, in the 11th year

Kaiser Wilhelm is reported to have gone through the Hebrew quarter, Berlin, recently in the guise of a Hebrew pedlar, and to have discussed the condition of the Hebrews with a great number of the working class of the race

An address is now in course of signature by prominent citizens of Bombay requesting the Sheriff to convene an early date a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr Justice Telang.

Sir Philip Hutchins is appointed to succeed Sir A G Macpherson as Judicial and Public Secretary at the India Office. Probably Sir Antony Macdonnell will take over charge of the Home Department when Sir Charles Lilhot returns

The following candidates selected for the Civil Service of India in 1891 are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown a competent knowledge of the subjects of the final examination —Pal t, Satyendranath , Sen, Birendra Chandra

It has been rumoured that one of the objects of the Durand Mission is to endeavour to obtain the Amir's consent to the laying of the railway from Chaman to Kandahar The distance would be between 60 and 65 miles, and the work could, it is reported, be completed easily in three months

It had been no criminal offence to harbour burglars and dacoits from the Native States This defect in the criminal law Sir Philip Hutchins wishes to remove by introducing a Bill in the Supreme Legislative Council making it an offence punishable by law to harbour or in any way assist burglars and dacoits preparing to carry on their depredations in the Native States

The allowance of £200 per annum granted to Indian Government Scholars in England for three years, is in future not to be augmented during residence at a University by any other sum which may become payable to them out of Indian Revenues £200 will be the maximum they will receive This arrangement is necessary, as Indian candidates for the Civil Service who may have passed an open examination might receive that sum plus the amount from the Gilchrist Scholarships

In a Small Cause suit, last week, Mr Gopalan Nair, Sub Judge, Madura East, was going to allow 5 Rs. for Pleader's fee when the Pleader represented that he was a High Court Vakil and entitled to Rs The Sub Judge at once asked why High Court Vakils did not appear before him in their gowns, that no such mistake could have been committed if they appeared in their gowns and that he would be very glad to see them come up before him in their gowns

It was stated the other day that a Parsee, Mr Ardasir Muncherjee Wachna, B A., of the Bombay University, who has already left for Germany, had been appointed teacher of Persian, Hindustani and Gujerati in the University at Vienna Mr. Manekshaw Cowasjee Bamjee, L C E, B Sc, of the Bombay University, has now been appointed Assistant Teacher of Chemistry in the Harvard University, America Mr Bamjee was recently a teacher in the Poona College of Science, and went to America about two years ago to prosecute his medical studies

Another riot between Mahomedans and Hindus has occurred on the 10th inst at the village of Pasumpur, in the Patna District A drove of cattle was passing *en route* to Dinapore for the Ceremonial at a charge of some half dozen Mahomedan butchers, who then were forcibly detained by a mob of Hindus The butchers refusing to give up the cattle, a row became imminent and the attitude of the mob became so threatening that the Police who were few in numbers were compelled to fire a volley of buckshot, killing two men and severely wounding a third The mob then dispersed

A correspondent writes to the *Statesman* —Perhaps, many readers are not aware that the Hindus of Bengal intend to found an institution, to be called the "Brahmo Rakshasha" under the auspices of the Dharma mandali, for the support of Brahmo pandits The ostensible object of the institution, is to support the pandits and the funds by public subscriptions, and the ground-work is the culture and spread of Sanskrit learning among the Brahmins It is exclusively a Brahmical movement for Brahmins only Its ultimate object is the monopoly of our Shastras, and to bring the Brahmins once again at the head of society Such an institution is objectionable on the face of it It is in every respect a retrogressive movement Once the Shastras are left at the mercy of the Brahmins all progress will be stopped.

The magnificent diamond discovered the other day at Jagersfont in Mine, in the Orange Free State, is not merely larger than previously recorded diamond—it leaves all others far behind It is described by the Rand John Rand in *Cool Words*, as of a pure blue white colour and is stated to weigh just 971 carats It is expected to cut two or three stones of the finest stone hitherto known—that is, the De Beers Mine diamond, which was found in 1888 by a native who was caught in the act of attempting to conceal it Its weight was 428½ carats in the rough, and it measured 1½ in through the longest axis, and 1½ in square When cut, it was reduced to 228 carats, and was valued only at £3 000 on account of its yellow colour What the Jagersfontein stone is worth no one can as yet say

A statement has been issued by the Mintage Bureau of the United States Treasury, which shows that the output of gold and silver in the United States from 1792 to 1892 amounted to 10 733,809 000 ozs Of this 5,630 908 000 ozs was gold and 5,104,961 000 ozs silver Of the gold produced 3,082,605 000 ozs was coined and the balance used in the arts Of the silver 4,012,700,000 ozs was coined and the balance used in arts The Treasury Department has issued orders to all subtreasuries in the United States to pay gold over the counters the same as other kinds of money The effect of this step is to place the gold reserve among the available Treasury cash assets As a result, the gold balance is somewhat reduced, being now a trifle below the sum provided by law—100 000,000 dols.

Here is a description of the Solomon Islands, recently placed under the Protectorate of Great Britain —"The Solomon Islands, an archipelago in the Western Pacific, lie 600 miles to the east of New Guinea, and stretch south-eastwards in two parallel chains for 600 miles towards the Santa Cruz group They have a total area of 14,000 square miles, and are nearly all of volcanic origin The natives, numbering about 167,000, show Melanesian characteristics, and are divided into a great many tribes, constantly at war with one another They are very suspicious of strangers, cruel and savage, and indulge in cannibalism They wear no clothing, but tattoo their bodies Their religion is a kind of ancestor worship, with attendant mysteries The group of Islands was discovered by the Spaniard Mendana in 1567 and was rediscovered in 1767 68 by Carteret, Bougainville, Surville , Shortland, and other navigators Yams, vegetables and cocoanuts are the principal products used as food. The fauna of the islands includes the cuscus or flying fox, bats, gigantic frogs and very large and brilliant butterflies"

Local and Provincial

New Courts —We learn that it has been decided to have a Munsiff's Court at each of the places, Hunsur and Davangere —M H

The Dewan —Sir K Seshadri Iyer returned from Madras last Thursday morning, and will shortly resume his duties from Mr Thumboo Chetty

The Sessions Criminal Sessions —Begin to-day There is only one case to be tried, that of the alleged Bickpally murderer the case is likely to last for some days

Theft —On the night of the 7th instant the house of Mr Victor Shamanna in the Old Agrahara Mysore, was broken open and personal property, it is said, to the value of Rs 3000, carried away —M H

The Bangalore Hindupur Railway —Was opened to the public yesterday the 17th, and trains are now running between this place and Gundedal, which shortens the journey considerably.

The Weather —We had some good showers of rain last week and it looks as if there was a good deal more to come down Not only have the crops been benefited, but a fair quantity has got into the tanks A few more downpours would dissipate all fear of a water famine next year

The new water scheme —We learn that Government have sanctioned Mr Stoddart Leslie's Scheme for supplying the Capital with the Cauvery water by means of turbines to be worked at Bilagola and that Mr Malandeva Sastrier will be placed in charge of the work —M H

Mysore —An enquiry was held at this place in regard to the theft of jewels in the temple reported in the columns some time ago. Messrs, V P Madhava Rao, A Srinivasa Charlu and the Superintendent of the Police, have all greatly exerted in tracing out the crime and we believe the culprits are about to be detected —M. H.

The Maharajah's Mills —Mr. Bilgiri Iyengar who had charge of these mills during Mr Scotts absence in England has taken charge to the latter gentleman During the time Mr Bilgiri Iyengar conducted the affairs of the mills everything was well conducted and the institution was looked up There is a rumour that some changes are shortly to be made in the working of the mills

The Viceroy's gifts to the Mysore Shikaris —His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General in India, has sent Rs 100 to the Mysore Darbar, for presentation in the shape of silver bangles to the most distinguished shikari, but one of the Hoggadevanote and Hunsur Taluks, Mysore District, who assisted at the tiger shikar of the Viceregal party during their visit to Mysore in November 1892 —U

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 5th September 1893 —No. 4259—C 1039.—Mr L R Subbarayer, Comptroller to the Government of Mysore, having availed himself of the 10 days' casual leave granted to him in Notification No 2601—G 613, dated the 9th August 1893, from the forenoon of the 14th idem and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 22nd idem, the unavailed portion of the said leave is hereby cancelled

The 7th September 1893.—No 4443—c 83 93.—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, P Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, is granted casual leave of absence for 10 days from the 6th instant or from such other date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 8th September 1893.—No. 4365—L 163 92.—Mr Gurulappa, Pleader, is hereby nominated a Member of the Kolar District Board, the Members of the District Board having elected him as their representative

No. 4482—c F 32 93.—Under Article 189 of the Mysore Service Regulations Gurulappa, Amildar of the Molkalmuru Taluk, is granted unwilling leave of absence for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

2 Sri Krishna, the Shirastadar of the Taluk, will hereafter charge of the Taluk during the absence of Amildar Gurulappa on leave or until further orders, and he is hereby invested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate to be exercised by him within the Taluk limits during the period he is in charge of the Taluk

EDUCATION.

The 7th September 1893.—*No* 19—Government are pleased to appoint Mrs. W P Wilson of the Managing Committee of the Maharani's Girls' School, Mysore

PUBLIC WORKS

The 5th September 1893 No 3916—T 15 Mr K Pandurang Rao, Assistant Engineer, Kolar Division, is granted permission of absence for 6 months from date of departure

General News.

An exceedingly interesting English invention consists of a camera combined with a parachute, especially designed for obtaining photographs of fortifications and of the camp of the enemy, although pictures may also be taken for general surveying purposes

A MAN who claims to be the fastest talker in the world is exhibiting himself at the World's Fair He has a collection of twenty thousand words through which he pelts in forty minutes, and there is not a shorthand writer living who can keep pace with him Several Irish constituencies are competing for his services when the Exposition is over.

On the morning of Sunday last, two young Brahmin ladies of Innasoffi were drowned while bathing in the Cauvery The river being in flood the bodies were not found till Tuesday morning, notwithstanding the search made by fishermen and others There were nearly Rs 2,000 worth of jewels on one of them, of which not even one was missing when it floated

A SUIT AGAINST THE PRINCE OF ARCOT—Last Saturday the Highness the Prince of Arcot was examined on a commission issued by the High Court in connection with a suit filed against him for damages amounting to one lakh of rupees by Ameera Sikeena Begum Sahiba *a divorced wife of the Prince* Mr Wilson (of Messrs Wilson and Kay) acted as Commissioner, while Mr Kynnersley Bevan, instructed by Messrs Parry Morgan and Co appeared for the Defendant, and Mr Wilson Grant instructed by Messrs Subbiah Chetty and Tirusangilmaiyar Pillay, appeared for the Plaintiff The Defendant denied consummation of the marriage and hence his liability to the damages

Among those who are said to have suffered severely in the recent riots in Bombay are the liquor shopkeepers A large number of these gentlemen intervened the Police Commissioner the other day and represented the trouble and loss which befell them in consequence of their shops being closed for a number of days during the riots. They were "poor men" they said, "with large families, and they begged the Commissioner to "take their case into his favourable consideration" The Commissioner, however, had no sympathy for them He could not, he said, have men getting drunk while riots were on, and suggested that if their present trade was so unpraiseworthy they should try something else

AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF LIMITATION—Some time ago a suit was brought in the Court of the District Munsiff of Trichinopoly on a lease bond wherein it was stipulated that certain payment in paddy should be made by the 30th of the Tamil month Masi every year A default was made in a year when the month in question consisted only of 29 days Three years after a suit was filed on the default and it was held by the Munsiff that this default commenced from the 29th as that was the last day of the month and so he dismissed the suit on being barred by limitation of one day. Against this decision, a revision petition was put in and the matter, coming on before his Lordship Sir T Muthusamy Iyer, was transferred to Admiral on Bench as it was an important one Yesterday afternoon, the petition was argued before their Lordships J J. Sir T Muthusamy Iyer and J W Best who reversed the decision of the Munsiff holding that the decision in 6 Calcutta page 239, was applicable to the present case This laid down that statute of limitations should be so construed as to advance the remedy given by law and that in such cases, the day mentioned in the lease should be taken even though there is no or expiration, date in the month of the year in which default was made

Extracts.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND

Lord Kimberley has forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy an amended set of rules for the guidance of Indian Government scholars studying in England. These rules were framed and passed by the Secretary of State in Council in July last It is laid down that every scholar on arrival in England should report himself at the India Office, and without any unnecessary delay, communicate to the Secretary of State the name of the University he intends to join, and at once enter himself at the College he has selected He is required to submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow, and the course so chosen and approved by that officer cannot be changed at the option of the student, and without the sanction of the Secretary of State It is required also that at the end of each term of residence at the University, the student should submit a certificate from the University authorities, showing that his residence, conduct and progress were satisfactory during the term Subject to due compliance with these conditions, an allowance at the rate of £200 a year tenable for three years will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office commencing from the date of the arrival of the student in England but this allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a University during the same period It is further laid down that a student will forfeit his scholarship when, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may accept as sufficient, he fails to complete a residence of three years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State, or when he is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State Where a scholarship becomes thus forfeited, the student loses his claim to a free return passage to India and further he may be liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England These students will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide de Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(*The Lahore Tribune*)

The Honorary Secretary, Ninth National Congress, Lahore, has received the following letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, Simla:—

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 431, dated the 28th of August 1893, I have the honor to inform you that the Director-General has decided to meet your wishes by opening a branch Telegraph Office in the Congress Camp at Lahore.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. F. Sherriff,
Director, Traffic Branch.

We have been asked to convey the thanks of the Congress Committee to the Director General for his kindness in granting their request

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Congress the following Resolution was passed —

'The attention of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee having been drawn to a paragraph recently published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* to the effect that the Congress movement was one and the same with the cow protection movement in the Punjab this Committee emphatically asserts that the charges are false and utterly untrue There is not the slightest truth in the charge and as a matter of fact the Congress movement has never heard of any cow-protection movement in the Province Nor preachers have been sent out by the Congress Committee of Lahore and the Committee regrets that such a charge should have been made without there being the least foundation of, and justification for, the same.'

Was the statement worth contradiction?

USEFUL TO WOULD BE INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND

The Committee of the National Indian Association, London, have issued a fresh edition of a useful compilation of them, which formerly was called "Paper of Information" but which now appears, enlarged and improved, under the title of Handbook of Information relating to University and Professional Studies, &c, for Indian Students in the United Kingdom The contents of the handbook are divided into six chapters, namely, 1, Legal Study, 2, Examinations connected with Government Service Scholarships, &c, 3, Universities and Colleges, 4 Medical Study and Diplomas, 5, Technical Training and Manufactures, and 6, Estimate of Expenses of Living On all these departments of study, full information, revised up to date, is given, and will form a very interesting study even to the general reader We extract below "the estimate of expenses of living as given in the book' —" The cost of board and lodging for a Student in London depends on the kind of accommodation and on the locality In some districts he can find one room at from 15s upwards a week, two rooms at from £1 to £2, or more For his meals and extras he will have to pay from £1 to £2 or more a week There are also boarding houses, where all have meals together at fixed hours, at which the cost is from £1 5s to £3 3s a week for (board and lodging) Or a Student may live with a family (at £100 or £150 a year and upward) in which case he is better given acquaintance with English life and habits He may with great economy, live in London on from £120 to £150 a year This sum is independent of educational and professional fees, and only includes necessary expenses In Edinburgh and other cities of Great Britain the expenses of living are less than in London

"Indian Students must allow for expenses of railway and other conveyance, dress &c, being larger than at home They must not expect to be able to maintain themselves in any degree by means of teaching Eastern languages, or any other subjects, during their stay in England

'Students ought to bring with them from India at least £30 or £40 in cash (after paying the expenses of the voyage) for clothes and other necessaries required on arrival in England They should, if possible, keep through their stay a deposit of not less than £50 in the bank to meet cases of accidental delay (which frequently occur in the transmission of remittances) It may be added that it is very desirable to purchase articles of dress in India rather than in England"

MAN IS CONDENSED AIR

A recent issue of the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* deals with "air" and its purity the following goes to show that man is merely condensed air —*He is a receiver in its bosom* at the same time life and death. Each of its elements is indispensable to life, and each of them is an agent of death according to conditions and the size of the dose The element in it which is, to all appearance, most vivifying, becomes a formidable poison, the most useless, even the most harmful, at the first sight, analysis reveals as one of the essential bases of life The conclusion is that neither of these elements can be dispensed with without the earth becoming a sterile and naked globe, deprived of all animate existence

In looking still closer into the matter another fact is revealed to us That fact is, according to the very happy expression of the famous chemist, J B. Dumas, that all living beings are naught but condensed air Vegetables exist by the grace of the air alone, and animals exist by the aid of vegetables only. The elements of vegetables are the elements of the air, and man lives on vegetables, the connection is close, intimate, direct Man is condensed air. As he may, during the centuries in which humanity has existed, has traversed incessantly the tombs of our ancestors, being a part of them for a time, and then disengaging itself, our actual body is made up of the same elements as those who have lived before us Our substance is their substance This substance, which is also that of vegetable which have passed away, goes on circulating incessantly through space in a life which never gets weary To day or to morrow, flower or fruit, it is incorporated here in the sluggish organisation of a mollusk, there in the brain of a Dante, of a Pascal, of a Jean d' Arc, or of Shakespeare It never stops, its cycles of which no human eye saw the beginning, and the end of which no idea can be conceived, seems to Infinite, passing alternatively through life and death, old as the world and nevertheless eternally young, it would have exhausted if it had consciousness all that life carries of joy and grief, and would have known all possible emotions, the lowest as well as the highest

This air which touches our face so gently compared ends all past life, a myriad of existences, our ancestors, those also whose loss we deplore, now it makes part of ourselves, and to morrow it will pursue its journey, changing itself incessantly, passing from one organism to another, without choice, without discrimination, until the day when, our planet having become dead, the substance of everything which had lived will re-enter the cold earth, a gigantic tomb which will roll silent and desolate though the unfathomable depths of the extinguished skies After this, what? Here science becomes mute in the book of nature which is open to us, and which we peruse with activity in order to decipher the future, there are lacking two pages, the two which interest us the most, the first page and the last.

THE CHARAK SAMHITA

The following letter is addressed to Avinash Chandra Kaviratna of Calcutta by a Physician of the United States —

Sir,—This you may be more fully prepared to understand and believe, when I tell you, that I am myself a physician of the broadest gauge and most progressive kind and just as broad and progressive in my philosophic and theologic studies and principles In fact, I feel no avers on to the acceptance of any fact, facts, theory or theories, but freely and gladly accept, whatever is proved to me by sufficient evidence

Ignorance (the mother of prejudice) is the great enemy, that the human race has to contend with Christianity has controlled Europe and America, till within the last one hundred and fifty years since then the light has been breaking through its fortifications—until now, its most advanced thinkers are breaking away or have broken away from its tyranny and are rejoicing in a more or less perfect mental, moral, spiritual and political liberty, and this results in what is to them new, great and grand discoveries and not the least of these to me, is the discovery, that they have been and are rediscovering the thoughts and rediscovering the discoveries of their forefathers in Hindustan, made by them hundreds, if not thousands of years before even settlements were made in Egypt, Greece and Rome.

And now I see, that the advanced thinkers of your own ancient great, grand and glorious nation, aye, prolific mother of nations, have broken through the shackles of the past, and are willing to tell their Western brethren what has been preserved for them in the hidden archives of Hindustan

Our Western thinkers seem to pursue a shorter, more direct and positive method

of thinking and teaching, in every thing, except the Yoga In this both are identical except this, the Hindu method is the most full.

Now, when those things are fully realized by the thinkers and scholars of the East and the West, I think there will be nothing that can prevent them from entering into one long, lasting and loving embrace as members of a long separated family as brethren of the grand old Aryan race. Then again, will we indeed have the "Crita age" on earth. (The Millennium of the Christians) This very limited expression of my thoughts will enable you to understand to some extent how I appreciate the favor you conferred on me, when you sent me the four parts of the Charaka samhita.

In addition to this, I wish to say that I was not only greatly pleased but greatly astonished to find that the ancient Hindu physicians and authors were well acquainted with facts, scientific facts, medicines and theories, that we in the West have only just within the last fifty, forty, thirty twenty, or even ten years discovered and thought were new Now the fact that they were previously discovered in the East, does not make them any the less novel discoveries, or the less valuable on On the contrary, the two independent discoveries, mutually strengthen each other, and of necessity, confer an equally mental, intellectual joy on those that take cognizance of these things The fact is, that my pleasure in such things is so great that nothing but the lack of means prevented me from making my home in India, and studying over the whole field of ancient Sanscrit and Indian Science, art, religion and literature

I remain
Yours truly,
(Sd.) G C. CASTLEMAN

POWERS OF COLLECTORS AND SUB COLLECTORS

Government has issued orders regarding powers of Sub Collectors in making appointments in their Sub-Divisions and as regards the authority who should be invested with the appointment of Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars, and the authority competent to appoint, punish and dismiss each class of officers in the subordinate Revenue Service According to these orders the status of Sub-Collectors will be that of other divisional officers Originally the Sub-Collector was the only one in charge of a fixed Division, the sub-division, the remainder of the district called the principal division, being under the immediate control of the Collector, who had the power to employ his Assistants and Deputies therein as he thought fit. But in the course of years most of the special powers of the Sub Collector have gradually been taken away, as for instance the submission of a separate jamabandi report, the right of making nominations to the post of Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar in his division, the appointment of Taluq Sheristadars and the grant of leave to those officers, the replacing of his Sheristadar on Rs 150, whom he was empowered to nominate, by a Head Clerk on Rs. 85 who is appointed by the Collector, and the reduction of the strength of his clerical establishment to nearly the same level as that of a Head Assistant Collector At present the Sub-Collector only possesses the right in exceptional cases to require a reference to the Board of Revenue in the case of an order issued by the Collector which the Sub Collector deems improper, the right to appoint and dismiss Revenue Inspectors and Clerks drawing over Rs. 20 (except his head clerk) in his Division, but subject to the Collector's general power of revision and control, and the independent right of appointments to posts of Rs. 20 and under, subject merely to the Collector's general powers of revision and control, while, on the other hand, in the case of other Divisional Officers this right is expressly subject to the Collector's veto As the maintenance of these distinctions has led in some cases to Sub-Collectors believing that they have a right to enter into controversy with their Collectors when their proposals have been vetoed by the latter, Government has on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, ruled that in regard to their powers and position in relation the Collector, Sub Collectors are on the same footing as other Divisional Officers in revenue matters, as they are in matters magisterial, and has withdrawn from them the above noted special powers hitherto enjoyed by them.

At present the nomination of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub Magistrates rests with the Collector, but the appointment has to be approved by the Board and finally sanctioned by Government. The Collector has the power to grant those officers privilege leave, but all other kinds of leave must be sanctioned by Government This procedure involves a whole mass of unnecessary correspondence between Collectors, the Board and Government, and practically the sanction of Government is always accorded to nominations and leave applications which have met with the approval of the Board of Revenue Till within half a century ago Collectors had a free hand in the appointment and dismissal of Tahsildars, and it was only of late years that they were gradually deprived of these powers In 1873 Collectors were also deprived of the power of instituting a criminal prosecution against any recalcitrant Tahsildar without the sanction of the Board of Revenue This was rendered necessary to protect Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars against hasty and improper prosecutions Government has now ruled that the power of appointing Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars should be vested in the Board of Revenue, but that the power of dismissal should rest, as at present, in Government The Board of Revenue is to have the power to sanction the grant of leave, other than privilege leave, to Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars Orders have also been passed by Government defining the powers of the Government, Board of Revenue, Collectors and Divisional Officers in appointing, dismissing, reducing, suspending fining and the granting of leave to Revenue officials from Tahsildars down to clerks on Rs 20 and under.

THE KING OF TANJORE

The following letter has been addressed by Mr M D Kavanagh under date "the Temple, 22nd August," to Mr Gladstone —

SIR —I have the honour to bring for your kind consideration, the sad and deplorable condition of the royal families of the King of Kandy, and of the King of Tanjore, with the hope that, through your powerful influence their wrongs will be redressed and their sufferings ameliorated The policy of annexation and absorption, of all grasping covetousness, of insolence of race and direct violation of and special pleading with laws and treaties has been, I humbly submit, Sir, manifested by the British Government in its harsh and cruel treatment with the once royal families of Kandy and Tanjore In the Queen's proclamation to the Princes of India, the following words appear —' We desire no extension of our territorial possessions, and while we permit no aggression upon our dominions, or our rights, to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of our Native Princes as our own" No words can be plainer, no language can be more honourable and intelligent, and no terms can be more precise and creditable I know that the proclamation has produced the most marked effect in India and that it has taken deep hold of the native mind and has assuaged the surges of rebellion The chief danger to the permanence of the British supremacy in India lies, in my humble opinion, in swerving to the right hand or to the left from the principles so unmistakably promulgated in that gracious proclamation But what have been the acts of the British Government in India? They have been acts, I humbly submit, in direct violation both in the spirit and in the letter of the proclamation, acts which have defiled a stain upon the escutcheon of England's honour and most assuredly the loss—the deserved and ignominious loss—of our Indian Empire, will come upon us sooner or later than we dream of, if England continues her unjust course of flagrantly violating her own proclamation The great and illustrious Duke of Wellington said, "I would sacrifice every frontier in India ten times over in order to preserve our credit for scrupulous good faith. What is it that brought me through many difficulties, both in war and in peace? British good faith, and nothing else." The plight of the present representatives of the once royal families of Kandy and Tanjore deserve the generous interference of the British Government I had hoped that a plain and temperate statement of the pecuniary difficulties under which the Kandyan and Tanjore dynasties are now labouring would induce the Government to apply to the necessities of the survivors a treatment more in keeping with their former state and the circumstances under which their States were intrigued away from their predecessors I appealed by way of grace *admissionem coram* to the Government on their behalf, but the Government only laughed at and ridiculed the requisitions made on behalf of these royal families I humbly submit, Sir that the British Government are legally and morally responsible for the degraded condition, mental and pecuniary, in which the Kandyan and Tanjore dynasties now find themselves The British Government wants itself to be the pioneer of justice, and boasts of a policy which assuages the pain of confiscation by a money allowance fixed upon a liberal scale, and yet, when the members of these two Royal Houses appeal to have a little justice, a little indulgence, a little grace, extended to them, a deaf ear is turned to their pitiful cries *Proh deum atque hominum fidem!* The Queen of England is now Empress of India From her throne, more costly, more consolidated than the peacock throne of the emperors of Delhi, she has vouchsafed her protection to the princes of India; and her care and anxious solicitude for the welfare of the heirs to confiscated estates In that throne, the royal families of the Kandyan and Tanjore dynasties now appeal Ever since the States of Kandy and Tanjore have been confiscated, these royal families have been mourners, weeping over the future, but their lamentations I trust in God will not be couched in the awful rebuke passed by the natives of Sunda of their conquerors, as they were led in captivity "Now we perceive that there is no hope for us of judgment or justice until God Almighty shall sit in judgment in the last great day"

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG

(*The Times of India*)

"A E" writes to us —A life of noble simplicity, thought, and ideal usefulness, but so recently a reality, has already become a memory All that long from is up or respectful admiration could inspire has been said, as in a chorus, and with singular unanimity No need to weigh with punctilious nicety a life, the merit of which had already filled the consciousness of the country and in which little that could modify the general verdict was known to exist Mr Telang's life has been regarded from all the points of view to which a distinguished life could lend itself He has been viewed as a judge, a lawyer, a scholar, and a citizen Those who have done this have taken the measure of the man from the point of view of his attainments, his work, his outward conduct and demeanour A glimpse of his inner life has also been given us by a loving friend All this well What more is to be said?

The wish, however, is natural to realise the secret of the charm and success of such a life The true use of a life capable of being a model and an influence for others, is to seize the central fact, if any, which has dominated it and given it its most distinctive feature Without this key all else is unrelated, unharmonised It is true Mr Telang was distinguished by his attainments, but it is equally true that there are others in the ranks of educated natives who, with attainments not less, nay more, have yet no claim to the position to which he attained It is true that he did much in the short space of life given him, but it is equally true that there are others of his class in the country who have done as much, or perhaps more, yet the esteem which they inspire, where they do so at all, is far less than that which he inspired It is true that he was a good lawyer and made an excellent Judge, but it is also true that his knowledge of law in some of its numerous branches was not so profound as that or some of his compeers at the Bar from which he was raised The same observation can be made with regard to his scholarship, culture, or in general, work his command and mastery of facts and details was below, his handling and conclusions and his bearing were above, the average of those of many of his compeers. When he was raised to the High Courts Bench and his merits for the position were discussed among friends, there were those, including the writer, who admitting to the full the superiority of others yet maintained that on the Bench he would distinguish himself more than he had done at the Bar, and that in judicial calmness and impartiality he would take rank next only to the Chief Justice himself. How completely this was realised is well known

Now what is the meaning of all this? Surely there must be an element of character to which attention has not yet been pointed as well as could be wished. On the question of right conduct, effective utterance, just and adequate conclusions, no point seems to be more important than that of one's mental attitude It makes all the difference in the world, whether that attitude is personal or impersonal one in which the actor is dominated by a consciousness of himself, or by a simple desire for truth, irrespective of self, or how the solution may gratify his own preconceptions It is obvious that the conditions of work in the one case are as eminently favourable to truth and right conduct as they are the reverse in the other. The consideration of a sane or under the condition of mental reserve may claim to be as full and exhaustive as under the opposite condition it is found to be partial and distorted This condition of mental reserve may be partly constitutional, partly the result of knowledge, in both ways it is invaluable to unprejudiced consideration It takes account of all the antecedents of a question which may modify the conclusion, of the sequelæ which may render it unworkable or non effective Here personal like or dislike has the least influence in determining the conclusion It may be that in practical life, where action must follow determination with greater rapidity, this reserve, this exhaustive consideration, may be a hindrance more than a help. No fear, however, of any illegitimate course of action in practical life being irretrievably delayed In time cases out of on the strong personal element which concerns itself in practical affairs the wish to dominate, self-glory, obstinacy, prejudice, and enthusiasm, generally manage to urge on and accomplish what is before it, making the best of the situation Not that this is as it might be, but such is the fact, and society is yet far from the millennium, when reason alone shall rule the affairs of life Minds like Telang's have, however, a higher role They are fitted more to be guides than workers, to be the beacon lights, the watchtowers the cornerstones of the life of a community by their equanimity of conduct, their inclination for truth, their dread of errors, their elevation above self-regarding considerations, in short, by that attitude of reverence for all that is great and good, not merely as ends, but also as means It is this feeling which seems to account for Mr Telang's toleration of things not essentially wrong, not trying for or a limiting of immediate remedy, and which education and example might be sufficient gradually to remove Immediate and visible results achieved through the action of the persons may well be the aim of others It could not be that of Telang If Telang the scholar, imbued with the culture of the West, could still find it necessary after his morning bath to read a chapter of *Bhagwat Gita* as a spiritual exercise if he could realise the awfulness of immortality Wordsworth's description of a simple village footsoldier, appreciate the grandest moral speech of the Semitic race, the Book of Job, could see the good of many things which his colleagues in the field of political, social, or sectarian reform could not—set not plain that the truth of things was to him not the easy matter it is to others, unable from the absence of his self-ignoring and, therefore, receptive attitude, to see or feel the presence of the roots and fibres by which ideas and beliefs stand related to the whole, and by which they vindicate their existence whether as intuitions or as reasoned truths? An attitude like this in the most cultured of our graduates ought to have a deep significance for our educated youths, prone as they are but too readily to lay down the law on matters of the deepest moment Mr. Telang was more a man of ideas than of action, of reason than of passion The world is all the richer by the man of ideas than by the man of passion. But this is a truth which requires distance of time to realise—the distance when what is merely personal and accidental will have time to settle down and disappear from the sum total of events, and history will be seen to be not the dust of names and things, it loves to record, but the march of the mind the evolution of the spirit, the talent seeking to realise itself in noble men and women

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 Hospital Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1893. [No. 38.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ yearly
English	4—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to secure the above rates are requested to send their subscriptions in advance. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than six Months. Subscribers to the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or to the Karnataka Prakasika Being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0
For the second ditto ditto 0 1 0
Advertisements for the Kanarese and English should be sent in separately on separate slips.
Prices Current should state the number of times they are to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect they will be inserted until countermanded and charged for accordingly.
Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid.
Remittances may be made conveniently by money Order. Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value.
Letters and Papers sent by post without a stamp will not be received.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperma torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 2 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 10 8—for the complete cure—once Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its normal condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND A COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2

Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras*

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL. H S OLCOTT.

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs. 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London 20th Sept—Sir Henry Norman has withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Viceroy on the strength of not being equal to the task

London, 20th Sept Midnight—The Indian Budget Statement was again prevented in the House of commons to night by a preliminary discussion on certain motions which were brought forward

The House of commons rejected without division the motion of Mr Alpheus Morton that Indian officials should be allowed the right of appeal to the Home Government regardless of the amount of their salaries

Mr Bayley then brought forward a motion for appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the economic condition of the people of India, and the financial relations existing between India and Great Britain.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, in seconding the motion, said that British rule had been the salvation of India, but that reforms were necessary, and the financial situation of the country demanded the enquiry He attacked the costliness and injustice of the Civil Service system, and urged the employment of the best and most intelligent natives to govern India He quoted the opinion expressed in the House of Lords that India was unjustly treated regarding the Home Charges, and concluded his speech by saying that the present administration of India was based upon false and unstable principles

Sir George Chesney spoke in opposition to the motion

Washington, 20th Sept—The debate in the Senate on the Sherman Act Repeal Bill continues Senator Dubois, of Idaho, yesterday expressed the resolve of the Silver men to resort to every expedient for opposing the Repeal.

London, 20th Sept—Mr Jehangir Readymoney, on the eve of his returning to Bombay, has made a princely donation of two lakhs of rupees to the Imperial Institute This munificent gift is highly appreciated here

Simla, 20th Sept—It is now officially stated that the Viceroy will go into the interior at the end of the month, accompanied by Captain Durbord

When the full replies are received from Local Governments regarding the simultaneous examination question, they will be considered almost immediately in Council before the Government reaches Calcutta

London, 22nd Sept—In the House of Commons last night, the debate on Mr. Bayley's motion was resumed Sir George Chesney opposed the appointment of a Royal Commission as futile, and said that the people of India preferred to have English rulers to own who were often hostile, and instanced the late Bombay riots Sir George condemned the self seeking policy of the National Congress

Sir William Wedderburn supported the motion, and ascribed the present situation in India to the exclusion of Natives from all share in the government of the country

Sir Charles Dilke said that the Royal Commission asked for would tend to weaken the Indian Government He favoured the abolition of the Legislature (Indian) Council

Sir Andrew Scoble opposed the appointment of the Royal Commission.

Mr Russell, under Secretary for India, regretted the withdrawal by Sir Henry Norman of his acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India, which he said was purely on personal grounds. Government, he said, favoured the separation of Civil and Judicial functions and the creation of a Council of State which would constitute an absolute check on the lavish tendencies of the Secretary of State. Mr Russell believed there was distinct in the advance of the moral condition and prosperity of the people of India. The Government of India, he said, desired a strong, orderly and progressive rule and to blend the different races and faiths into one harmonious whole and to raise the people in the moral, intellectual and social scale of nations.

Sir W. V. Harcourt promised that any of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's specific grievances should be examined into.

The subject then dropped and the Indian Budget was adopted

London, 21st Sept—The comments of the Press on Sir Henry Norman's withdrawal of his acceptance of the post of Viceroy vary The *Times* regrets he did not decline the post originally, but says that the prudence and moral courage of his decision command general respect

The *Daily News* remarks that the telegraph has materially restricted the independence of a Viceroy and that there is no longer the same necessity for men of original mind

Simla, 21st Sept—Great surprise is expressed in Simla at Sir Henry Norman's withdrawal, but Sir Henry's action is generally approved.

The Kabul Mission reached Landi Khana early yesterday morning and was met by General Ghulam Haidar and a large escort of Afghan Cavalry The Amir's principal wife has been permitted by the Amir to make preparations for entertaining Sir Mortimer Durand's party outside Kabul for one day as guests of her son The Amir's eldest son will also receive the members of the Mission at Babar and another son entertains it at Ahabad The Amir's eldest son has been requested to look after the comforts of the Mission. Special arrangements have been made by the Amir for rapid communication with Peshawar The reports received are most favourable.

The Mission camp reached Dakka at 11 A M yesterday. The arrangements are excellent and the weather is cool The first escort consists of 200 of the 8th Wardaks, 200 Cavalry and 200 Infantry. The camp is carefully guarded and all members of the Mission are most hospitably entertained

Bombay, 22nd Sept—Please cancel Mr Russell's remarks telegraphed in this morning's first message and substitute the following —Mr. Russell, Under Secretary for India, regretted the withdrawal by Sir Henry Norman of his acceptance of the Viceroyalty of India, which was purely on personal grounds He said that Government favoured the separation of Civil and Judicial functions, and that the Council of the Secretary of State constituted an absolute check upon the lavish tendencies of the Secretary of State

London, 22nd Sept—The statement made by Mr Russell regarding the abolition of the India Council was most indistinct. He promised to instruct the Government of India in favour of terminating the Contract Coolie Labour in Assam The extravagance, he said, prevented the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions of officials in India. Whatever its demerits were, the India Council checked the extravagance of the Secretary of State. Speaking on the Budget, Mr. Russell stated that the measures introduced by the Gov-

ernment of India in June last were intended to prevent the fall in exchange, and to prevent the depreciation of the coinage rather than to raise the value of the rupee The Government of India was undecided whether the ratio should be permanently fixed at sixteen pence, or what further measures to adopt to bring the gold standard into effective operation Regarding the tenders for Council Bills, the Secretary of State, he said, exercised his discretion according to his wants and the circumstances of the day

London, 23rd Sept—Parliament has been adjourned until November.

London, 22nd Sept—Latest advices from South America state that the Radicals have risen in several of the Argentine Provinces, and that the troops are joining the movement The rising at Buenos Ayres is imminent and thirty leaders have been arrested Martial Law has been proclaimed and the Press muzzled

Allahabad, 22nd Sept—The Government of India is now collecting information regarding the Mints in Native States The points to which the inquiry is mainly directed are on what conditions coinage has been carried on, whether the Mints have been open to all or have only worked for the rulers of the States, and whether they have been closed since the 26th June

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1893

IMPECUNIOUS GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

It is a common place to observe that debt is very common in India It is to be found among all classes of the community The Princes—some of them, at least—are heavily involved, and borrow money at exorbitant interest, while the ryots borrow from the soucars, as a rule, and those who are free from encumbrances are few in number and can rarely be found The cooly borrows a few rupees, and perhaps this swells into a large sum in a few years In fact, debt is universal where man is civilised Among the savages it does not exist But money does not exist among them A famous writer divided the people of the world into two classes—the borrowers and the lenders, and it was his opinion that the former had the best of the bargain This separation of the people of the world into two classes is pretty near the truth, and very near so far as India is concerned The division is not equal, for the borrowers exceed the lenders by large numbers It is only right that this condition of things should be recognised, that no mistake should be made about the matter We are sorry to find that the authorities—some of them—do not take a proper view of the subject A few years ago the Madras Government agreed to help the soucar by consenting to stop the pay of an official who might have a decree against him in a Court. The result was, in many cases, that one creditor obtained what was due to him while the other went without his due In other cases an official had to retire from the service of the State, take his pension, and perhaps go through the bankruptcy Court The order has done a great deal of harm, but still the Madras Government insists on its being carried out A similar order was also promulgated not long since by the Mysore Government, and it has, we are told, caused a good deal of annoyance to the subordinates. Their creditors take advantage of the order, and threaten them with exposure if they do not comply with their terms It may be that these creditors do not so often insist on the Government paying a portion of the debtor's salary into court as in Madras, but they find means to give plenty of trouble, to make their lives in some cases a burden If there was no order of Government, if the creditors had only the court to look to recover the money due to them, they would not give the advances they now do But they have the Government to back them up, they are aware that an order has been sent forth against impecuniosity, and that the authorities will come to their rescue should they be called upon to do so The Government is on the side of the oppressor, not on the side of the oppressed, for the soucar is at oppressor in most cases The borrower may have to pay exorbitant interest, the transaction may be all but a fraud on the part of the lender, but the Government cares nothing about this If there is a decree against a subordinate it will help the creditor to get his money. It has no pity for the borrower however badly he may have been used The order of the Mysore Government is altogether in favour of the former and ignores the interest of the latter entirely The courts are far more merciful to the debtors than the Government The plea is that such an order as the one we have referred to will have the effect of keeping the subordinates from running into debt It is to be feared that in many cases it has just the opposite effect A creditor threatens a lender, and the latter in order to prevent the case coming to the notice of the authorities submits to any terms that may be proposed, renews a bond at a ruinous rate, and thus becomes fearfully involved The course the Government ought to pursue with regard to the debts of its servants is quite clear It should stand out of the way, it should allow the debtor and creditor to fight their own battles So long as a servant performs his duty conscientiously he should not be interfered with He should be allowed to do his work, and receive his salary It is only when circumstances forbid him to get through his work in an efficient manner that the authorities should step in, and either order him to retire or transfer him to another station When the Government engages a man it undertakes to give him a certain amount Should a portion be stopped, and handed over to a creditor it fails in its engagement, and might we fancy, be sued for damages It promises to give so much, and if it fails it lays itself open to a case at law It would be well if such a case were tried, and then the matter might be set at rest for ever We know that the Judges of the High Court of Madras have decreed against the order of that Government They hold that the authorities have no right to act in the way they have done, and that the order sent forth should be abrogated

THE OPIUM COMMISSION

The Opium Commission has commenced business in London A number of witnesses has been examined, and many more will be forthcoming At first a few have their testimony against the drug They were of opinion that it cause a vast amount of injury to the people, that it was the greatest curse of the country where it was used But the men who give this evidence are unknown to the world, and on the other side, are those who have lived many years in India and China, who know the people well, and who are able to speak with authority on the matter For instance, Sir John Strachey stated that opium was doing all the evil that some people in England ascribe to it He held that if moderately used it did no harm at all It was his opinion—and it is the opinion of a good many more—that if the use of the drug was disallowed in the country there would be bloodshed The people who use it would resent the action of Government, and trouble would ensue There can be no mistake about this There would be disturbances in different parts of the country, and the feeling against the authorities would be very strong Sensible people will ask whether it would be well to risk an outbreak in order to please a few unreasonable men Then we have the evidence of such men as Doctors Mouat and Martin Wood, and they are entirely opposed to the views put forward by the anti opiumists They hold that the drug is not hurtful if taken moderately, and in some cases it is a positive blessing The evidence of these witnesses is very strong and must have a good deal of influence upon the people of England Then we have Sir Thomas Wade who bears testimony as to the effect upon the people of China that opium has It has been given forth by the anti opiumists that the drug is forced upon the celestials, and in consequence they have been compelled to cultivate the poppy Sir Thomas says this is all nonsense The people can purchase the Indian opium or not as they think proper They have been growing the plant for hundreds of years, and using the opium made from it Those in good circumstances have the Indian drug while the mass of the people are satisfied with that to be found in the country The idea that the Chinese have pressure brought upon them to purchase the drug ought to be abandoned for ever Then we have the testimony of Dr Lockhart who says that the drug is innocuous if used moderately He also states that alcohol is consuming far more lives in England than opium is doing in China, and no doubt he is right Mr Sassoon's evidence has been collected at Bombay that it is solely the service for the Commission should come to this country The whole business might be finished, and put down up and this fund would not be saddled with the cost of the Commission

Occasional Notes

It is held that the Issue, subject by the riots in Bombay, cannot be repaid without tolerable prospects of tranquillity

The Maharaja of Kapurthala who has arrived at New York from Washington is reported to be writing a account of his travels which will be published in the United States

More than Rs. 12,000 have already been subscribed towards the Hindu and Mahomedan Joint Fund for the relief of amount sufferers during the recent disturbances in Bombay

The Viceroy of Dublin has been appointed Lord Aldrich Member of the Imperial Legislative Council taking the place vacated by the non official members of the Bengal Legislative Council

A widow marriage took place, and under the auspices of the Arya Samaj Lahore, in Sunny bedi lines, on Sunday last There was a large gathering to witness the celebration There were over 30 ladies present

A correspondent states that when the Darjeel Mission was run down out of Peshawar on a tremendous storm of rain and hail came on, which drenched everything and everybody In an minutes the road was six inches with water The storm, which was quite local, lasted only an hour "

The visit to England of the Native Princes, nobility and gentry of India this season has borne good fruit, as Mr Isham Ranjmamed, a company in connection of the opening of the Imperial Institute has made a handsome donation of £20 000 to that Institute, with a view to develop and promote the commerce and various industries of India with Great Britain

The Lahore paper hears that the following silly bazar gossip has been furnished to the Amir by his news writers in India as to the scheme of the Kabul Mission —(1) to settle disputed boundary questions, (2) to build a railway line to Kandahar, (3) to build a telegraph line to Kabul, (4) to establish garrisons in Jalalabad and Kandahar It is not impossible, as our contemporary says, that false rumours of this kind have had something to do with the Amir's apparent hostility about receiving the Mission

Sir John Gorst intends, says an English Provincial paper, to oppose any part of the cost of the Opium Commission being borne by the Indian Revenues Before irregular expenses can be sanctioned the Council of India must formally signify its approval, and Sir John Gorst will take an early opportunity of interrogating the Under-Secretary for India on the point If the payment has been approved by the Council he will condemn the arrangement, and the Council with it, and move for an address to the Crown on the unfairness of taxing the limited resources of Her Majesty's Eastern subjects for such a purpose

The *Bangbasi*, which represents the Orthodox Hindu party in Bengal writes as follows on the subject of holding simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in India and England —"In the present condition of India we desire English rule We are not for destruction, we are desirous of becoming men in the true sense of the word by being under the protection of the English We are not prepared to be beasts, and we are unwilling to do all more protector We want genuine *sahibs*, and not excommunicated, outcast, or spurious *sahibs* What, then is the necessity for holding the Civil Service Examinations in India ?"

Authors of the proposed legislation against child marriage, the *Manchester Guardian* writes —"A sign of change in Hindu feeling on the subject of child marriage comes from Mysore, and is a welcome addition to the other evidence of the gradual enlightenment of public opinion It is satisfactory to find an important Native State like Mysore taking this matter in hand, and the change, so far from being merely a result of Western contact, is in reality a reversion to ancient Indian custom All Indian agree that in Vedic times child marriages were unknown, and the condition of woman was much higher than in more recent centuries The latest facts still that child marriages have passed away in India, as in Europe The custom is now only a mischievous survival ?"

Local and Provincial

The Dewan—Does not resume the duties of his office till the Dussera

The S I R A Meeting—This came off on Saturday last when the prizes were distributed The meeting was a very successful one by all

The Acting Dewan—Mr T R A Chetty Garu returned from Mysore on Tuesday last to attend a meeting of the Council He went back to Mysore yesterday

The weather—The rain has stopped, and the sun is very hot during the day the nights are cold and pleasant Much more rain is required, and it is hoped it will soon come down

Preparations for the Dassara—These are being made both in Mysore and Bangalore A large number of guests, it is said, will leave this place for the capital to enjoy the hospitality of the Maharajah and to see the festivities that take place in the capital

Bad roads—The roads in the Pettah have not been put in order, and they are a great inconvenience to pedestrians The mud that was so plentiful when the rain fell has now dried and it is very hard and trying both for man and beast The streets of cantonments are used to the utmost and worse states of things than now exists can scarcely be conceived

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 9th September 1893 —No 4631—G 1089—The following is a list of the candidates in order of merit, who have passed the Account Examination held in August 1893 —

ENGLISH

T V Ponnusami Chetty 3rd Grade Accountant Comptroller's Office

K Anantaramaiyangar, Deputy Accountant, Office of the Inspector General of Forests

M P Krishnaswami Iyer, Ag Clerk, No I Sub Division D P W, Hassan

The 11th September 1893—No 4686—G. F 1072—Under Articles 188 and 204 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr P. Venkat Rao Additional Munsiff, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st September 1893

2 Mr P Venkat Rao, delivered over, and Mr K Ramanujangar assumed charge of the Grade Assistant Commissioner's office, Hassan District, on the forenoon of the 1st instant

The 12th September 1893 —No 4638—G. 1035—The public are informed that, Cholera appears to be now prevalent at Tirupati and has several deaths have occurred among pilgrims who had just returned from there, there is risk in visiting the place for the present

No 1491—a 1119—the one month's privilege leave sanctioned to Mr P N Krishna Murti, Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, in Notification Camp No 261, dated the 25th February 1893, has been extended to and inclusive of 3rd April 1893.

The 15th September 1893 No 4890—a 338 92—Mr V P Mallaya Rao, Inspector General of Police in Mysore, has had casual leave of absence for one day on the 24th August 1893

The 16th September 1891—No 4961—a 137 92—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr S A Rapu Rao, Assistant Conservator of Forests, doing duty in the office of the Inspector General of Forests, is granted casual leave of absence for 10 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 4960—a 1405 92—Mr N Venkat Rao, delivered over and Mr B Rama Sammangar received, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's Court and office, Chitaldrug *District*, on the afternoon of the 2nd September 1893

No 4964—a 1140—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Lakshmi Rao Sundar of the Hungalore Taluk, was granted leave of absence for 7 days from the 7th instant

The 17th September 1893—No 5058—a 28 92—Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, the following appointment of Special Sub Registrars is made:—

N S Narsimhangar, Esq, to be Sub Registrar of Tiptur, on probation subject to his passing the prescribed examination

The 18th September 1893—No 4993—a 300 92—Mr H H Spunk, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, who was granted 10 days' casual leave in Notification No 3621—a 1500 92 dated the 23d ultimo, availed himself of the same from the 26th ultimo and returned to duty in the forenoon of the 5th instant

No 4999—a 1187—*The Following* Mysore passed Medical pupils having obtained certificates of qualification from the Medical College, Madras, and Civil Hospital Assistants, they are entertained as such from the date of their having reported themselves to the Senior *Surgeon* and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore for duty, viz 5th July 1893 and they are posted for duty to the Hospitals noted against their names —

A S Ramalingam Mudliar, A V Narasimhachar, Government General Hospital, Bangalore

N Ganapathiyer, N Kanniya General Hospital, Mysore

The 18th September 1893—No 5056—a 594—Under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Mr Sampangiram Pillai, Munsiff of Hunsur, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class

The 19th September 1893—No 5001—a 1169—The following is a list of the candidates in order of merit who have passed the Forests Examination held in August 1893 —

ENGLISH

Mr Geo L Ricketts, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests in *charge of Government* Plantations

H Ramaya, Forest Ranger, *Plantation* Department, Chikmagalur

V Narasimha Murti Rao, Ranger Gubbi

Shinoga Anantaramaiyangar, Forest Ranger, Lakvalli, Kadur District

M Subba Rao, *Head* Clerk, Government Plantation Department

M C Somasundaram, Mutsuddi No 2, Sub-Division, Public Works Department, Nanjangud, Mysore District

K Anantaramaiyangar, Deputy Accountant, Office of the Inspector General of Forests

Extracts.

THE VICEROYALTY

"The unexpected always happens" was the universal *cry* when the nomination of Sir Henry Norman to the Viceroyalty was announced, and now that he has refused it, even louder will resound this cry. So certain did it appear that Sir Henry Norman would come to India that even the names of the members of his Staff were announced To receive the news at this late hour that he has reconsidered his *decision and come* to the conclusion that his strength is not equal to the task, is therefore, all the more surprising, and *tempts us to wonder whether, after all,* this is the sole and only reason for his final refusal The one thing not generally *urged against Sir Henry Norman's* suitability for this most important office was his age, and though some of our contemporaries worked themselves up into a frenzy because he was not a Peer but only a retired Staff Corps General, his appointment was by no means universally unpopular. Whom now will Mr Gladstone select? We have seen how difficult his task has been to find a man fitted in rank and talents to fill the Viceroyalty and the question now is whether he will cut the Gordian knot with the aid of the sword of Lord Roberts or pick a lesser difficulty by *transferring the Governor of Bombay or* Madras to Calcutta, and thus have only to provide a Provincial Governor from *those he leaves behind. However after the* surprise Mr Gladstone has already given us by his selection of Sir Henry Norman, *we are loth to indulge in surmises* The ultimate choice must soon be announced—*Vide*

A BRAHMIN'S SLOKEE

Dr Rev W G Scott of Palamcottah (Madras) sends to the *Bombay Guardian* the story of the clever discovery of an ancient valuable secret —

A Brahmin who has been in the habit of deceiving the people in various parts of India came to our bungalow a few days ago We had been asleep to meet him for several days, in order that we might have an opportunity to examine and, if possible expose his tricks He claimed that, with the assistance of astrology and the deities, he could tell any word that we had a mind to write in secret We told him that we doubted his ability to do so He told us *it was not* to have to examine for ourselves He gave the Chuti (a fellow Brahmin at the station) a piece of paper, a pencil, and a book to lay the paper on while writing Bro Chuti wrote a word put it upon the paper, folded and returned the pencil and book to the Brahmin, and asked him to tell the word written He went to the other side of the bungalow and in a few minutes returned and told the word, Bro Chuti thought he must have seen him while writing, so he took another paper, the book, and pencil and wrote another word in a private room and asked him to tell it After *going* as before, he soon returned and told the word correctly We were much surprised, but set to *thinking* We noticed that each time he gave the book to put the paper on while writing, he took it to boys with him when he went to find out what was written We noticed that the book was covered with light brown paper thinking that under this cover he had black copying paper which would take the impression of anything written upon it, Bro Chuti again took the pencil, paper and book and went into a private room He took the paper cover from *the book and found the* black copying paper as expected, and seven or eight sheets of plain white paper under it *Thus it was arranged on each cover of the* book so that anything written on each cover would be copied by the copying paper underneath Seeing the arrangement and wishing to see what excuse he would make, Bro Chuti wrote a word, placing the paper on the table and not on the book and handed the book and pencil to him as before He went out as before, but came back saying that Bro Chuti must try again The latter gave the paper to his sister and told her the trick She wrote a word and we asked him to tell, what she had written, but he soon came saying that we must write again So I took the pencil paper and book and went into a private room and examined his book and found it as Bro Chuti stated I wrote a word up on the table and returned his pencil and book He went out, but soon returned saying that the stars were not favorable *today (19th)* and therefore he could not tell the word he had written We then took the cover off his book and showed *him (and a number of others from the town* who had come to see him performed) his deception We took copying paper which we had *of our own, and placed it between* sheets of other paper and showed the people how it would copy He begged of us all not to expose his trick, saying that it was the only way he had to make a living *and that rich Brahmins and kings had* offered him hundreds of rupees if he would reveal to them the secret, but that he had shown no one

INDIANS OF TO DAY

THE HON'BLE SURENDRA NATH BANERJI

No name is better known to the educated Indians in *every part of the country* than that of the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerji He is popularly regarded by the majority of his countrymen as the life and soul, and the guiding light of that reform movement which has culminated in the *Indian National Congress* There can be absolutely no doubt as to his great oratorical gifts, or of his powers to move large audiences by the sheer force of appeals to their feelings Babu Surendra *Nath is again an educated test of merit* He is the founder of one of the first grade Colleges in Calcutta, which teaches up to the highest standards of the University without any subsidy from the State, and without any control of the Department of Public Instruction, and he has just taken over the management of the other institution of the same sort founded by the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar Europeans in this country have held in much of Surendra Nath Banerji as of Lal Mohan Ghosh or Dadabhai Naoroji, and as he regards all things from a standpoint directly opposed to the official one and is hardly ever, too, quite moderate in his views or courteous to his political opponents as Krishna Das Pal or Kali Charan, they have a sort of prejudice against him It will however, be found from the facts given below that Babu Surendra Nath Banerji is a man of great moral courage, great intellectual powers, of indefatigable energy and unceasing activities and one whose work however, it might be misconstrued and misrepresented at present, will be acknowledged by all right-thinking Englishmen at a distant day

Babu Surendra Nath Banerji is the third son of a very distinguished father, Babu Durga Charan Banerji, who was considered to be the best Indian physician in his days Surendra Nath was born in 1848, and received his education at the Doveton College, then presided over by Mr Sime the present Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab Surendra Nath graduated in 1868 and were the same year to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service examination Under the *overall training of Professor Goldstrucker* and Professor Morley he passed the examination in due course, though he was one first rejected by the Civil Service Commissioners on the ground of having passed the prescribed age Limit A rule was issued by the Court of Queen's Bench on the Commissioners to show cause why their order rejecting Surendra Nath should not be set aside, but before *the day* for the argument of the rule came on, the matter was settled by Babu Surendra Nath being declared an useful candidate He returned to India and course and had *worked as Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet* for two years when his career took a new and wonderful turn He was removed from the Civil Service after a trial by a Commission, on some charges of preparing false *returns*, and though he personally went to England to appeal against the findings of the Commission, concurred in by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, the order was confirmed by the Secretary of *State Any ordinary man would have been* stunned under the pressure of so great a calamity, but Surendra Nath's extraordinary energies were immediately turned towards a different direction He became what he *proudly calls a teacher of youth" So using* first the Metropolitan Institution and afterwards the City College he was invited in 1881 by Mr Robertson, the Principal of the Free Church Institution, to take up the senior Professorship of English Literature, a post *which he held* till the requirements of his own educational institution—which he christened the Ripon College—took him devote his undivided attention to it He had always been extremely popular as a Professor, and *and its flocked by him leads to any institution* which he joined In 1882 he took charge of a small school which formed the nucleus of the future Ripon College, an institution that with its branches now teaches about 3,000 Bengali youths, that is manned by some of the best graduates of the University of Calcutta, and that trains up young men for the highest standards in Arts and in Law Such a self-supporting college, due entirely to the energy of an educated Indian, is one of the proudest monuments of British rule, and is a practical realisation of that bright educational future *amply foreseen by Lord* Halifax in 1854, when inditing his Education Despatch The Ripon College had to pass through one great storm in 1890, when the perversity of an Indian Vice-Chancellor, and *the fearful language of the Syndicate* led to a recommendation of the College being disaffiliated for one year—a recommendation that was happily vetoed by the Senate on the motion of such men as Sir Gooroo Pothersin, Sir *Henry Harrison* and Mr H J S Cotton and consequently was not accepted by His Excellency the Chancellor The College is now in a flourishing condition, but it owes its existence to the energies and the personal influence of one man—Babu Surendra Nath Banerji

Babu Surendra Nath took charge of the *Bengali* newspaper in 1878 and he raised it from a sickly moribund condition to one of the first positions among the native journals of the land The *Bengali* is a weekly newspaper, and deals with the current topics of the day from the standpoint of the Indian politician with marked ability. It was in connection with this journal that the celebrated Contempt case of 1883 took place, and the remarkable agitation that followed it As a political *reformer Babu Surendra Nath works* through the Indian Association of Calcutta—a body which he was chiefly instrumental in establishing, and which counts as its members many of the self-made professional men of Calcutta, as opposed *to the landed aristocracy* He has been a member of the Calcutta Corporation ever since the introduction of the elective system, and the Calcutta Municipality recognised his services by re*turning him by a large majority to the Provincial* Legislative Council at the very first opportunity that presented itself for the exercise of its suffrage

Babu Surendra Nath Banerji is now in his forty fifth year and in the full vigour of his intellect, and the zenith of his fame He is literally adored by his young countrymen and his eloquence is admired by old and young alike There was a time when the *aristocracy of Bengal looked unfavourably* towards him, but since the death of Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, they seem to have been quite converted to his views on political subjects and are quietly following his lead *Babu Surendra Nath is the greatest exponent,* as far as India is concerned of that new spirit of unrest that is visible everywhere, and that has, since the days of Lord Ripon, created some appreciable changes in the administration of the country *He pleads his side of* the case with great ability, but his speeches embody one aspect only of all questions That appreciation of real administrative difficulties which we can find only in the writings and speeches of men who had to deal the practical work of administration, and to bear the heat and the burden of the day, we only miss in the speeches of Babu Surendra Nath Banerji They are also not so artistically drawn up as those of the great Parsee patriot, Dadabhai Naoroji, whose speeches always begin with a glowing eulogium of British rule, go on in a modulated tone, suggesting that some improvements are necessary in view of the altered state of things, and end with suggesting the most impractical and revolutionary of political programmes Babu Surendra Nath has but scarcely a good word to say of any English man in this country during his political life, excepting Lord Ripon and Mr Cotton, and one reading his writings and hearing him would imagine that the Indians are all suffering from a series of grievances, and have nothing to be thankful for to their British Rulers As politician he is deficient in tact and practical wisdom, and towards the Govern

ment of this country, and its officials, he makes use of the strongest possible expressions whether the occasion demands it or not. He has, in common with his fellow politicians, abundant faith in the justice and generosity of the British Nation, and none at all in the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. This conviction led to a lecturing tour in Great Britain in 1890, when Babu Surendra Nath made an uncommonly good impression on the minds of the English working-classes on the subject of India's wrongs—an impression which like all impressions created by foreigners in England, was not a lasting one, and did not lead to any solid results.

Babu Surendra Nath spends his nights and mornings at Manirampore, a village 16 miles to the north of Calcutta, and not far away from the Viceroy's country residence at Barrackpore. He comes to Calcutta for the business of the day usually at ten, and is again back before dusk. His country-house is situated in a beautiful spot, with the Hooghly flowing by its side. Here he remains on holidays immersed in his books. His principal reading is history and biography of all ages and all countries. He takes long walks round his villa. Many are the visits paid to his house at Manirampore, to see the great Indian orator and patriot. He has got a family exclusively of daughters and he is carefully educating them. His eldest daughter has been married to a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, in right Hindu style. On Friday night alone he is to be found at the *Bengalee* press at Taltollah, for his paper is published every Saturday morning. His hours at College are from 10 30 to 2, and from that time till he gets into one of the afternoon suburban trains, he is busy with politics and journalism either at Bowbazar or Taltollah. He is one of the most familiar and popular figures of Calcutta society, and is a remarkable example of success through unprecedented difficulties of all sorts. When he began work he met appalling obstacles on every side. His perseverance broke them down, and the future historian of our own times, whatever his political creed, will record it as a fact that public opinion in its present form owes its existence in Bengal chiefly to his efforts. Babu Surendra Nath has an iron constitution that can stand any amount of hard work. During twenty years of ceaseless labour, often protracted till the small hours of the morning, he has been seriously ill only once, in 1890. Babu Surendra Nath has some gardening tastes, which he freely indulges in his extensive grounds.

INDIA'S NEEDS.

Sir C Dilke writes the following letter to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., on the recent memorandum which we published some time ago in our columns. This letter is published in the September number of *India*.

DEAR MR NAOROJI,—

I have been reading a paper recently issued by Sir William Wedderburn and yourself and others to members of the House, and I wish to put before you the view of one who has formed his conclusions with regard to India for himself in the course of three visits to that country and some study, and who does not wholly agree with you, although he is, he fears, even more revolutionary in his views, as the changes which he would wish to see introduced are perhaps even more sweeping, on the whole, than those for which you call.

Many of the points made in the paper or incidentally referred to, which are in the nature of attack upon the existing system of Government of India, are points in which I am wholly in agreement. There can be no doubt that some saving is possible in home charges, even on the existing system. That the police in the lower ranks are often corrupt and that the weak points of the force form a concern of the first importance to the people are points admitted by the Government themselves. The inefficiency of the police is in a large degree a question of money as an efficient police on anything like the present system would cost more to Indian taxes. No one can deny the hardness of the pressure of taxation in India, and especially of the Salt Tax.

When, however, we are told that Indian expenditure is excessive, in words which imply that large savings are possible, I have some hesitation in expressing concurrence. Large savings are not possible, as it seems to me, without a more considerable change of system both civil and military, than any such Royal Commission as that which is asked for could contemplate, unless the reference to it were wider than is well conceivable. If there were considerable excess of either military or civil expenditure, given the existing systems, over the necessities of the situation, all those who have been concerned in the Government of India for many years past—successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State—would deserve any punishment that could be inflicted on them. What seems to me to be the case is rather that saving is hardly possible upon the existing system, and that there are considerable difficulties which may well prevent those responsible for the Government from suggesting changes which, nevertheless, seem to myself necessary—on grounds of cost—and likely in the long run to be made. India is, I fear, unable to afford the charge of the present system, civil and military, with the costly improvements which must be introduced into it if it is to last long. Royal Commissions are too often excuses for delay, and I fear that their hope is and the evidence taken by them are seldom read. To those, however, who believe in Royal Commissions I would suggest that the case of India is a case for either a larger or a smaller Commission than that contemplated. A larger Commission would be one which would be invited to consider our whole scheme of Civil Government, and our whole plan of military enlistment. Mr Spenser Wilkinson, writing with me on Imperial Defence in a work published in 1892, has sketched out the details of a plan of military reorganization on which he and I agree, which would give India the present force at a lower rate, or a larger force at the same rate. Sir William Wedderburn, I believe, maintains that our military expenditure is excessive and aggressive. I am myself disposed to deny that there is aggression in our action, for example, in Chitral, or in the Black Mountain south of the Pamirs, and on our side of the Hindu Kush. To allow the Russians to establish themselves in Chitral, as their movements of last year show that they would do if we were not there, would, I fear, mean an increase of expenditure to India. I believe that Sir William Wedderburn means that the United Kingdom, and not India, ought to pay for stations which he thinks are occupied, in pursuance, not of Indian, but of "Imperial policy." It is difficult to admit that such stations have been occupied for any purposes except those of the defence of India upon the cheapest possible plan. In the present system is to continue (there being a universal agreement among soldiers and advisers of Governments that the field force of India against invasion must consist, as regards one-third of its numbers, of British troops, and that a British force must remain in garrison at certain points in India, to watch cities which contain an element disaffected to the cause of order) India is not in a position to place a large force upon her frontier, and I see no practical prospect of a reduction of the Indian army, and, on the contrary, believe that there will within a few years be an increase. Moreover, the army which we are keeping up at home, with great expense to ourselves is now defended, both from the side of our Indian military advisers and from that of a portion of our home advisers, as constituting a reserve for Indian defence, and if the present system is to continue, there is more ground for making India pay for this additional force of British troops than for making the home taxpayer pay for defensive preparations upon the Indian frontier. As regards military charge, therefore, I think that the Royal Commission asked for would in practice be more likely to lead to an increase than to a decrease of the military charges of India, and I fall back, as my hope for improvement, upon the suggestion of a revolutionary change of system.

Coming to the civil government, I cannot say that the authors of the paper issued by you are wise in suggesting "a general permanent settlement." There seems much objection to the permanent settlement that exists in certain districts, and it is a question whether it would not be to the advantage of the Indian cultivator that permanent settlement should everywhere be avoided. In another proposal, namely, the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State, I fully agree, as that body (against which I wrote as long ago as 1867) will always be mainly composed of retired officials, out of touch with the Indian opinion of the day. There is also ground for thinking that the home charges can be reduced, and if the Commission asked for were not a roving Commission, but a limited Commission—to deal with such defined points as the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State and the reduction of home charges, I for one should hail part the proposition. There is much also to be said in favour of the abolition of those portions of the Madras and Bombay Governments which seem to be kept up for the purpose of providing patronage, at the expense of India, for British politicians. English Radicals will generally support the views of the authors of the paper in favour of the very moderate proposal of the Congress and the Arms Act, there is, two, a widespread feeling on their side that the recent action of the Government with regard to our envoy, however natural, even the views of the Indian Government and of the Commission, was in itself as in itself. English Radicals also, generally speaking, agree in the strictures passed by the authors of the paper on the dealings of the Indian Government with the question of the spirit duties, and several other matters of the same class.

When, however, we come to the question of large enquiry on the civil side, it seems to me, I confess, that we should confine ourselves clear from the existing system, which cannot easily be patched or mended. Should not we have regard to the success of the experiment tried in Mysore, to the magnificent forward movement in most of the recent work in favour of the people in some parts of the Feudatory Native Government? The authors of the paper proceed upon the idea of the present system, and ask for changes which are supposed by them to be compatible with the more complete reform of the Legislative Councils, for the separation of the Judiciary and of the Executive, for the finding of Civil Service Economies in India, for the abolition of certain unpopular taxes, the abolition of taxation in their place. It is not easy to carry the changes suggested, and if they were carried it is very doubtful how far they would be a success. Has not the time come for raising a wider question, based on the fact admitted by many of our most skilled civilians, that our administration does not in detail compare favourably, as regards popularity with the natives, with that of the best of our Native States under our influence, such as Mysore, some of the Rajputana States, Travancore, and many of the other Punjab States, some of the States of the Central Provinces, and (going further still) even Nepal, though Nepal is virtually independent? These States do not and we can well propose that the same which we shall all territory or which we shall certainly cede, should run entirely also. I would not let them keep up armies, and, if they should be allowed to keep them up it is clear that we must control their military system. We must control their finance, advise them, protect them, and interfere from time to time. But some of the States constituting the best Native parts of India. Mysore was handed back to native government in 1881. A million of the population had died of famine in the single year of 1876. Since 1881 Mysore has the very, the population has increased, famine loans have been repaid. The limited, native institutions, which work admirably in Mysore, are well suited to the present condition of a large part of India, and there is indeed a strong case for making portions of our provinces similar to those protected Native States. In some parts of the country the hereditary principal in the chiefs and his followers would be more powerful than in others. Conversely, the representative system in some parts of the country might wisely be given locally more free play than in Mysore. But, generally speaking, under such a plan, we should look to leaving the internal government of the country, district by district, having regard to local tongues, local caste feelings, and local religions, to the end of native opinion. Except soldiering and tax gathering, which must be retained with a force, there is little that the people of the United Kingdom would not be willing to trust to the authorised representatives of native opinion. The Government admit the immense recent improvement in the native judge and magistrate. They admit the feebleness of our police, and the existence among them of the practice of torture, and they admit that even through the police that Government comes home to the people. While the Central Government must, of course, continue to be autocratic, under the general control of that Parliament of which we both are members, there seems to me room both for revolutionary reform in the military system, and for a continually increasing decentralisation in civil government on the plan which I have proposed. This opinion rests upon my belief that the best Native States are more popular than we are, and in confirmation of that view I should like to end this letter by quoting some remarks of great authority from one who is the more valuable witness because he is not in agreement with me in many other matters. In his work, "Our Indian Protectorate," published by Longmans, Mr. Tupper, of the Indian Civil Service, has a chapter on "Some Advantages of Native Rule," which is worth the most careful attention. He speaks of a government which "may elicit affection not unmingled with awe, because it strikes the imagination of the people, because its proceedings are generally intelligible to them, because the high birth of the ruler has a recognised hereditary claim on general regard, and because there is a sympathy founded on identity of race and religion between the ruler and his subjects." He adds that in this sense "native rule, when fairly well conducted, is likely to be more popular than British administration." The author expands this opinion in a most eloquent and convincing passage, which is a complete proof of his case from the point of view of those who might be held to be prejudiced on the other side.

"There are many parts of the country where an system of government is unable to give sufficient weight to the hereditary and to the aristocratic principles which survive in them for it to be popular. There are others in which our weakness is that our Government is unable to be sufficiently friendly towards established system of state religion. One of the points on which the author dwells the most is that "some principles upon which we [illegible] have most inevitably act are [illegible] out of harmony with native feelings and beliefs. Impartiality, for instance, [illegible] of the strongest [illegible] strength, but it is [illegible] to the warmest feelings, whether of disliking or affection." It is difficult [illegible] Government [illegible] be as impartial as a British Lieutenant Governor, but the very partiality [illegible], whether it be feudal or class feeling or political instinct or religion is likely to endear him to certain classes of his subjects." Illustrating his views, the author points out that when we "hold in law that men and women, Brahmins and sweepers are equal before the law are equal indeed for any purposes whatever, we approach a law on which our acts may easily become in the eyes of the native community either positively shocking or positively absurd. The theory of equality might across the grain of a society, where the most familiar fact, the one thing that more than any other affects all daily life and social intercourse, is the separation of all men into castes and tribes." Against the danger of enacting rules of law unsuited to Indian societies, because they are suited to societies more advanced, the existence of Native States is a valuable safeguard." "Many States have adopted some of our laws or the general spirit of them. For purposes of Indian legislation, I think it would be an exceedingly useful thing to enquire which of our laws the principal Native State have of their own motion adopted and with what modifications the laws adopted are enforced. It is an advantage for the States to be able to accept as much or as little of our most laborious and careful legislation as they choose. Where Native States have voluntarily adopted methods founded on our traditions, we may feel our position greatly strengthened by the convergence of view. If no unnecessary pressure be exercised, Native States spontaneously tend to become admirable fields for administrative experiment, to which, in our passion for uniformity, we have, in British territory, too little recourse.

"The Governments of Native States are thus fortunate in possessing a local option with respect to the laws and measures devised for British territory by the British authorities at the cost of great labour, and after much wider experience than any one State can command."

Such are the interesting admissions of Mr. Tupper. It is in this direction, I feel certain that our system of civil government ought gradually to change.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W DILKE

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August 16th 1893*

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1893. [No. 39.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

	TOWN	
	Yearly	Yearly
[illegible]	3—0—0	1—12—0
[illegible]	3—0—0	1—12—0
[illegible]	6—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

[illegible]	4—0—0	2—8—0
[illegible]	4—0—0	2—8—0
[illegible]	3—0—0	1—8—0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first [illegible] 0 2 0
for the [illegible]
Alternate [illegible]
should be [illegible]
Subsequent [illegible]
Rates advertisements [illegible] the number of [illegible] appear in the [illegible]
Contract Advertisements [illegible]
Letters addressed [illegible]
Remittances [illegible]
Orders [illegible]
value [illegible]
[illegible] not be paid

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Leprosy of Mercury, Sperma torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, including As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and [illegible] remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of [illegible] days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs —for the complete cure—one Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days cure of the most obstinate Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Gives 7 days use bring the semen to its natural [illegible] It forms mechanically [illegible] the semen and increases the [illegible] powers

Price Rs 8 per phial Packing As 4

CURE FOR PROLIXITY

[illegible] long standing [illegible] day

[illegible] cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

[illegible] Medicine of this medicine [illegible] cures the disease [illegible] exception

Price Rs [illegible] for complete cure—one week

POST ORDERS COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co, CHEMISTS

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

The Theosophist the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2

Apply to Manager, Bombay

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, Mount Road, Madras

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Occultism Theosophy Art Literature and Occultism Subscription for India in advance Rs 8 Specimen single copy 8 annas Apply to the Manager Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Washington, 24th Sept—Senator Stewart will to-morrow bring forward a resolution to Senate to announce Russia and Germany for the abandonment of the Conventions relating to coinage the Congress is passing the repeal of the Sherman law Democrats blocked Silver Party in attempts to divert attention from the repeal of the Bills

London, 25th Sept—The Rangoon correspondent of the Pioneer states that [illegible] have been lost in a storm off the Bay

Wakefield, 25th Sept—In the Wakefield Bribery Case Justice Mathew, on application, this further inquiry will be postponed to next term from the High Court on the ground of incompletion

London, 26th Sept—The Standard's Shanghai correspondent states that, in reply to pressure brought to bear by the Powers, the Chinese Government has promised to degrade Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, where the Swedish Mission are likely to be murdered in the event of further outrages on foreigners taking place in his Province

The bombardment of Rio de Janeiro was renewed on Sunday Many of the inhabitants, including women and children, have been killed, and great damage has been done to the town

Cholera has broken out at Kazeroon, in Persia, and the mortality is great All villages outside the town have been deserted by the panic stricken inhabitants

London 27th Sept—Late advices from Lagos state that [illegible] Ashantis have been [illegible] and [illegible] killed

Hyderabad, 28th Sept—The true state of the case regarding the present position of Hyderabad affairs is that the Nizam wrote to the Government of India expressing a desire to change his Minister and the Viceroy, in reply, simply intimated that he could do so if he were determined to take such a step This has been embroidered in Hyderabad, and the statement has been published that the Viceroy said the Government of India would confirm the Minister of our choice His Excellency, however, did not go to this length, confining himself to the simple terms officially given

London, 27th Sept—Mr Gladstone arrived at Edinburgh to-day and met with a most enthusiastic reception from large crowds in the streets and all along the route he was escorted with [illegible] Mr Gladstone, in a speech made on the occasion, said his efforts in favour of Home Rule had not yet failed The claims of Scotland and the rest of the Kingdom were equally just, but Ireland, he said, buried all other legislation, and for this the Lords would be responsible The Home Rule Bill was thoroughly forced upon the people, and to dissolve Parliament owing to its rejection by the House of Lords would be unconstitutional, unobstructionist and a treason to the great nation who have a title to a fair hearing

Home Rule, he said, was now to only question for the electors, but the existence of the House of Lords which would be finally the question which would be settled before the expiration of further Session, and it would be the duty of the majority to find means to end the impasse

The Lord Rosebery, commenting on the Bill Bill, said the Home Rule Bill of the Imperial Government, consists that the Irish [illegible] proved [illegible] India but that [illegible] Irish [illegible] the cost of the Government of India

Mr Wm Redmond will move Sir David Parkes on the Viceroy's Council

London, 28th Sept—The Times states that Lord Cromer, who is starting to-day for Egypt, was offered the post of Viceroy of India, but declined on private grounds

Allahabad, 27th Sept—The friendly spirit lately displayed by the Amir has assumed a most practical shape Under Russian orders some cattle belonging to the Kurram Valley have been removed from the Khost Valley, and the tribesmen have been compelled to pay blood money for a Punjab Mullah some months ago His Highness has also expressed himself determined not to interfere in Chitral and has declined all sympathy with Sher Afzal, the pretender to the Mehtership He has thrown in Sabdar and [illegible] to have the whole family party under his eyes

Lahore, 27th Sept—The Civil and Military Gazette states that over eighteen thousand Sirhandi families have left Herat for Mazar owing to Russian oppression It is stated that the Russian agents have been trying to induce them to settle at Sarakhs and Merv

Simla, 27th Sept—The question has been raised as to whether the recent orders regarding the procedure to be followed for obtaining authority for the transfer of land belonging to the Military Department is applicable to fixed encamping grounds selected for troops within the limits of Native States. Government has decided, as regards officials serving under the orders of Government, that the rules are to be regarded as applicable to such sites, but it depends on the conditions on which the site was originally occupied, and the terms on which it is held, whether the rules can or cannot be regarded as applicable against Durbars and Durbar Officials

Calcutta, 28th Sept—Cholera is raging at Madaripur, in the Faridpore District. Up to date 2,500 deaths are recorded to have occurred in Dhaka Palong alone. Medical aid is insufficient The cause of the serious outbreak is said to be the prevailing scarcity

London, 28th Sept—Before Parliament adjourned last week, the House of Commons in Committee, at the instance of Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, rejected the amendment of the Lords to the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill, returning the respective Commanders in the Legislative Councils for Full now awaits the reassembly of Parliament

Washington 28th Sept—Mr Cleveland, in reply to a letter from the Governor of Georgia says the proper place for silver in the currency of America can only be fixed when the Currency Laws are readjusted consistent with the financial scheme introduced He opposes the unlimited coinage of silver and favours the unconditional repeal of the purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act

London 29th Sept—The Asiatic Quarterly Review says that the delay in the appointment of a successor to Lord Lansdowne is due to no difference between himself to suggestion Opium traffic, reduce the military expenditure and to support the Indian Congress

cent of this country, and its officials, he makes use of the strongest possible expressions whether the occasion demands it or not. He has, in common with his fellow politicians, abundant faith in the justice and generosity of the British Nation, and none at all in the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. This conviction led to a lecturing tour in Great Britain in 1890, when Babu Surendra Nath made an uncommonly good impression on the minds of the English working-classes on the subject of India's wrongs—an impression which like all impressions created by foreigners in England, was not a lasting one, and did not lead to any solid results.

Babu Surendra Nath spends his nights and mornings at Manirampore, a village 16 miles to the north of Calcutta, and not far away from the Viceroy's country residence at Barrackpore. He comes to Calcutta for the business of the day usually at ten, and is again back before dusk. His country-house is situated in a beautiful spot, with the Hooghly flowing by its side. Here he remains on holidays immersed in his books. His principal reading is history and biography of all ages and all countries. He takes long walks round his villa. Many are the visits paid to his house at Manirampore, to see the great Indian orator and patriot. He has got a family, exclusively of daughters, and he is carefully educating them. His eldest daughter has been married to a Surgeon in the Indian Medical Service, in right Hindu style. On Friday night alone he is to be found at the *Bangali* press at Taltollah, for his paper is published every Saturday morning. His hours at College are from 10 30 to 2, and from that time till he gets into one of the afternoon suburban trains, he is busy with politics and journalism either at Bowbazar or Taltollah. He is one of the most familiar and popular figures of Calcutta society, and is a remarkable example of success through unprecedented difficulties of all sorts. When he began work he met appalling obstacles on every side. His perseverance broke them down, and the future historian of our own times, whatever his political creed, will record it as a fact that public opinion in its present form owes its existence in Bengal chiefly to his efforts. Babu Surendra Nath has an iron constitution that can stand any amount of hard work. During twenty years of ceaseless labour, often protracted till the small hours of the morning, he has been seriously ill only once, in 1890. Babu Surendra Nath has some gardening tastes, which he freely indulges in his extensive grounds.

INDIA'S NEEDS

Sir C Dilke writes the following letter to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M P., on the recent memorandum which we published some time ago in our columns. This letter is published in the September number of *India*.

DEAR MR. NAOROJI,—

I have been reading a paper recently issued by Sir William Wedderburn and yourself and others to members of the House, and I wish to put before you the view of one who has formed his conclusions with regard to India for himself in the course of three visits to that country and some study, and who does not wholly agree with you, although he is, he fears, even more revolutionary in his views, as the changes which he would wish to see introduced are perhaps even more sweeping, on the whole, than those for which you call.

Many of the points made in the paper or incidentally referred to, which are in the nature of attack upon the existing system of Government of India, are points in which I am wholly in agreement. There can be no doubt that some saving is possible in home charges, even on the existing system. That the police in the lower ranks are often corrupt and that the weak points of the force form a concern of the first importance to the people are points admitted by the Government themselves. The inefficiency of the police is in a large degree a question of money, as an efficient police on anything like the present system would cost more to Indian taxes. No one can deny the hardness of the pressure of taxation in India, and especially of the Salt Tax.

When, however, we are told that Indian expenditure is excessive, in words which imply that large savings are possible, I have some hesitation in expressing concurrence. Large savings are not possible, as it seems to me, without a more considerable change of system both civil and military, than any such Royal Commission as that which is asked for could contemplate, unless the reference to it were wider than is well conceivable. If there were considerable excess of either military or civil expenditure, given the existing systems, over the necessities of the situation, all those who have been concerned in the Government of India for many years past—successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State—would deserve any punishment that could be inflicted on them. What seems to me to be the case is rather that saving is hardly possible upon the existing system, and that there are considerable difficulties which may well prevent those responsible for the Government from suggesting changes which, nevertheless, seem to myself necessary—on grounds of cost—and likely in the long run to be made. India is, I fear, unable to afford the charge of the present system, civil and military, with the costly improvements which must be introduced into it if it is to last long. Royal Commissions are too often excuses for delay, and I fear that their reports and the evidence taken by them are seldom read. To those, however, who believe in Royal Commissions I would suggest that the case of India is a case for either a larger or a smaller Commission than that contemplated. A larger Commission would be one which would be invited to consider our whole scheme of Civil Government, and our whole plan of military enlistment. Mr Spencer Wilkinson, writing with me on Imperial Defence, in a work published in 1892, has sketched out the details of a plan of military reorganization on which he and I agree, which would give India the present force at a lower rate, or a larger force at the same rate. Sir William Wedderburn, I believe, maintains that our military expenditure is excessive and aggressive. I am myself disposed to deny that there is aggression in one notion, for example, in Chitral, or in the Black Mountain south of the Pamirs, and on our side of the Hindu Kush. To allow the Russians to establish themselves in Chitral, as their movements of last year show that they would do if we were not there, would, I fear, mean an increase of expenditure to India. I believe that Sir William Wedderburn maintains that the United Kingdom, and not India, ought to pay for stations which he thinks are occupied in pursuance, not of Indian, but of "Imperial policy." It is difficult to admit that such stations have been occupied for any purposes except those of the defence of India upon the cheapest possible plan. If the present system is to continue (there being a universal agreement among soldiers and Ex-leaders of Governments that the field force of India against invasion must consist, as regards one-third of its numbers, of British troops and that a British force must remain in garrison at certain points in India, to watch cities which contain an element disaffected to the cause of order) India is not in a position to place a large force upon her frontier, and I see no practical prospect of a reduction of the Indian army, and, on the contrary, believe that there will within a few years be an increase. Moreover, the army which we are keeping up at home, with great expense to ourselves is now defended, both from the side of our Indian military advisers and from that of a portion of our home advisers, as constituting a reserve for Indian defence, and if the present system is to continue, there is more ground for making India pay for this additional force of British troops than for making the home taxpayer pay for defensive preparations upon the Indian frontier. As regards military charges, therefore, I think that the Royal Commission asked for would in practice be more likely to lead to an increase than to a decrease of the military charges of India, and I fall back, as my hope for improvement upon the suggestion of a revolutionary change of system.

Coming to the civil government, I cannot say that the authors of the paper issued by you are wise in suggesting "a general permanent settlement." There seems much object on to the permanent settlement that exists in certain districts, and it is a question whether it would not be to the advantage of the Indian cultivator that permanent settlement should everywhere be avoided. In another proposal, namely, the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State, I fully agree, as that body (against which I wrote as long ago as 1867) will always be mainly composed of retired officials, out of touch with the Indian opinion of the day. There is also ground for thinking that the home charges can be reduced, and if the Commission asked for were not a roving Commission, but a limited Commission—to deal with such difficult points as the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State and the reduction of home charges, I for one should support the proposition. There is much also to be said in favor of the abolition of those portions of the Madras and Bombay Government which seem to be kept up for the purpose of providing patronage, at the expense of India, for British politicians. English Radicals will generally support the views of the authors of the paper in favour of the very moderate proposal of the Congress and the Arms Act, there is, two, a widespread feeling on their side that the recent action of the Government with regard to currency, however natural, given the views of the Indian Government and of the Commission, was mischievous in itself. English Radicals also, generally speaking, agree in the strictures passed by the authors of the paper on the dealings of the Indian Government with the question of the opium traffic, and several other matters of the same class.

While, however, we come to the question of a proper inquiry on the other side, it seems to me, I confess, that we should on ourselves clear from the existing system, which cannot easily be patched or mended. Should not we have regard to the success of the experiment tried in Mysore, with the success we put forward to a most abundant work in favour of the population in some parts of the Peninsula of Native Government? Four authors of the paper propose, upon the lines of the present system, and without changes which are supposed by them to be compatible with it, a far more complete reform of the Legislative Councils, for the separation of the Judiciary and of the Executive, for the holding of Civil Service Examinations in India, for the abolition of certain unpopular taxes, in a way I suggest in a note from my place. It is not easy to say the changes suggested, and if they were carried it is very doubtful how far they would be a success. It is not the time come for such a wider question, but I am the fact, also that by many of our most skilled civilians, that an administration does not in detail contract favorably, as to undoubted popularity with the natives, with that of the best Native States under our influence, such as Mysore, some of the Rajpootana States, Baroda, and some of the other Bombay States, some of the States of the Central Provinces, and (going further still) even Nepal, though Nepal is virtually independent. These States do not, and we would propose that these to which we shall in future territory on which we should gradually create, should not entirely alone. I would not let them keep up armies, and, if they should be allowed to keep them up it is clear that we must control their military system. We must control their finances, advise them, protect them, and interfere from time to time. But some of these states constitute the best governed parts of India. Mysore was bankrupt and ill-governed in 1881. A million of the population had died of famine in the single year of 1876. Since 1881 Mysore has the very, the population has increased, famine deaths have been unknown. The financial administrative institutions, which are kept locally in Mysore, are well suited to the present condition of a large part of India, and the main difficulty is a strong case for making portions of our province similar to these protected Native States. In some parts of the country the hereditary principal in the chiefs in the lowness would be more important than in others. Conversely, the representative system in some parts of the country might only be given locally more freely than in Mysore. But, generally speaking, under such a plan, we should look to leaving the internal government of the country, district by district, having regard to local tongues, local caste feelings, and local religions, to the extent of native opinion. Except soldiering and tax gathering, which must be retained within our circle, there is little that the people of the United Kingdom would not be willing to trust to the authorised representatives of native opinion. The Government admit the immense recent improvement in the native judge and magistrate. They admit the feebleness of our police, and the existence among them of the practice of torture, and they admit that it is through the police that Government comes home to the people. While the Central Government must, of course, continue to be autocratic, under the general control of that Parliament of which we both are members, there seems to me room both for revolutionary reform in the military system, and for a continually increasing decentralisation in civil government on the plan which I have proposed. This opinion rests upon my belief that the best Native States are more popular than we are, and in confirmation of that view I should like to end this letter by quoting some remarks of great authority from one who is the more valuable witness because he is not in agreement with me in many other matters. In his work, "Our Indian Protectorate," published by Longmans, Mr Tupper, of the Indian Civil Service, has a chapter on "Some Advantages of Native Rule," which is worth the most careful attention. He speaks of a government in which "may exist affection not unmingled with awe, because it strikes the imagination of the people, because its proceedings are generally intelligible to them, because the high birth of the ruler has a recognised hereditary claim on general regard, and because there is a sympathy founded on identity of race and religion between the ruler and his subjects." He adds that in this sense "native rule, when fairly well conducted, is likely to be more popular than British administration." The author expands this opinion in a most eloquent and convincing passage, which is a complete proof of his case from the point of view of those who taught to hold to be prejudiced on the other side.

There are many parts of the country where our system of government is unable to give sufficient weight to the hereditary and to the aristocratic principles which survive in them for it is the popular. There are others in which our weakness is that our Government is unable to be sufficiently friendly to some established system of state religion. One of the points on which the author dwells the most is that "some principles upon which we in our position must inevitably act are out of harmony with native feelings and beliefs. Importantly, for instance, is one of the great foundations of our political strength, but it is certainly that one is the warmest feelings, whether of dislike or affection." "It is difficult even for a good civil servant to be as impartial as a British Resident or Governor, but the very partiality of each, whether it be fondness for a class feeling or political instinct or religion, is likely to endear him to certain classes of his subjects." Illustrating his views, the author points out that when we "hold in India equal men and women, Brahmins and sweepers are equal before the law, are equally good for any purposes whatever, we approach a line on which our acts may easily become in the eyes of the native community either positively shocking or positively absurd. The theory of equality right across the grain of a society, where the most familiar fact, the one thing that more than any other affects all daily life and social intercourse, is the separation of all men into castes and tribes." Again the danger of enacting rules of law unsuited to Indian societies because they are suited to societies more advanced, the existence of Native States is a valuable safeguard." "Many States have adopted some of our laws or the general spirit of them for purposes of Indian legislation. I think it would be an exceedingly useful thing to enquire which of our laws the principal Native States have of their own motion adopted and with what modifications the laws adopted are enforced. It is an advantage for the States to be able to accept as much or as little of our most laborious and careful legislation as they choose." "Where Native States have voluntarily adopted methods founded on our traditions, we may feel our position greatly strengthened by the convergence of view. If no unnecessary pressure be exercised, Native States spontaneously tend to become admirable fields for administrative experiment, to which, in our passion for uniformity, we have, in British territory, too little recourse.

"The Governments of Native States are thus fortunate in possessing a local option with respect to the laws and measures devised for British territory by the British authorities at the cost of great labour, and after much wider experience than any one State can command."

Such are the interesting admissions of Mr. Tupper. It is in this direction, I feel certain, that our system of civil government ought gradually to change.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W DILKE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *August 16th 1893*.

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY:—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1893. [No. 39.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	1—0—0	1 12 0
Kannadi	3 0—1	1- 1—0
Bombay & Kanarese	0—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2 8 0
Bombay & Kanarese	0 0 0	1—8 0

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the [illegible] 0 — 0

[illegible]

Letters [illegible]

Remittances [illegible]

Order [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSES

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury Sperm torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of them cures radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description in any stating

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nervous and Seminal Weakness Only 7 days use brings the system to its normal condition. It restores constitutional vigour and restores the lost powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

[illegible]

SPECIFIC FOR DYSENTERY

[illegible]

FOR AGENTS & COMMISSION EXPRESS

Prepared only by GHOSE & CO

CHEMISTS,

77 Cotton Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly Journal published in Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mirzapur Hall, Madras*

"The Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy Art Literature and Occult Science Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Re Apply to the Manager *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Washington, 4th Sept—Senator Stewart will to-morrow bring to a vote in the Senate to impeachment resolution for the revelation of the Constitution stocking Secretary Carlisle as being the repeal of the Sherman Act It is believed that the Silver Party has at indefinite attention from the repeal of the Bills

London 26th Sept—The Parliamentary *Pamphlet*, which twelve o'clock is still on in the House of Commons, is believed to have been lost in consequence of the Sec

Allahabad 25th Sept—It is understood that the Rajah of Jhansi has resigned, on expiration of his furlough, will be permitted to retire from the High Court on his own application

London, 26th Sept—The *Standard's* Shanghai correspondent states that in reply to pressure brought to bear by the Powers, the Chinese Government has promised to depute Chang Chi Tung, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, where the Swedish Missionaries were lately murdered, in the event of further outrages on foreigners taking place in the Provinces

The bombardment of Rhodes Junction was resumed on Sunday Many of the inhabitants, including women and children, have been killed, and great damage has been done to the town

Uneasiness is felt at Khartoum, in Persia, and in Italy is great All will soon the road to Bushire have been cut off by the Persian movements

London 27th Sept—Latest news from Aden states that the road to Lahej is now open to the road at Hadi Pass Arab tribes have paid their tribute and are expected at Lahej

Allahabad, 26th Sept—The true state of the case regarding the pics at Lahej of Hyder Bin Ali is that the Sultan's vote to the Government of India expressing a desire to change his Minister, and the Viceroy in reply simply intimated that he could do so if he were determined to take such a step This has been exaggerated and the statement has been published that the Viceroy and the Government of India would confirm the Minister chosen by His Excellency, however, did not go to this length, confining himself to the simple terms already given

London, 27th Sept—Mr Gladstone arrived at Edinburgh today and met with a most enthusiastic reception from large crowds in the streets Lord Rosebery who spoke was strongly cheered in support of Mr Gladstone, and his efforts in favour of Home Rule had in view full The claims of Scotland and the rest of the Kingdom were equally just, but Ireland, he said, had all other legislation and for that the Lords would have veto all The Home Rule Bill was thoroughly forced upon the people and to dissolve Parliament and resort to the rejection by the House of Lords would be unconstitutional, and most inconvenient, and a threat to the great national interests

Home Rule, he said, was the only question for the elections but the existence of the House of Lords which will positively bitterly hinder the issue of the question which will be before the expiration of the Session, and it would be the duty of the majority to find means to reach the right

The Tories Lord Salisbury commenting on the Bill Bill in with the Home Rule of the Irish Government consider that it is not at all to provide with Ireland but that the Lords the Bill Bill to the Bill Bill the Government Irish Bill

Mr W Redmond will be Sir David Rubenstein Vice's Council

London, 28th Sept—The *Times* states that Lord Cromer, who is starting today for Egypt, was offered the post of Viceroy of India, but declined on private grounds.

Allahabad, 27th Sept—The friendly spirit lately displayed by the Amir has assumed a most practical shape Under his orders some cattle for the Kuram Valley have been returned from the Khost Valley, and the tribesmen have been compelled to pay blood money for a Turki killed some time ago His Highness has also expressed himself determined not to interfere in Central and has disclaimed all sympathy with Sher Ali, the pretender to the Makhtaship He has taken a uniform in Kabul and has sent for his relations from Badakshan so as to have the whole family under his eyes

Lahore 27th Sept—The *Civil and Military Gazette* states that over one thousand Sikh families have left Herat for Medina, to escape oppression It is stated that the Russian agents have been trying to induce them to settle at Sarakhs and Merv

Simla, 27th Sept—The question has been raised as to whether the recent orders regarding the procedure to be followed for obtaining authority for the transfer of land belonging to the Military Department is applicable to fixed encamping grounds situated for troops within the limits of Native States Government has decided, as regards officials serving under the orders of Government, that the rules are to be regarded as applicable to such sites, but it depends on the conditions on which the site was originally occupied, and the terms on which it is held, whether the rules can or cannot be regarded as applicable against Durbars and Darbar Officials

Calcutta, 28th Sept—Cholera is raging at Midnapur, in the Fare Ipora District. Up to date 2,500 deaths are recorded to have occurred in Thana Palong alone. Medical aid is insufficient The chief cause of the serious outbreak is said to be the prevailing scarcity

London, 28th Sept—Before Parliament adjourned last week, the House of Commons Committee, at the instance of Mr Dilabhai Nowroji, rejected the amendment of the Indian Bill, bringing the respective Commissioners in the Legislative Councils Two hundred now awaits the re-assembly of Parliament

Washington, 28th Sept—Mr Cleveland, in reply to a letter from the Governor of Georgia says the proper place for Silver in the currency of America can only be fixed when the Currency Laws are readjusted consistent with the limited scheme introduced He opposes the unlimited coinage of silver and favours the unconditional repeal of the purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act

London 28th Sept—The Asiatic *Quarterly Review* says that the delay in the appointment of a successor to Lord Lansdowne is due to no difficulty finding himself to support the Opium traffic, to reduce the military expenditure, and to support the Indian Congress

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1893

THE VICEROYALTY

Sir Henry Norman has definitely decided that he will not come to this country as Viceroy. His appointment came upon all as a surprise. He had not been mentioned by name. He was the Governor of a Colony in Australia, not one of the largest, and he had been an official in India. He left the country fourteen years ago, so that many people had quite forgotten him. When, therefore, it was given out that he was to return to take up the highest post in the land, there was naturally a good deal of surprise, and we might also say a good deal of disappointment. It was thought that instead of a man in the front rank of English official life succeeding the present Viceroy, a man of the third or fourth rank would take his place—an unknown man would be placed at the head of the Government. This feeling continued for some time, and questions were asked as to the qualifications of the coming ruler. As knowledge of the man increased a better opinion was formed of him. Sir Henry was believed to be a strong man to hold opinions that, if carried out, would be for the good of India, and many who at first felt displeased by the appointment, came to the conclusion that it might turn out better than was expected. So the people of India became reconciled to the change of officials, if some of them were not entirely contented, when the telegraph brought intelligence that Sir Henry had withdrawn his acceptance of the post of Viceroy, and that a successor to Lord Lansdown had still to be found. There were several things in favour of Sir Henry Norman. It was believed he was in favour of the progress of the people of this land, that he would have been willing to help forward any movement for the good of the country, any movement that would raise it either materially or politically. There would have been no retrograde step taken had he come here as Viceroy, but progress would have been made all along the line. This fact was ascertained from the part he took when in the country, as well as the *rôle* he has played in Queensland. It is believed that his sympathises with the people of this land in their endeavours to reach a higher level, and that had he come here he would have aided them in these endeavours. In the next place, Sir Henry Norman is opposed to the policy inaugurated by the late *Lord Lytton*. This policy has been the cause of a large sum of money being spent on the North West frontier in order to repel any attack by Russia. The policy led to the Afghan war and all its evils, the large sums spent on it, the many lives that were lost. Very little attention would have been paid to this policy had Sir Henry come here as Viceroy. He would have been very careful that money should not be spent unnecessarily. It must be acknowledged that his age would have been against him. It is late in life for a man of sixty-seven to take up such an onerous post as that of Viceroy of this *land. Probably this was the reason why* he withdrew his acceptance of the post, he felt that he would not conscientiously take up the work at this time of life, therefore he signified the same to the British Government. Many will regret his inability to become the Viceroy of this land, and we think that had he come here he would have done well. But it may be that the adverse criticisms in the English press may have had some thing to do with his decision. He may have taken these into consideration, and then have come to the conclusion that he had better not return to India as the Viceroy. It has not yet been decided who the successor of Lord Lansdown is to be. Several names have been mentioned, but nothing has yet been settled. The *Daily News* has the audacity to tell this country that we do not want a man of "original mind," that any sort of a ruler will do for India because the telegraph has taken the work of ruling out of the hands of the Viceroy. The duties that a Viceroy used to perform are now performed in England, consequently a second or third rate man will do for India. If hitherto the Government has sent some one in the front rank of English politics. But *according to the Daily News* such a ruler is not needed in *the future. Any one will do for the post* of Viceroy. This paper is the organ of *Government*. It professes to be exceedingly liberal, and this is the advice it gives. The fact is we require a thoroughly able head of the Government, and a real council to guide and assist him. Many of the cases now sent to England ought to be settled here, and would be so if there was real council. Nothing worse could befall India than that it should be ruled from England, for this would mean that it had to be dragged through the mud of English political life, it was to be made the plaything of every party, whether in power or out of it. Such a consummation *is not to* be desired, and every well-wisher of India ought to protest against it. It is to be hoped that a Viceroy will be selected who will be a blessing to the country.

OUR ROADS ONCE MORE

Once more we have to draw attention to the condition of the roads in the City. We have mentioned the subject so often that we are weary of it. But a sense of duty drives us to the task again. During the *rains we had a few weeks ago, the condition* of the roads in every part of the place was wretched in the extreme. The mud was deep everywhere. People had great difficulty in getting about, while the poor horses and bullocks had a very hard time of it in dragging the conveyances about. Then came a spell of dry weather, and the mud became hard, the result being very trying both to man and animals. The Municipality took the roads in hand, and began to repair them, but not with gravel. Earth was brought in from outside, spread upon the roads, and then pressed down. The result has been just what might have been expected. The roads are in a worse condition than they were before. The *earth lately placed on them has been cut up* by the showers we have lately had, and the mud is more abundant than it was three weeks ago. If the Municipality cannot afford to repair the roads properly it had better let them alone altogether. It is no use whatever casting soil from the fields, and spreading it on the roads as if it was metal. This will do no good, rather, as we have said, will do harm. The Municipal authorities plead want of funds. They say they cannot obtain the money required without putting more taxes upon the people. But why do they not ask the Government to give a helping hand. We fancy that if the matter was properly put before the Dewan he would assist. The condition of the roads *should be described, better still*, he should be asked to come and see them for himself, and were he to do this he would most certainly come to the conclusion that some thing ought to be done, and without any loss of time. The present state of the roads in the City is a disgrace both to the Government of the Maharajah and to the Municipality. We find good roads in parts of Bangalore that belong to His Highness. For instance, they are very good on the high ground, and we would like to know why they should not be equally good in the Pettah.

Occasional Notes

THE Bombay Natural History Society has been requested to supply the Director General, Army Medical Department, War Office, London, with 40 grains of dry cobra poison for experimental purposes.

LORD LANSDOWNE has signified his acceptance of an invitation from the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to a farewell banquet at the Royal Exchange, on the evening of the 10th January.

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg, a wide spread Nihilist conspiracy against the life of the Czar has just been discovered at Moscow. It is stated that eighty five University students as well as eight Professors and five Ladies belonging to the ministerial have been arrested.

THE Madras Government has, on the recommendation of the State Council, ruled that for the future all Local Fund and Municipal Dispensaries in the Presidency must procure their medicines from private sources, as the same will not be supplied from the government Medical Stores.

Russia is steadily extending her influence over Persia and the Shah has not the character, or perhaps the power, to counteract the efforts of the policy which the St. Petersburg Foreign office has adopted. The establishment of a consulate at Meshed has been such a success that steps are now to be taken to establish another at Ispahan and Bushir, together with a commercial agent at Yezd.

Mr Gladstone is said to be one of the principal London attractions of visitors from the country. Every afternoon at half-past five, he may be seen in Downing Street, twice his departure for the House, and another crowd is at the Yard. "It is noteworthy," says the *Daily News*, "that both men and women bring their children with them to whom they clearly point out the great statesman."

The petition against the Home Rule Bill signed by over 100,000 females of Ulster which was recently laid at the Land Sidney for presentation at the Queen's feet, was forwarded to the Home Office as a stray.

In a communication which the Conservative leaders has addressed to Mr Asquith on the subject, the noble lord explains that it would have given him great pleasure to forward the document direct to Her Majesty, but that he finds such a course would be contrary to precedent.

The extraordinary report is current among natives in the Punjab regarding affairs in Kabul that just ahead of the Amir went down to inspect the troops of some new guns recently in the Kabul work shops under Mr Pyne's auspices that during the trial one of the guns, owing to some defect, burst killing two men and mortally wounded the Amir himself. It is then upon the belief is that Mr Pyne had arranged it on purpose with the intention of killing the Amir, and that he was put to death.

A London telegram to an Australian paper states that the appointment of Sir Henry Norman as Viceroy of India continues to cause much surprise in Government official and Club circles throughout England and India. It now transpires that several prominent Peers declined to accept the position, which it was offered to them, who explained that they were unwilling to carry out the policy of the Gladstone Ministry for the gradual surrender of the Government of the Indian provinces to the native powers.

Mr R. L. Ewart M.P., has received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Currency Question. Sir W. Harcourt points out that the Resolution of the House of Commons against any interference with the single gold standard was carried by a majority of 81 and Her *Majesty's Government entirely adheres to* the declaration made in the Resolution that "any interference with the single monetary standard now by law established in this country is open to the gravest objections."

The belief among the Afghans at Jellalabad appears to be that the Amir will very coldly receive the Mission, but that the Mission will not succeed in attaining any such objects as sanction to construct railways or telegraphs or cantonments in Afghanistan as the Amir's view is that if the Government of India feels its to safeguard the frontier all it has to do is to supply him freely with money, and he will be responsible for the defeat and repulse of any enemy of the Government of India from that side.

Our arrest, says an editorial note in the *Allahabad Morning Post*, on Monday evening, appears to have been without rhyme or reason. We telegraphed to a friend in Naini Tal to make inquiries in the matter, and received a reply on Tuesday to the effect that he had seen the Magistrate, and that our attendance was unnecessary. The arrest was, therefore, all the more uncalled-for and unjustifiable. We intend to memorialise the Institute of Journalists in the matter with a view to the attention of Parliament being directed to the anomalous state of the law regarding the rights and liberties of newspaper proprietors in India.

The Rajah of Pudukotta will make a four months' tour in India from the 1st December to the 15th March, when the party is timed to reach Pirtamonpoly. The Rajah will visit Hyderabad, Poona, Poorly, Baroda, Jeypore, Benares, Allahabad, Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Cooch Behar and he hopes to be able to get some shooting at more than one of these places. He stays for a fortnight in Calcutta and a week at Bombay, Baroda and Hyderabad. The Rajah will be accompanied by his tutor, and a Hindu Lecturer. After his tour, he will return to Kodaikanal and will return to Pudukottah in September, taking over management of his State in November next.

The ruins of a prehistoric city have been found to have been lately discovered by a party of prospectors near Yuma, California, north Colorado desert. A correspondent of a Chicago paper in reference to the find, says:—"Well-built houses, the walls and corners fine buildings. One instance of 420 feet in length by 2 feet in width, regular pillars, gravel floors, tablets, and rattlesnakes, still stand in the sand of the desert, supporting on their tops huge slabs of granite, weighing many tons, and a frieze of ornamentation was found that resembled Egyptian sculpture and exhibited a greater degree of skill than is possessed by Indian artisans of the present day. Fragments of pottery were found underneath the debris."

The official tour of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways began last month and ends in December. Mr O'Callaghan will leave Simla on the 20th instant and after travelling in the North, will arrive at Bangalore on the 20th November. Having inspected the Mysore and Southern Mahratta Railways Mr O'Callaghan will arrive in Madras on the 2nd December, and inspect the Madras, Pondicherry, and South Indian Railways, returning to Madras on the 18th idem. He will subsequently go to Howrah, inspecting the East Coast Railway as far as Cuttack, the proposed terminus of the East Coast Railway, and arrive at Calcutta about the 27th December.

The Simla correspondent of the Madras *Mail* telegraphs that Mr Kubel's railway schemes have all much high for the present, owing to his demands for new lines. So far as the proposed *West Coast* are concerned we regret to hear that, but we are sincerely glad that the proposed Mysore Trade Railway is knocked on the head, even though it be but temporarily. So far, it has been impossible to ascertain what goal the Government of Madras entertains from such a line. The subject of railway extensions is sure to be brought up during the approaching tour of His Excellency the Governor on the West Coast, and we trust that His Excellency will take the opportunity to enlighten the public on this point.

Local and Provincial

MYSORE ACCOUNTS.—The Mysore Government has ordered that the establishment sanctioned for the audit of accounts in the office of the Comptroller may become permanent.

Mr A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.—This Officer assumed charge of the Mysore District on the 21st instant, and Mr Mahomed Ali that of the French Rocks Sub-Division on the 23rd. The former officer is yet at Mandya recruiting his health.—M. H.

THE BLACKLEGS MURDERS.—The prisoner in this case, Mohamed Khan, was brought upon Thursday last to hear the judgment in his case. This was very elaborate and well considered. The prisoner was sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law—subject of course to confirmation by the Resident.

RAIN.—A short time ago it was feared that we had done with the rain for this year, but on Thursday night we had a splendid down pour. It began at about seven in the evening, and lasted till three or four the next morning. The tanks have received a fair supply, and the crops have been revived. It is to be hoped that all fear of a cruel famine for the present is at an end.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—A Mr. Subba Rao residing in Mysore has addressed a letter to the Court of the Simgari Math, asking the permission of the Math to his marrying a widow, a Brahmin by the exception of the common rule, which he might not be look upon as an outcaste. His concluding paragraph says that he is all enthusiasm in the matter and that he therefore hopes that the Math far from standing on his way would lend him its helping hand.—M. H.

ROBBERIES.—These are very common in the City and Military Stations just now. On Friday night Wednesday last the house of Mr. J. W. Morris, Brigade Road, was broken into, and goods and cash to the amount of about Rs. 120 were stolen away. An attempt was made to break into Mr. Harlman's house, but the thieves did not succeed in their attempt. Bangalore Roads are very public ways, and the moonlight was very bright. Should these occurrences be of frequent occurrence, and the offenders have not been discovered and brought to justice.

MIDWIVES IN MYSORE.—It is the wish of the Government of Mysore that there should be one midwife at least in each Taluk. It is only when the midwives are brought to the notice of the people that their services are likely to be appreciated. Government are therefore pleased to sanction a monthly allowance of Rs. 10 each to the fee for one year to enable women to undergo training as midwives. To meet the charge, the District Fund Budget Estimates of Civil charges for 1893-94 of the Chitaldrug Local Fund Circle will be raised by Rs. 180.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF TIPPANNA.—Mr. Shamanagar, the Sub Inspector of the Mysore Khedda, has found in the Library, an invaluable work on the treatment of snake poisons. It is a Sanskrit work, entitled "Hi Ij ver Ti", written on palm leaves over a hundred years ago, and is pronounced to be the best of all available compositions on the subject. It is said that there is any of Tippoo, but we understand that it is too much damaged to be of any real use. It is now in Poona Annada Ammanna is said to be the sage of a perusal. Mr. Shamanagar, we learn, will soon publish an English translation of the work.—M. H.

PROHIBITION AGAINST IMPORTATION OF TOBACCO INTO UNITED KINGDOM THROUGH THE POST.—It will be remembered that the British Post Office has of late in fairness to exercise compliance in all cases with the duty of the Postal Union which holds the transmission of dutiable articles through the letter post, but information has since been received that this prohibition will now be strictly enforced only against tobacco. With the exception, therefore, of tobacco, in any form, manufactured or unmanufactured, articles which are liable to Customs duty on importation into the United Kingdom, will again now, as formerly, be allowed to pass unchallenged when sent through the post in very small quantities as bona fide samples of merchandise.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 19th September 1893.—No. 5219—1197—Mr. B. Kuppaswami Naidu, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, assumed charge of the Office of the 2nd General Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, from Mr. C. D. Ramaswamaiya on the afternoon of the 31st August 1893.

No. 5266—G. T. 214-92.—Mr. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Officiating City Magistrate, Bangalore, was granted permission of absence for 1 week from the 21st August 1893.

The 20th September 1893.—No. 5747—G. T. 447-92.—Mr. N. Narasimmangar delivered over, and Mr. N. Venkat Rao assumed, charge of the 3rd General Assistant Commissioner's Court, Mysore District, on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The 21st September 1893.—No. 5173—L. T. 30-92.—It is hereby notified for the information of the public that Mr. Bhavi Venkatappa of Sira, a member of the Municipal Board of Sira, whose term of 5 years has expired, is hereby re-appointed for a further period of 5 years.

The 23rd September 1893.—No. 5620—G. T. 1279.—The District holidays for this year will be from Saturday the 14th to Saturday the 28th October 1893 both days inclusive.

2. Arrangements will be made by Heads of Departments for the conduct of emergent work.

The 25th September 1893.—No. 5785—G. T. 1299.—The following transfers of Amildars are ordered:—

1. S. Narasinga Rao, from Chamarajanagar Taluk to Jagalur Taluk.
2. Chikkaliappa Krishna Rao, from Jagalur Taluk to Chamarajanagar Taluk.

RAILWAY.

The 26th September 1893.—No. 1.—It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to sanction the use of locomotive power on the Kolar Gold Fields State Railway, subject to working under the General Rules for Railways under construction notified in Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 756 P. of 17th October 1890, which, together with the Subsidiary Rules therein and to be read, are further notified to the Kolar Gold Fields State Railway servants and to the public by reason thereof being kept open for inspection, free of any charge, in the Office of the Executive Engineer in charge of construction of the Railway, Uragam.

MILITARY.

The 27th September 1893.

The following relieds of the Battalions of Mysore Infantry will take effect from 15th November 1893:—

1st Battalion, from Shimoga to Bangalore.
2nd Battalion, from Bangalore to Mysore.
3rd Battalion, from Mysore to Shimoga.

General News.

PER MADRAS TRAMWAY.—The first consignment of material for laying of steel rails and machinery, have just arrived from England per steamer.

A NEW LAW LECTURER.—We are glad to learn that Mr. M. Venkatramana Chetty, B.A., B.L., Vakil of the High Court, has been offered a lectureship in the Law College, which he has accepted. Mr. Venkataramana Chetty was enrolled as a Pleader in the year 1885.

A POINT OF LAW.—The Hon'ble Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer yesterday in disposing of a civil revision petition from South Malabar held that in India, as in England, the Assignee of a lessee's interest is liable to pay rent to the lessor though the assignee might not have taken possession of the premises leased.

A LINE OVER THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—A serious fire took place on the South Indian Railway between Vyasapuram and Ayanur (near Trichinopoly) the other day. Three wooden wagons loaded with sleepers intended for renewing the line took fire, apparently the cause was a spark from the engine. The up mail train was unable to proceed over the part of the line, and the passengers were transhipped to another train that was waiting for them. Through communication was not restored until after 8 hours delay to trains proceeding in either direction.

THE MADRAS SEASON REPORTS.—Yesterday, the Board of Revenue received from the Government of India for the week ending the 23rd instant:—"Rainfall good in the Circars, and moderate, though partial, in the Deccan and Carnatic, generally little or none in the Central, Western and Southern districts, though fair in some parts of Tanjore. Sowings are being retarded and standing crops are suffering for want of rain in many districts. Early crop harvest is proceeding with fair outturn. Fodder is sufficient, but pasture is growing scarce in many parts. Prices are almost stationary in the Circars and West Coast but dear in some generally elsewhere."

PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF NATIVES OF INDIA.—The Government of India has ruled that the rule laid down in Art. 80 of the Civil Service Regulations applies to the allowances to be drawn by a native of India temporarily acting in or in charge of an appointment actually or usually filled by a member of the Indian Civil Service or of the Staff Corps, or by nomination in England or otherwise with the specific approval of the Secretary of State, and that the salary of a native when holding such an appointment temporarily should be his substantive pay plus acting or charge allowance calculated on 64 per cent. of the pay which a European officer would receive.

ARAND MINORS AT CEYLON TO A WIFE.—A suit for maintenance instituted by a Hindu minor of girl, aged about 18 years, against her husband, named Prem Chunder Bose, came to a sudden termination on Tuesday at the Bow Street Police Court. The defendant said that he wanted a judicial separation from his wife, and produced a written deed, absolving all claims to the latter, and that should she consent, he would never again assert the restitution of conjugal rights. The wife thereupon agreed to accept the terms of separation on the condition that she was allowed this absolute custody of her little girl, the only issue of their marriage, and the restoration of her clothing and jewellery, she being again joined by the defendant. His written deed also conferred to was submitted to the Court, and the suit for maintenance was accordingly struck off.—I. D. N.

DAMAGED COPIES.—In consequence of official packets sent through the post being frequently received in damaged condition, Government has issued instructions to remove this defect, as it is of opinion that the remedy lies partly in the hands of heads of departments and that closer supervision as regards the subject of covers is called for. The instructions issued direct (1) that the size of a cover should as far as possible be always of the same size as the cover itself, (2) that papers of a confidential nature should be placed in a strong inner envelope larger enough to fill the outer one which is also to be of strong material, (3) that cream wove, 14, should be used for demi official covers, (4) that diversity should be avoided in the utilization of old forms for covers, that communications extending beyond one sheet of foolscap should not ordinarily be posted in these, and (5) that papers supplied for covers should on no account be used for other purposes.

A NOVEL PLEA OF JURISDICTION.—Yesterday, for the first time at the High Court before the Lordships S. J. Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer and J. W. Bose, an interesting question of jurisdiction was raised in a civil revision petition. A suit was brought in the District Munsiff's Court, Nanjanad, in the Malabar District, for the recovery of arrears of rent with interest due by a tenant. The Munsiff decreed in favour of the plaintiff, and this was confirmed in appeal. The present revision petition raised the question whether the District Munsiff had jurisdiction to entertain the suit, which was a Small Cause Suit, such as regards rent, for instance. Prior to the Small Cause Courts Act IX of 1887, this power conferred by the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873 been taken away. The Lordships reversed the decisions of both the Lower Courts and entered the presentation of the suit in the proper Court with the observation that Courts in India had not any inherent jurisdiction apart from that conferred by statutes.

THE TRAVANCORE HIGH COURT.—Mr. Krishnaswamy Row, Chief Justice, Travancore High Court, having taken leave for a month, we are glad to learn that Mr. T. Kunhi Raman Nayar the senior puisne Judge, has been appointed to act as Chief Justice. He belonging to the Bench Judicial service and had gained distinction. He has was invited to Travancore, and it will give sincere gratification to those who were acquainted with his brilliant career in the Bench service, to know that the Maharajah's Government has been ready to recognise his worth on the first opportunity. To the many times caused on the High Court Bench, Mr. Padmanabha Iyer, Zillah Judge, Quilon, has been nominated. Mr. Padmanabha Iyer is a Master of Arts of the Madras University, and has pretty long service in the Judicial service of Travancore. Among the Zillah Judges, he is one of the best, and his elevation to the High Court Bench must be highly popular among his countrymen, for he is a native of Travancore, and has done useful service to his country. It is said that a Syrian Christian gentleman stands a good chance of being appointed Zillah Judge of Quilon in place of Mr. Padmanabha Iyer. The Syrian community has made remarkable progress in education, and seeing that very few of them have hitherto been appointed to some of the highest posts in the State, it will be a cause of gratitude and generosity to confer the appointment upon a member of that community, especially as we hear that some of the above named district on the subordinate Judicial Offices.—*Hindu.*

"THE DRAMA OF THE SANSKRIT DRAMA."—The lecture delivered in Mylapore Athenæum on Sunday evening last when Mr. Ganapathiram Somayajulu read an instructive paper on the history of the Sanskrit Drama of Mysore State was attended, and the meeting was well attended. The lecturer made an elaborate survey of the whole field of the Sanskrit Drama from the earliest times up to the end of the fourteenth century, when the true Dramatic talent in India had become a thing of the past. Typical dramas of different periods of the literature, like the Mrichchakatika, the Sakuntala, the Uttara-ramacharita and the Ratnavali, were reviewed with acute taste and critical acumen, and the proverbial intricacies of Hindu chronology were explained with clearness and scholarly patience.

The Chairman made a long and interesting speech. He traced the origin of the Sanskrit Drama from the ancient mattams or dances, deplored the loss of innumerable works on the subject from various causes, as the Muhammedan invasions, the Buddhistic dissensions, the conservatism of professional actors, and the unwillingness of people to commit useful works to writing. Turning to the Dravidian Drama, he inferred the existence at a very early date of several works on the art, now lost to us. Finally he regretted the absence of earnest workers in the field of Sanskrit generally in this Presidency, probably because so short was not compulsory for higher education here as elsewhere, and then exhorted his hearers to study and examine their rest ancient literature and sciences and adopt what was good in these and reject what was bad.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and lecturer.

Extracts.

A HORDING STATE.

The Hindu.—The State of Travancore is in many respects a model State in India. But we do think that in the mode of employing its spare cash, the model State may well take a hint from the Bombay Corporation. In his last Report of the Travancore administration to the Madras Government, Dr. (Mr. Grigg) very pertinently observes, "I should much prefer to see the major portion of the large balance over 70 lakhs, now possessed by the State expended upon reproductive works, e.g., irrigation, railways, or bridges, and I note with satisfaction that the administration is moving in this direction. Funding surpluses, unless the object is to accumulate capital for large enterprises definitely decided on, is a poor way of 'increasing national wealth.'" So far good. But it is to be surprising that it should not have occurred to the eminent statesmen who have all along moulded the destinies of Travancore, that this way of keeping the cash reserves of the State was injurious both to the State and the public. The fact can only be explained by assuming that it is due to one of those superstitious notions of which the people of Travancore have yet to free themselves. Perhaps, the idea prevails that Providence is the best of bankers, and that wealth hoarded under the great golden sands of earth is sure to propagate and reproduce itself much more speedily than in the hands of human agencies who have to bide my time and the exigencies of trade. It is high time, if

there is any such notion at the bottom of this obviously bottomless practice of Travancore, that it should be got rid of as soon as possible. The new Indian Coinage Act has no doubt, placed a premium on hoarded coins in this country, and, apart from the economical fallacies involved in this form of legislation, it is easy to imagine that it will have the effect of encouraging people to hoard rupees in the hope that artificial legislation may do again what it has done once now. Whatever the effect of it may be on the individual mind, it is not to be expected that the Government of Travancore will be actuated by the same or similar motives. The State, it is true, has not yet emerged from the old patriarchal stage of civilisation in some respects and in such a state, the circulation of coins is necessarily limited, because the number of transactions is necessarily limited. The standard of life is not very high, at any rate has not advanced high enough to stimulate the introduction of any substantial change in the old ways and manner of life of the community. A thoroughly priest ridden country Travancore is still oppressed by the pessimism of life which is the joint product of spiritual subjection and low vital power. The soil is fertile, and the charity of the State is notorious throughout the land. The peculiar family system of the country is not calculated to teach a lesson of self reliance to its inmates. Incentive to exertion and such surroundings in life is totally absent, and the ranks of the foolishness more thirsty of money than the wants of the people. The duty of the Government in such a country is obvious, and it is to use all its resources to instil into the minds of its subjects higher notions of life and of the standard of life.

THE INDIAN MATCH FACTORY

A large number of native and European gentlemen were present yesterday (22nd Sept.) to witness the ceremony of opening the Indian match factory, at Bolgatoha road, on the side of the new canal. The proceedings were opened by Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, who said that, on this auspicious occasion, he begged to move that Maharajah Bahadur Durga Charan Law do take the chair. This was seconded by Maharajah Sir Narendra Krishna. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in inviting me to preside on this occasion. It is with much pleasure I accept the invitation. Before I say a few words I would ask Babou Charu Chunder Mullick to read a short history of the work which we have come here to day to inaugurate.

Babou Charu Chunder Mullick, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said:—

Before I ask you to open the works of the Indian Match Factory, Limited, it is necessary that I should give you a brief history of the same. On the 18th May, 1892, this Company was registered and shares issued to the public. We fixed our capital at Rs. 70,000, divided into 7,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, and I am glad to inform you that the public eagerly responded to our call and within a year 5,600 shares were taken up, and we commenced our work at once. I may mention that gentlemen from all parts of India and even Burma responded to our call. We have shareholders even in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. We have heard of successful enterprises in Bombay, but in this part of Bengal we Indians have only commenced the same, and we are now confident that the public appreciate it, and are quite willing to support it, and I hope that the work we have originated will not be the first and the last of its kind. In India there is no safety match factory. There is only one sulphur match factory at Serampore, which was visited by our worthy Secretary. This is the first attempt of its kind by our countrymen. To compete with other nationalities in the same field it is necessary to manufacture with the help of machinery and we require the help of Europeans. We have had estimates from England, Germany, and other countries which are famous for match manufactories and we have obtained our machines from the best manufacturers. Our estimate for cost of machinery was Rs. 17,000, but we have been able to get the same from England and Germany for Rs. 15,500. Our estimate for our building was Rs. 12,000, and we hope to complete the same for Rs. 10,000. We have dispensed with the cost of bringing out a European expert, which saves us Rs. 8,000, and moreover we have purchased chemicals worth Rs. 3,000. Though our estimate was to produce 500 gross boxes of matches a day, at present we think it expedient to manufacture 200 to 300 gross a day. Calculating upon the proportion of 200 gross a day the cost of making the same, including establishment charges, will be Rs. 2,500 a month. The market price at present is 14 annas a gross. If we sell at 10 annas, we shall be able to give the public 4 boxes for a pice, leaving a good margin to the dealers, and we shall be satisfied that we have done our duty to the public." After going into some figures the speaker, continuing, said:—"We heartily hope that this new enterprise may prosper and that it may be received as the fortunate herald and forerunner of many other similar enterprises, which shall witness from year to year and generation to generation the healthful and steady progress of the people of Bengal in the cultivation of industries, in their association with Arts." He then asked the Chairman to declare the factory open.

Maharajah Durga Charan Law, rising, said:—Gentlemen,—I am sensible of quite as unique of task and I regret that I should fix in country under native auspices, with native capital, and under native management is something novel in spirit to the country. It is first since I undertook the duties of the Chairman, and I trust confidence in them upon their achievement. Please, gentlemen, I am merely a mere novice, but I trust in no quarter can merit the reproach. The future will more readily and more properly control management, and I have said not to fear. I wish the business prosperity in the good work of forming the direction. I now declare the Indian Match Factory, Limited, open, and heartily wish it every success, and that it may be the forerunner of many other successful works before long in this country."

This brought the proceedings to a close and before leaving the visitors were conducted over the different workshops to witness some of the operations in the Factory, such as cutting wood, making boxes, etc.—*Statesman*.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

Sir George Chesney writes to *The Times* on the 2nd instant:—The Under-Secretary for India stated last night in the House of Commons that one-half of the cost of this expensive commission is to be charged to India, the apology offered being the importance of the question involved to the finances of that country. It may be hoped, however, that so mean and unjust a proceeding may nevertheless not be carried out.

Such a claim would never be ventured upon if an inquiry of a similar kind were entered upon in regard to any self-governing colony, and that India is so easily without representative institutions and its people have not the means of making known their grievances, while the Imperial Government is perfectly able to silence even when its opinions are to what is just to India in such a case are overridden by the authorities in this country—these conditions, peculiar to the case of India, should make our own Government scrupulously careful not to abuse its autocratic powers by doing wrong to the silent and helpless taxpayer. In cases of doubt as to whether a charge should fall properly on the Indian or the British exchequer, India should in justice get the benefit of the doubt. But in this instance there is no room for doubt. If ever there was a case where the British Treasury was bound in honour and common honesty to pay the expenses incurred by the action of its own Legislature and Government, it is this. The prime inquiry has arisen wholly and solely at the instance of a body of Indians, supported by agitations got up among the people of this country, honest and well meant, but based upon representations conceived and uttered to a degree that would be ludicrous were not the consequences so serious. Not one man in a million of the people of India wants this inquiry, to say that the importance of their interests involved justifies making them pay for it is so transparently sophistical as to render comment needless.

This is another instance of the high-handed injustice which regulates the action of the English Treasury when dealing with the distribution of charges between the two countries. When India sends its troops to the success of the British forces, as to Egypt in 1882, to Suakim in 1885, and in every similar case, the pay of the men and officers so lent, British as well as native, continues to be borne by the Indian revenues while the troops are thus employed out of India. But when British troops are sent to India their every charge, direct or indirect, that can be deemed to arise out of such employment, is rigorously debited to that country. There is no reciprocity in these matters.

A Parliament of Indian royalty has lately been sent here to take part in the opening of the Imperial Institute. It cannot be pretended that the people of India have the smallest interest or benefit from the deputation, never the less the cost of it—some thousands of pounds—is charged to that country. The Indian taxpayer is plundered to make a London holiday.

Instances could be multiplied. If one thinks more to another is calculated to divide the people of India from our rule, it is all what the Government placed over them by our laws is powerless to protect them against the encroachments of the English Treasury, the latter is only too ready to snatch at the rights in which the people are concerned.

There was a time that the chief officers in India still had a voice in these matters, and, under Tucker, of the Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the Opium Commission, based on Indian and Imperial grounds of attention. Happily there is also reason to doubt that a similar decision, this country, by its means could be the case with which country is held the Government by a vote of the other chief officers.

The Treasury minutes of those entities—so to speak—Chesney, the attorney, and the which we print this to name, (Ibis sp.), to the minutes of the decision of the Government to extract half the cost of the Opium Commission from the Indian taxpayers. The protest against this step raised by those who could know and watch over the interests of the Indian peoples in this country has been general and loud. That protest, it seems, is to be disregarded, and the reason why it is to be disregarded was announced by the Under-Secretary for India on Friday evening, in reply to Mr. Caron. It is "the great extent to which India has financial partners involved in the inquiry." The statement is not a little startling. It has the merit of launching a new astonishing, but totally new and unique doctrine fiscal principle, equitable, and a little reflection will show, of extension to rather startling length. What will be thought of a proposal to make the publicans pay half the cost of an inquiry into the drink traffic, and in the urgent instance of Sir William Lawson? What will become of the Government if it attempts to carry it? Would it be in order the Church to pay half the costs of a Commission on Disestablishment, and upon the Irish Landlords to contribute a money of the expenses of the agrarian inquiry into the expediency of cutting down "fair rents"? Until these cases the "financial position" of the proposal to the extent would be made "to a great extent" Trinity College, Oxford, Dublin, or might not be spared before settling the kind of the rath, the rath, in the ruthless fashion so coolly adopted towards India. The inquiry cannot possibly affect the presented rupee to the ryot, nor if the ryot is satisfied or satisfied, it has been granted at an their expense, will dry up one of the chief sources of the income. Why is he to pay for a society, a society, by which he may lose and from which it is utterly impossible that he should be a benefit or benefit? She has not asked for the Commission. She does not want the Commission. He Government look upon the fact which it is not right to nature with Indian. He people, as they know anything, which it will reject it with indignation. Why is she to submit to this outrage? Why is she to submit to this outrage? Why is she to submit to this outrage?

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1893. [No. 40.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Half-yearly
English	—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Post Office)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—It is not usual to receive the subscription for less than three months from the date of the application. Subscriptions will not be received for less than 3 Months. Subscribers desirous of receiving the English or the Kanarese paper alone or for The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line [illegible]

For the second and third insertion [illegible]

After each insertion [illegible]

Special rates for Half or Quarter [illegible] should be [illegible]

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear in the absence of extra instructions to the effect the advertisement will be inserted until countermanded. Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Contract Advertisements entered into on the terms

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made by money Order, Note or Postage Stamps of half annas value. Letter money should be sent at the rate of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Specific Gonorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Legs, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V. P. COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

NOTICE

The Theosophic Thinker the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs. 2

Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, Half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager Mount Road, Madras

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd, will be held at the Company's premises in Bangalore, on Saturday the 28th day of October 1893, at 2 P. M., to consider the following propositions

1 Voluntary winding up and the Reconstruction of the Company under the name of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd

2 The Board and the Registered Office of the New Company to be at Bombay

3 Increase of capital to Rs. 700,000 only issuing shares of Rs 250 each, and one Share of Rupees 50 each to all shareholders holding less than 5 shares

4 Reduction of the value of the original share in the present Company by 50 per cent.

5 Allotment of shares of the New Company one of two hundred and fifty in the new Company in exchange for five in the present Company and in shares of Rupees 50 each to shareholders who hold under five shares

6 Appointment of Interim Liquidator or Liquidators for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the property assets and and liabilities of the present Company to the new Company

7 The appointment of Messrs P Chrystal and Co, Agents of the Southern Mahratta Mill, Hubli and Bombay, as Agents in the place of Messrs James Scott and Co, who are retiring

8 Changing the present Agents Commission which is at 3 pies per lb on production of yarn to the Sliding Scale on profits as detailed in Circular to shareholders dated the 11th September 1893

9 Messrs P. Chrystal and Company's undertaking to supply all the working capital to the new Company.

10 Messrs. P Chrystal and Company's undertaking to guarantee twelve per cent to present guaranteed Shareholders on the shares in the new Company

1 The Government of Mysore approve of the new Agents and the re-construction of the Company under the new name.

2 The transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th September to 28th October 1893

11th September 1893

Bangalore

NOTICE.

The following Forest Products of the Bangalore District will be sold by public auction at 8 A M on the 12th of October 1893 in the Sandal Kotti at Bangalore Fort.

(1) Gallnut about 2½ tons.

(2) Sandal white wood about 12 cwts

(3) Bees wax 62lbs

(4) Powder lac 1 cwt-108½ lbs.

CHARLES E M. RUSSELL,

Superintendent of Forests and Government Farms

Bangalore District

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 1st Oct—An article has appeared in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* from the pen of Dr Leitner in which, quoting from the Koran, he says that Mussulman traditions and practice show that sheep, goats or camels, but not cows, may be sacrificed on the Id Festival, and for the sake of the peace of India he appeals to Indian Mussulmans to cease cow killing

London, 2nd Oct—The revenue for the half year ending September shows a decrease of a million and a half sterling

Advice from Rio de Janeiro state that the Foreign Ministers there are seeking to mediate between Government and the rebels

According to the final treaty that has been concluded between France and Siam, the French will remain at Chantaboon until the left bank of the Mekong and the Central Zone are evacuated and pacified

It is reported at Washington that a compromise amongst the members of the Senate regarding the Sherman Act Repeal Bill is possible this week, if it becomes evident that the Bill will be defeated in its present shape.

London, 4th Oct—The members of the Opium Commission will receive no remuneration, but only their travelling expenses

The French Press rejoices over the settlement with Siam which, it says, does not affect British interests It also recognises the advantages of a buffer State

A Breslau paper asserts that the condition of Prince Bismarck is so serious that he will never leave Kissengen alive.

The garrison of the Spanish citadel at Melilla, on the Morocco coast, has been attacked by a force of 5,000 Moors. Desperate fighting ensued which lasted the whole day. The Spanish lost fifty three killed, including three officers. Reinforcements from Spain are hastening to the scene of action

New York, 3rd Oct.—Several silver mines in Colorado have resumed work, regarding the prospects of silver as improving.

London, 4th Oct—The Treaty between Siam and France has been signed. The English Press apprehends that the looseness of the wording of the Treaty will create future difficulties, leading to the gradual absorption of Siam

The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is no prospect of a speedy settlement of the Silver Question by Congress.

The foreign consuls at Rio de Janeiro have warned the rebels that they will forcibly prevent any further bombardment of the city.

Allahabad, 4th Oct—For nearly twelve months officers of the Indian Army on drawing language rewards have been exempted from the payment of Income Tax on the ground that this allowance was not salary. The Government of India has now issued instructions that though the allowance is not "salary" yet it is "income," and as such must be taxed under Part 4 of Schedule II of the Act It is further held to be desirable that the same ruling should govern the taxing of every officer of Government, whether in Civil and Military employment, and the Governor General in Council therefore directs that all rewards for passing examinations in languages are to be treated in future as taxable

Simla, 4th Oct—Full replies from the local Governments regarding the simultaneous examinations question have just reached the Government of India, and are now being considered in the Home Department It is considered most probable that the question will be introduced shortly in the Executive Council

Simla, 4th Oct—Sir Mortimer Durand and his staff have met with a most brilliant reception from the Amir. The Mission will probably leave Kabul on the 12th instant

London, 5th Oct—Latest advices respecting Prince Bismarck's health state that he is extremely enfeebled and unable to leave Kissengen

New York 5th Oct—A tidal wave, followed by a cyclone, has taken place in the Gulf of Mexico, causing fearful devastation along the coast and the losses of two thousand lives

London, 6th Oct—Latest advices from Brazil state that, owing to the erection of war ous new forts in the city of Rio de Janeiro, the rebels have resumed the bombardment The commanders of the foreign men of war have referred home for fresh instructions before interfering in the matter

Ootacamund, 6th Oct—This morning Lord Wenlock had a bad fall while out hunting A field of twenty turned at the Kennels for the last meet of the season The hounds found immediately, going off at speed About one hour after the start, near the Blue Gums H I's horse, which was blown, slipped and fell, while skirting the top of the hill throwing its rider heavily and rolling over his foot Surgeon Major Walker, who was out with the hounds near Staircase, was immediately called back and with the help of General Beresford Lovett, Majors Piggott and J Freyes, Captain Aspinall and Mr Carr, a dhooly was improvised with a ladder and shools In this Lord Wenlock was carried towards Rees' Corner, where the Government House dog was waiting, whence he was driven home On examination it was found that beyond a severe shaking no damage was done. All the left side of his body was badly bruised It is not probable that His Excellency's tour will be affected

Allahabad, 5th Oct—The British Mission arrived at Kabul on Monday morning, where it was received with every honour and distinction The Amir had sent out carriages for Sir Mortimer Durand and his officers and they were escorted by His own Body Guard to their residence at Indaki on the Parade Ground They were received by a large force of infantry and artillery, which gave a general salute as the Envoy's carriage approached, while the band played "God save the Queen" and the guns fired a Royal salute The arrangements at Indaki for the comfort of the officers of the Mission are of a most elaborate character.

Simla, 8th Oct—It is expected that Sir Mortimer Durand will reach Simla on the 28th instant

London, 6th Oct—Latest advices state that Rio de Janeiro is being bombarded the whole day by the rebel fleet, and that a general exodus is taking place of the inhabitants The troops of Marshal Peixoto the President, are robbing and murdering without restraint

Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, who is a likely claimant for the Brazilian throne, has sailed for Brazil

Ootacamund, 7th Oct—His Excellency Lord Wenlock is doing well and there is no fever present, but owing to the injury to his foot he will be obliged to give up his visit to the Wynaad and leaves this direct for Calicut on Friday next There is no other alteration in his tour

Allahabad, 6th Oct—The total revenue of Upper Burma last year was nearly 72 lakhs, against 63 in the preceding year, while in Lower Burma the figures are 159 and 147 lakhs respectively, showing a total increase of over 21 lakhs

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1893

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

In a short time the Representative Assembly will be called together at the Capital The elections have taken place, and as soon as the Dassarah begins the members will make their annual journey to Mysore, there to represent the wants of their constituents Mysore has been highly spoken of on account of this institution, not only in India, but also in England It is the only Native State that has done anything in the way of representative rule In fact it has surpassed the British Government Till lately the councils of the Viceroy and Governors were any thing but representative They were made up of officials and a few non official members nominated by the rulers Matters are a little better now The Indian Councils Bill lately introduced has enlarged these institutions, and brought them more into line with similar institutions elsewhere The elective system has been granted in a way, and in time the present system will, no doubt, be improved upon The base of the new Councils is not so broad as that of the Mysore Representative Assembly, but the men brought into the former have more enlightenment than those in the latter, Though we wish to speak of the Representative Assembly with all respect we cannot help thinking it has been unduly raised by many It has been thought of more highly than it ought to have been It does not exercise the power of a Parliament It does not make laws No vote is taken, and the Dewan can please himself whether he attends to the requests made or whether he does not The members of the Assembly simply represent the wants of the people, and though this is a step in the right direction, it is only a step—nothing more No decision is arrived at, no vote is taken At the most the complaints taken down, and as we have said, it may be attended to People at a distance do not know this, they fancy that the Assembly has the power of a Parliament, and praise the Mysore Government for bringing such an institution into existence It is not right that it should be overvalued, that this State should be praised for what it has not done In the next place the Assembly is too large It contains more than three hundred members, and the sitting lasts only a few days. The number of those collected is half of the number in the House of Commons, and the Sessions that closed only a few days ago began in January last. Not many of those who go to Mysore can speak, and those who do are not able to express all that they know, or wish to say They can only put their wants into the shortest space, and some are told to cut their speeches short It is must be very annoying to the members, and it may prevent some good men from presenting themselves as candidates for selection We think it would be better if the number was reduced, at least by one half It is now altogether unmanageable and a smaller one would answer the purpose better We feel certain that many men who really could throw light on the working of the Government never say anything at the Dassarah Assembly simply because there is no time The work has to be hurried through, otherwise much time would be occupied The sessions would last for weeks, perhaps months In order, however, to reel y matters it would be well for the members of the Representative Assembly to meet in Mysore a few days before the time appointed to commence work, and arrange the programme to be carried out The wants of the Province should be classified, and certain men should be set apart to take each class in hand, and represent the same in the Assembly room In the next place sub committees should be formed for certain subjects, and these might put matters in a form that they can be presented to the Dewan at the Assembly As matters now stand there is too much haphazard about the whole concern The Representatives from a certain District are asked to speak, and often before they have finished they are told the time is up, and that they must give place to somebody else This might be prevented if there was more trouble taken in the arrangement of the work to be carried out, if preparation was made before the Representatives entered the room As matters now stand we have an unwieldy body, which does not know how to act to the best advantage We have made these remarks not to criticise the Representative Assembly, but to point out how it might be improved We wish to see it a first class institution, second to none other in India, and this it might be come with little management We trust steps will be taken to improve matters in the direction we have pointed out

THE OPIUM BUSINESS

The Opium Commission, which will shortly be in India, has commenced its work in England It has had several sittings, and has taken evidence for and against the use of the drug Those who spoke against the use of opium, and wished to have it forbidden, for the most part, were missionaries They declared that opium was making great ravages among the people where it is used They said it was destroying its thousands, therefore the Government ought not to allow its use The missionaries went the length—who had been in China—declared that the drug was forced upon the people against their desire, and that the trade ought to be suppressed No more convincing evidence from India to be laid in Court, there to decide as to the people Unfortunately for the anti opium cause it came out during the enquiry that the Chinaman living in Singapore, Hongkong or Australia uses opium in the same way as those who remain in their native land The drug is not forced upon them but they use it and in the same quantities as their stay at home brethren The anti opiumists were not able to get over this fact It was too difficult for them In fact, the anti opiumists appear to have worked themselves up into the belief that opium is doing a vast amount of evil, and that it is their duty to get it suppressed They do not ask themselves what the consequences might be, what injury would be inflicted upon the revenues of the State, what disturbances might occur in consequence of their unwise interference The witnesses examined on the other side plainly showed that opium was not such a scourge as it was represented to be If taken in moderation it was in many cases, beneficial, and it was used by some of the most abstinent inhabitants of the country It was also clearly shown that if China thought proper it could prevent the entrance of opium into the country, but the anti opiumists would not believe this But the greatest wrong about the movement is that India has to pay half the cost of the Commission It is to be sent out because a few foolish people at home are of opinion that the people of this land cannot take care of themselves They require to be looked after to be saved from a premature habit If these people would only look around them at home they would see plenty of work to do, plenty of people who require to be reformed They have no use to turn their attention to India But if they must indulge a fad they ought to pay for it. Let them provide the money, then they may try their hand at philanthropy on any scale they like We are glad to find that the English press is protested against this country paying anything towards the cost of the Commission, but in spite of this it is to be found, it will have to pay half

Occasional Notes

The receipts from the sale of *ganja* and opium in the Punjab during 1892 exceeded those of 1891 by Rs 25 000

The N W P Government is said to be opposed to an independent Commission of Enquiry into the causes of the riots

A 30 000lb. block of salt, hollowed out and lit up as the world's great lighthouse, is one of the curiosities of the World's Fair

Another alleged cure for leprosy is advocated from Torquay, where borax and honey are said to have been found infallible for that disease

Pherozeshah Mehwanji Mehta, recommended by the Non Official Members of the Bombay Council, will be shortly appointed additional member to the Viceroy's Council

It is said that the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad has under consideration a scheme for the construction of tramways, connecting Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Four members of the Imperial College of Physicians at Peking, who failed to give a proper diagnosis of His Majesty's indisposition recently, were punished by having a year's salary taken away from them

Dr Lethbridge has come forward with a scheme of his own about the question of the Indian Civil Service question He proposes that the vacant appointments, under the service, should be every year be equally divided between Indians and non Indians

It is stated, says the correspondent of a northern China paper, that from Tuyuanfu a petition to the throne purporting to be from Chang Chi Tung has been circulated with a view to stirring up the people to kill all the foreigners and burn their property

It is said to be that the House of Lords, which has for four days work this Session, refuses to discuss the Indian Army Bill as amended by the Commons, and that this valuable reform, including a considerable reduction of Indian expenditure, will be sacrificed to the sheer sloth of the Peers

The *Bombay Gazette* points out that during the riots at Bombay, the Mussulmans were more ready to resist and attack the Europeans in Police and the troops than the Hindus, and it was owing to this fact that more Mussulmans than Hindus were injured in the conflict with the Police and the troops

Information has been received from Kandahar that the Amir has ordered the sale of about ten thousand Hazaras, captured during the recent revolt, as slaves in Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul and Jellalabad A large number of women and children were recently sold at Kandahar, the former being bought mostly for immoral purposes. Almost every house at Kandahar has a slave now

Mr Field, District Judge, has delivered judgment at Simla in the case where a Lala Bakshi sought to recover Rs 2 79,000 from Government for injuries received in the Oakras collision on the North Western Railway The suit was dismissed with costs, the Judge holding that no satisfactory evidence was produced to show that the alleged injuries were actually caused in the collision

A serious fire took place in the city of Lahore on the morning of the 27th ult as a three story house in Lahore Mundi suddenly vibrated and fell over another house just opposite bringing it down with it and burying all its inmates under the debris The occupants of the first house saved their lives by hurrying back when the house began to shake, to a small room which was fortunately the only part of the house that did not fall

It is announced that the following London newspapers are permanently forbidden to be received in Turkey—the *Daily News* the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the *Christian Commonwealth*, the *Nineteenth Century*, and the *Portnightly Review* All other London and provincial papers are constantly being stopped at all post offices to the serious injury of English and other commerce A recent Reuter's telegram prevented the entry of nearly every London paper

During the last hundred years, according to Mr Chamberlain's speech at Bingley Hall, in August 1891, the House of Lords has never contributed one iota to popular liberties or popular freedom, or done anything to advance the common weal, and during that time it has protected every abuse and sheltered every privilege It has denied justice and delayed reform It is irresponsible without independence obstinate without courage, arbitrary without judgment, and arrogant without knowledge

A WELL-INFORMED London correspondent writes :—"Now is the time for people in India to agitate the question of Home Charges and India Office expenditure. The Indian Currency problem has opened the eyes of a large number of influential people to the absolute necessity of effecting as many economies as possible in the Home Charges. The extravagant scale of the India Office establishment and the unfair burdens often laid upon the Indian Government by the authorities at home are matters against which both Anglo-Indians and Indians can join in protesting."

On Wednesday last, Justices Candy and Butter of the Bombay High Court heard the appeal of Bansoma Cassipa Sett from the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentencing him to 6 months' imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine for offering a bribe to a public servant. Their Lordships reduced the term of imprisonment to 3 months, and when the news was conveyed to the accused who had been bailed on bail and was downstairs in the High Court premises, he fainted and died of heart disease after a minute or two. He was a native of Hunnagey, A[illegible] and died at Calcutta.

In the Japanese exhibition, there is a large collection of women, made of wood and plaster, and dressed in Buddhist garb, the god of sin. In height it is some 8 or 9 feet, and it is so arranged that by rounding strongly the interior of the figure, being large enough to comfortably hold twenty persons. The figure is of huge wooden proportions and the bride of Christ weighing 27 lbs. and a half 12ft in diameter at the waist. In reality the model is little apparent in extraordinary anatomical arrangement and is supposed to represent the different portions of the brain. A huge wooden tongue is obtained by looking through one of the eyes of the figure. The tongue is divided into parts of the structure in two cases.

A CONTEMPORARY's correspondent is responsible for the statement that on the 25th ultimo, at Allahabad, a young lady, described as "an admirable ideal for all young ladies," most positively declined to have the young man who was about to be her husband before the altar, to be her wedded husband, and had led the startling elopement at the moment setting forth her objections. It appears that the bride-elect was all along averse to the marriage, and told her parents that she could not and would not be happy with the young man of their choice. She accordingly determined to reply to the parson's question in the emphatic negative. The bridegroom is reported to have been quite laconic when confided with the news of the suspended ceremony.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Louis of Battenberg, in company with a Danish party, visited the Exhibition on a picture of the coronation of the new King of the Danes and Princess of York. The artist is now at Palmborg, and he is occupied in making preliminary sketches among the portraits upon which he is engaged are those of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, the Czarewitch, Prince Wilhelm, and the English and Danish Princes and Princesses who were present. The picture is to be of very large dimensions, and the moment chosen for representation is the benediction by the Archbishop of Canterbury whilst the Duke of York and his bride are kneeling before the altar.

THE *Native Opinion* of Bombay thus comments on the donation of Mr Readymoney to the Imperial Institute in England :—"We do not know whether we should rejoice or grieve over the princely gift of two lakhs of rupees, that Mr Jehangier Cowasji Readymoney is reported to have made to the Imperial Institute. It is no doubt a matter for congratulation that a countryman of ours should be able to dazzle the eyes of even rich England with a gift of such magnitude. It is also a satisfaction to see that the Readymoney family is still actuated by the high minded spirit of profuse liberality which knows not "the lore of the nicely calculated less and more." On the other hand, we cannot but be sorry to find an Indian giving over such a large sum to an Institution, from which the best opinion does not expect much good either to India or to the British Empire as a whole.

Local and Provincial

VOUCHERS.—The Mysore Government has informed its servants that vouchers for sums below ten rupees need not be forwarded to the Comptroller of Accounts.

WATER FOR DRINKING PURPOSES.—The Mysore Government has sanctioned an allotment of Rs 15,000 to each district from the Local Funds for excavating wells during the year 1893-94.

THE BRACKLEY MURDER.—The appeal of the murderer in this case has been fixed for hearing to-morrow before the British Resident, Colonel Henderson. The sentence of death was duly passed upon him by the Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military station.

RELIGION.—There have been very pious out-of-late especially in the Civil and Military Station. In fact, in that part of the place the year does not daily occurrence. The police cannot cope with the evil, and so the thieves have a free hand in their proceedings and do not appear to care for anybody.

MR MADDIN'S CASE.—The plaint in this case was held last Wednesday, and will come on for hearing on the 25th of this month. It may be remembered that Mr Maddin's carriage and horses were injured in the Residency Park and he has brought a suit against the Municipality to recover the damages thereby caused. The sum Mr Maddin sues for is Rs. 3,000.

THE WEATHER.—It has been raining nearly every night for sometime past. The tanks are all full, and the ground is thoroughly saturated. The crops are of opinion that they have had too much rain, and that if it does not stop soon some of the crops will be ruined. Some houses and walls have come down, and a few lives have been lost. The rain up to date is above the average of other years.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 23rd September 1893—No 5690—G. O. 150-92—Mr K Ramanujayangar, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, delivered over and Mr P Narasiswami Iyer resumed, charge of the 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Court on the afternoon of the 17 August 1893.

The 23rd September 1893—No 5791—G. O. 3-93—P Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, having resolved himself of the 10 days casual leave sanctioned in No 4721 or No 4723—G P 33-93, dated the 7th instant, from the 5th September 1893 and returned to duty on the 13th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the said leave is hereby cancelled.

The 24th September 1893—No 5972—G. O. 12-93—Under para 2 of Section 2 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888) the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the Sarvamanya village of Gudgunahalli in the Hassan Magnum of the Yedatore Taluk.

The 27th September 1893—No 6229—G. O. 22-93—Mr K Muhammad Ali, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, delivered over, and Mr A Rangaswamy Iyengar, Deputy Commissioner, resumed, charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 21st September 1893.

The 28th September 1893—No 5956—G. O. 372-92—Mr Gopalappa, Shanbhog of Gundlu, is appointed as a Member of the Hosakote Municipal Board in the room of Mr Timmaraya removed on account of his absence for more than 3 consecutive meetings of the Board.

No 6123—G. O. 17-93—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, J Srinivas Rao, Amildar of the Challakere Taluk, was granted privilege leave of absence for 20 days with effect from such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

The 29th September 1893—No 6424—G. O. 291-92—Under Article 179 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kadur District, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 During the absence on leave of Mr Ramaswami Iyer the following arrangements are ordered :—

(a) Mr B Hira Singh, Forest Probationer, to be in charge of the Forest Department of the Kadur District, until further orders.

(b) Mr M G Rama Rao, Forest Probationer, to be in charge of the Shikarpur Forest Sub Division.

(c) Mr Antaraya, Forest Probationer, is transferred from the Mysore to the Shimoga District.

The 30th September 1893—No 6281—G. O. 160-92—Under Article 220 (a) of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr Narasiya Iyengar, Second Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, is granted furlough for one year from such date as he may avail himself of it.

2 Mr Abdul Azeez is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, and is posted to the Kadur District, during the absence of Mr Narasiya Iyengar on leave or until further orders.

No 6371—G. O. 162—Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Khadar Ali Amildar of the Nagamangala Taluk, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and 15 days with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

2 P. K. Sundararajaiengar, Revenue Head Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Mysore District, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Nagamangala Taluk during the absence of Amildar Khadar Alee or until further orders.

The 3rd October 1893—No 18—Mr P. Panchanatha Rao Assistant Commissioner, will, on being relieved by Mr Muhammad Ali of the charge of the French Rocks Sub-Division, proceed to Mysore and do duty as Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, Mysore District, and also perform the Magisterial work of the Town Magistrate's Court, Mysore.

General News.

A HEAVY HAUL FOR THIEVES.—Very lately in the village of Lakshampally, Gooty Taluq, gold and silver jewels to the value of 4,000 rupees were stolen from the house of a merchant named Gur Mulappa. It may be said to the credit of the Police, that about 3,000 rupees worth of property has been recovered in villages situated at a distance of 10 to 20 miles from the scene of offence, and that two of the accused have been convicted and sentenced to 7 and 4 years rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Bellary.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION, RATNAGIRI.—With regard to the request of the Ratnagiri Widow-marriage Association that steps should be taken to amend Section 2 of Act XV of 1856 so far as it relates to the forfeiture of property by widows on remarriage, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to say that "the Collector of Ratnagiri will be supplied with a copy of G O dated 20th October 1886 No 2-93, Public, which he will furnish to the Association with intimation that the Government is unable under the circumstances to address the Government of India on the subject."—*The Vernacular Man.*

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—During the passage of a local train yesterday from Royapuram to Perambore a native child two years old fell out of its mother's arms on to the ground near Vyasarpandy. The mother reported the door of the carriage also was in and jumped after it. Strange to say, both child and mother escaped with only a few bruises. Another local train from Perambore to Royapuram, which passed shortly after the accident, stopped, picked the couple up, and conveyed them back to Royapuram.

THE AMMATANAICKANUR CASE.—Judgment has been delivered in this Zemindary case wherein Sreenivasamma Naicker and others, represented by the Hon'ble Mr V Bashyam Iyengar and Mr V C Dorasamy sought to set aside an alienation made by the Zemindar in favour of the Zemindary on the ground that the Zemindar had no power to alienate, and he was not of a sound and disposing mind when he did so alienate the property. The Judge of the West Sub Court, Madura, dismissed the suit with costs, holding that the Zemindar had absolute power to make alienations and that the plaintiffs had no power to question the same. He further held that the Zemindar was in a sound state of mind when he made the alienation, that no undue influence was brought to bear upon him, and that the present case was on all fours with the 10 Allahabad case.

PETITION AGAINST A SENTENCE OF DEATH.—A meeting of Mahomedans and Hindus will, I hold at the premises of the Anjumani Mufid Islam, Triplicane High Road, to-morrow at 5 P. M., to adopt a petition to His Excellency the Governor to exercise the prerogative of mercy in the case of Sadak Hussain, against whom sentence of death has been passed by the District Judge of South Arcot, which was latterly confirmed by the Honorable Judges of the High Court. The convicted young man is highly connected and his grandfather is one of the chief physicians to the Nawabs and Princes of the Carnatic. The notice is signed by Mirza Ismail Khan Bahadur, Mahmood Mahmood Khan Bahadur, Mahmood Nizamudeen Khan Bahadur, Mahmood Mohideen Khan Bahadur, Kazi Moulvie Abdullah Sahib, Moulvie Gulam Rasool Sahib, Shafat Dowlah Bahadur, Syed Nizamudeen Sahib, F. A. S. B., Rajah Lalwara Doss Dayanauth Bahadur and Lakshmana Prasad Dass.

A PRISONER DICTATING THE LAW.—In a suit pending before the High Court, Narrain Row versus Manicka Moodeliar, Messrs. Barclay Morgan and Orr, Attorneys for the plaintiffs some time ago arrested one of the defendants, and had him incarcerated in the Civil Debtors Jail for one month. At the close of the first month, batta for the succeeding month not having been paid in advance, the prisoner was under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code discharged by the Jail authorities. Thereupon Messrs Barclay, Morgan and Orr caused the defendant to be arrested a second time under the same decree, and he was brought up before his Lordship Mr Justice Davies, who told him that as he had failed to pay the claim and would not pay it he must go to Jail. The prisoner addressing his Lordship said—"That is not the law, the Civil Procedure Code does not say so my Lord." The prisoner added that there was a Section of the Procedure Code which protected him from a second arrest under the same decree, he having once been released under such decree by the Jail authorities for non-payment of batta. His Lordship sent for the Civil Procedure Code after referring to which he found that the prisoner was right and accordingly directed his discharge.

A YOGI IN TREVANDRUM.—A well-informed correspondent writes from Trevandrum :—An ascetic came here about August 1891 and took his lodging at the foot of a tree, on the bank of a tank close to the principle Temple in Trevandrum. His tree is on a road daily frequented by a large concourse of people; there is also a whole line of houses on one side of the road. The ascetic seldom moves from his seat; he has no shelter of any kind and is consequently exposed to the heat of the sun as well as to heavy showers. Offers were made to erect a shed for him, but he refused to have any. At the commencement, people used to offer him milk and fruit which he sometimes partook of. After a year he gave up taking even this spare food. He seldom talks to anybody, all pilgrims that happen to visit the spot make Pradakshinam round the tree. He looks quite healthy and strong. People have closely watched him day and night. He is never seen to go in for any food or any other purpose. He seldom changes his position of sitting. I am acquainted with the people living in the neighbourhood and they one and all correspond to what has been said of the ascetic. Lastly I went myself to the place and saw no reason whatever to disbelieve what I had heard. Here is an opportunity for all sceptics to see and judge for themselves.

MR OLD AT SHOLINGHUR.—Mr Old visited Sholinghur and performed certain experiments in thought transference on the afternoon of the 1st instant. The first three were of the kind performed many a time at Madras. But the fourth and the last experiment, says our correspondent, was a crucial test. "A bell metal tumbler of water was placed by one of the visitors in an out house in the compound of the Reading Room, and to the North West of the hall and about 100 yards from it, of which Mr. Old did not know at all. Mr Old was to take the tumbler of water from the out-house, bring it to the middle of the hall and after exhibiting it to the audience, drink the water himself. Mr Old did the experiment very promptly, he at once rushed to the place, and brought the tumbler of water to the hall, and after holding it high up in his hand for a minute or two slowly poured the water into his mouth. Mr Old having really been in a cataleptic state during the whole experiment, the water did not go down his throat, but escaped from his mouth. This was found to be a dangerous experiment. For, Mr. Old was unable to drink the water and he could and exhibited symptoms of uneasiness and was about to fall down in a fit on account of the water having got into his throat. But fortunately, nothing serious happened and Mr Old very soon recovered his normal consciousness."

A SENTENCE OF DEATH QUASHED.—At the High Court yesterday Messrs T V Seshagiri Iyer and P S Sivaswamy Iyer appeared before their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Shephard on a criminal revision case and appeared on behalf of K Chinna and K. Raman respectively against the conviction and sentence of death passed upon them by the Sessions Judge of North Malabar on a charge of murder. The Vakils contended that the important evidence which was relied upon by the convicting Judge was that of a boy of 12 years of age to whom the second prisoner was alleged to have confessed that he murdered the deceased, a boy of 11 years. It was highly improbable that the accused would have confessed his crime to a boy of 12. Next as to the identity of the skeleton which was found some days after the deceased boy was missing, there was a good deal of doubt. The District Surgeon deposed that it was impossible to identify the skeleton found as that of the missing boy. There were no marks of violence on the bones of the skeleton. The learned Vakils further contended that the jewels worn by the boy before his death, and alleged to have been taken by the prisoners, were not traced to the prisoners, but were produced by a woman. Their Lordships, after hearing the Government Pleader, delivered judgment reversing the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge, and observed that there was no identification worth the name with regard to the skeleton. The jewels had not been traced to the prisoners, and it would be unsafe to convict the prisoners on the evidence of a boy whose evidence was thoroughly untrustworthy.

A SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION OF A WATER LIFT

A Correspondent writes *to the Madras Standard*:—Mr. C K Subba Row, Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, has invented a simple but a very useful water-lift, and has for the first time worked it at a well in his garden, close to the Taluq Cutcherry, Sudapetti, with perfect success. It is still working there for the benefit of many ryots who come from long distances with a view to satisfy themselves from personal observation as to the efficiency of the new lift. The lift is constructed on the principle of the wheel and the axle, and consists of a large drum with two small drums, one on each side, the whole being connected by an iron axle supported on two wooden posts. The bucket is connected with the large drum by means of a rope.

A single bullock worth not more than Rs 20 has simply to walk up and down (as a man does on ordinary pivots) on a see-saw board which is connected with two small drums by means of iron chains which wind on and off on the drums. To test the comparative merit of this new lift, it was worked side by side with an ordinary single mot worked by a pair of cattle worth about Rs. 150 and was pronounced by one and all of the spectators including Messrs. M. Audimurayana Iyya, Acting Secretary, Revenue Board, Ramachandra Iyyah, Deputy Collector and many others to be more effective and less costly to work than any other kind of water-lift in ordinary use among the ryots of this Presidency. For the benefit of the ryots of the Cudal Districts the lift now working at Sudapet will be packed about the 5th Instant to be exhibited in work at the deep wells of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary.

Extracts.

THE VICEROYALTY

(*The Indian Mirror*)

Knowing that Lord Ripon cannot return to India, whom next would they select? If a *plebiscite* were taken, we entertain not the least doubt, that Lord Reay would be the one man whom all India would hail with acclaim. Educated opinion, whether in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, the North West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, everywhere Lord Reay's nomination would be welcomed with the sincerest pleasure. For ourselves, we do not know of any one else, so worthy at the present time to be our Viceroy. Perhaps, the bureaucrats would not have him. If they sought shy of Sir Harry Norman, they would be still more displeased for Lord Reay. And that would in itself be a proof positive of Lord Reay's fitness. If the complications which we foresee, are to be fairly resisted, if the dissatisfaction that has come over the land is to be conquered with conciliation, if an enlightened liberal policy is to be pursued in the internal affairs of the country, if the frontier error has to be laid, if peace, prosperity and progress are to be once more restored to India, then, this great work can be performed only by a great man. And we have every hope that Lord Reay will rise equal to the magnitude of the task.

MR. MACKAY

Mr Mackay possesses no title whatever to pose as the guide of "patriotic native" and we will advise him to keep his counsels to himself and not make a free gift of them to "patriotic natives" for whom he has done nothing and cares no more. He has never been in touch with our people and we repeat that he knows absolutely nothing of their thoughts and feelings or of the requirements of the country. His opinion there forsooth the political or administrative problems of the day is utterly worthless. He dragged into his speech the recent religious riots, but had not a word to say against the one sided policy of which they were but the direct and inevitable outcome. We wonder what those eminent and honoured leaders of our community who had joined the movement in his honour felt when they read Mr Mackay's reply to the Chamber. They had come forward to do honour to him not out of gratitude for any service done to their countrymen, and he would have shown better taste and grace if he had abstained from entering into all questions of a controversial character instead of accepting with one hand a number of Addresses from the Native Community, while throwing with the other a bucketful of cold water upon their political aspirations. It is strange—passing strange—that even some of our leading men should have been misled into "honouring" a man who in thus insult them by making adverse comments on movements in which they have taken an active part.—*The Hindu patriot*

REGULATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN COUNCILS' ACT

THE attention of the Government of India having been drawn to the order of the Madras Government, in which it is laid down that a person cannot be held to be "ordinarily resident" in India, within the meaning of Rule VI of the Regulations sanctioned for the nomination of additional members for the Madras Legislative Council, unless he has at least six months in the year, it was pointed out that the rule appeared to be too rigid and arbitrary. The Government of India were inclined to the opinion that it would be sufficient if the candidate had a fairly practical and real connection with the locality, provided such connection were of a residential character, in other words, he should be regarded as possessing the necessary qualification if he were ordinarily accustomed to visit the locality and to reside there for some reasonably long period at least once a year on an average. Although the Government of India were averse from laying down any hard and fast definition of the meaning of the words "ordinarily resident," they suggested that the Madras Government might modify its order so as to remove the rigid rule of time therein laid down. In accordance with this suggestion His Excellency the Governor in Council has ruled that in future the expression will be interpreted in the manner suggested by the Government of India, that is to say, a candidate will be considered to fulfil the requirements of the law if he has a fairly practical and real connection with the locality in question, provided that such connection is of a residential character, in other words, he will be regarded as possessing the necessary qualification if he is ordinarily accustomed to visit the locality and to reside there for some reasonably long period at least once a year on the average, in each case in which the question arises will, however, be dealt with on its merits and without reference to any hard and fast interpretation.

COW-PROTECTION SOCIETIES

(*The Indian Mirror*)

The Editor of the *Pioneer* has been good enough to inform us that Sir William Wedderburn little knows what a mess he is doing for his fellow Congressmen by issuing a call for an inquiry into the social distinctions between Hindus and Mahomedans. If it were to be held, there would be no difficulty experienced in establishing an immediate rift in between the Congress and the cow-protection movement. Certain members of the Congress "national" body have again loudly and abusively denounced the agitation which has been lamentable in its results, and we for our part have no doubt, that it is due to preventing discord between Hindus and Mahomedans could not be brought about even Sir William Wedderburn and Mr Hume knew the secrets of the Congress cant here. Can he wonder we should inquire how the cow protection propaganda is being managed before becoming a party to it? *It is not opposition to it, but the way in which it is being carried on.* This is why the cut out of the Congress. What a wild, forced, seething inquiry will be forced by the Government of the North West Provinces at the hazards to save their own skins, the Congress public will be asked to swallow blindly the self exculpatory statements of the incriminated officials. But we are afraid that this will prove too much even for the gullible British public, after the revelations and finding of the London Committee on the working of the Contagious Act in India. But for us, nothing now remains to be done save to insist that the Editor of the *Pioneer* shall publish the names of those "influential leaders of the national" body who have unquestionably aided and abetted the agitation." Perhaps he to do the Editor will stand self condemned. Of course, if the officialdom of the North West Provinces now run Hindu and wishes to prove that the Congress and the Gorakhshin Sabha are all one and the same body, the only thing they have to do is to appoint the same Committee that sat on the Policy of the Hurdwar *Melas* of last year, and the results may be trusted to be equally satisfactory from their point of view. If the evidence proves dead against them, should the worst, well so much the worse for the evidence, for it can simply be ignored, if it proves too much. And verily they shall have their reward. Lala Nihal Chand can be sacrificed in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces in the same way as Rai Sri Ram of Lucknow was. In the case of Resolution of the House of Commons that an estate and resume Anglo Indian official convicted on a conduct four through, if the same conflicts with his own interests? It would have been too great a disregard for even Indian people up man to have decorated Lala Nihal Chand with a C I E, for his brilliant his equal of incriminating evidence when Government officials have to be shielded from the results of their own misdeeds, so now he has been placed on the Hemp Drugs Commission, where he may be equally trusted to find out the Government wishes, and thus earn his C I E with a little more regard for decency. Times have changed, but note Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who seems desirous of outshining Sir Charles Elliot as a "Jumping pro Consul" oblivious of the fact that "pride cost goes before a fall," and heedless of the sad fate of the Jury Notification, and trying to profit by the most recent warning fate, throws up a apology of Lord Roberts to two American Missionary ladies *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*

MR MACKAY CALLS ON EUROPEANS TO RISE AGAINST INDIANS

The *Hindu*.—The best Englishmen in India can speak nonsense, if only the speech be against the people. Mr Mackay is a very capable man and for the services he has done to his countrymen here he is entitled to their gratitude. Our feeling towards this gentleman is not like that of our Anglo-Indian friends who cannot mention the name of Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn or other friends of India without a term of coarse disparagement. We respect him as he deserves to be respected. But, he should not assume that in this country he addresses a public who do not understand politics or who can be overawed by high sounding expressions. What does Mr Mackay mean by saying that if the demand for Simultaneous Examinations was granted, the result would be to bring closer to the country? His meaning can only be that the Civil Service will be swamped by Indians and then comparatively few places being filled by his countrymen, the lurking race hatred will burst out and there will be chaos. Now this is quite an old and also Mr Mackay must know that people lived in India before Clive, the blessing of an English Civil Service, and the social condition was one of peace, order and progress. If people were constantly at war with one another, how could they have been wealth in the country? And if the were no wealth, how were the Indians enriched to this land? And certainly Mr Mackay does not mean to say that after a hundred years of British Rule and all the best Indians are less able to discharge a responsible duty than they were before the advent of the Cambridge Indian rule in Bengal. Mr Mackay is said to be the danger he appeals will happen because gentlemen in the House of Commons remain the sole arbitrator of India's fate. Why, they are? Who then are the masters? Who will rise of Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr Mackay behind? Let he and his friends of the Chamber of Commerce and the Indians. The sentiment is valuable in its sincerness. Of Indians fate the Indian people are the masters, the gentlemen of the House of Commons are not, nor are the Viceroy and the subordinate Governors who, if they are left free, might defer to public opinion. But none of these have control over India's fate, but Mr. Mackay and his companions can make or mar India's fortune! To the weakness of the present Government is due this dangerous sentiment, which cannot but be resented most strongly by the people. Well can Mr Mackay call upon his fellow countrymen residing here, a community of temporary sojourners with absolutely no stake in the country, to rise as one man against the fulfilment of Her Majesty's most solemn pledge and [illegible] interests of the Indian people between whom and the Sovereign the feelings is of the most cordial love and attachment. It is astonishing that any loyal British subject, especially one so knowing and so patriotic with India should offer such an advice. Since a few misguided individuals, on no question are the whole Indian people more agitated than on this question of a mere extension employment of Indians in the higher service. They feel that present extension as a mode of political sycophancy and a wanton disregard of the most solemn promises of the Queen. It will be a serious abuse of the arbitrary power of an oligarchy if they set aside such a strong and unanimous feeling of the people and not under the influence of men utterly irresponsible and swayed by jealousy against the natives. The European residents of India may resume their in response to Mr Mackay's invitation, but it will be the duty of the responsible statesmen to consider whether it is the contentment and loyalty of the people or the pride and dislike of the second adventurers who come to this country for temporary and selfish purposes should prevail in the Government. The Indians are peaceful and loyal and under no feeling of discontent, however strong and well founded, will they employ other than perfectly constitutional means to secure their objects. But loyalty is a human feeling, and it can be killed by persistent disregard and violation of it, and British statesmen at all events, might reckon with the prospect of Ireland repeating herself, with infinitely aggrandized dimensions, in the hundreds of millions of this country. Mr Mackay and those that heard him in Calcutta will be dead then. But the Indian people and the British nation will be living.

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1893. [No. 41.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—9—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to secure the subscription rates are required to send their subscription within a month, from the date of their applications. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months. Subscribers can advertise either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line 0 2 0

For the second and each subsequent insertion 1 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday to appear on Monday's issue.

Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear, as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly.

Contract Advertisements entered into upon this terms.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by Money Order, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value, the latter is computed by a discount of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperma torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Re 1. per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY.

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 12-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

The 27th September 1893.

It is hereby notified for general information that the annual auction sales of sandalwood, the produce of Mysore, will be held in the undermentioned places on the dates specified against each by the Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers of the respective Districts —

District	Name of Kott.	Date of Auction Sales	Quantity in Tons, more or less.	Remarks.
Shimoga	Sagar	13th November 1893	220 Tons.	
Do	Shimoga	17th do	460 „	
Do	Tirthahalli	21st do	120 „	
Kadur	Chikmagalur	30th do	200 „	Government wood.
Hassan	Hassan	4th December 1893	275 „	
			25 „	Inam wood.
Bangalore	Bangalore	8th do	150 „	
Mysore	Seringapatam	11th do	350 „	
Do	Hunsur	15th do	500 „	

3. Terms of Sale—*Vide* Government revised Notification No 155—93, dated 29th November 1892, published at page 55, Part I of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 12th January 1893, which will also be read out at the time of sale.

L. RICKETTS,
Inspector General of Forests

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7-day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1-8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY.

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale.

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition. It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the vital powers.

Price Rs. 1-8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY.

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA.

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY
Col. H. S. OLCOTT.

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs. 8 per annum; single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras.*

NOTICE.

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5; half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

NOTICE.

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs. 2.
Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld., will be held at the Company's premises in Bangalore, on Saturday the 28th day of October 1893, at 2 P. M., to consider the following propositions.

1 Voluntary winding up and the Re construction of the Company under the name of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld.
2. The Board and the Registered Office of the New Company to be in Bombay.
3. Increase of capital to Rs. 700,000 only issuing shares of Rs. 250 each, and one Share of Rupees 50 each to all shareholders holding less than 5 shares.
4. Reduction of the value of the original share in the present Company by 50 per cent.
5. Allotment of shares of the New Company one of two hundred and fifty in the new Company in exchange for five in the present Company and in shares of Rupees 50 each to shareholders who hold under five shares.
6 Appointment of Interim Liquidator or Liquidators for the purpose of effecting the transfer of the property assets and and liabilities of the present Company to the new Company.
7 The appointment of Messrs. P Chrystal and Co, Agents of the Southern Mahratta Mill, Hubli and Bombay, as Agents in the place of Messrs. James Scott and Co, who are retiring.
8 Changing the present Agents Commission which is at 3 pies per lb on production of yarn to the Sliding Scale on profits as detailed in Circular to shareholders dated the 11th September 1893
9. Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company's undertaking to supply all the working capital to the new Company.
10. Messrs. P. Chrystal and Company's undertaking to guarantee twelve per cent to present guaranteed Shareholders on the shares in the new Company.

1. The Government of Mysore approve of the new Agents and the re-construction of the Company under the new name.
2 The transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th September to 28th October 1893

11th September 1893
Bangalore.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO.,
Agents.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 9th Oct—There is some talk at Washington of a compromise being arrived at over the Silver Question, involving a definite extension of the Sherman Act with the reduction of a monthly purchase and including the purchase of Government Bonds.

London, 11th Oct.—Mr. John Redmond, speaking at a great meeting at Dublin, said that his Party was resolved to do its utmost to ensure Ireland continuing to block the way of legislation in Parliament. It would be, said, be fatal to the interest of Ireland if all the great English reforms were settled before the Home Rule Question.

London, 12th Oct—It is officially announced that Lord Elgin will succeed Lord Lansdowne as Viceroy of India.

Simla, 12th Oct—General satisfaction is expressed in Simla at the appointment of Lord Elgin as Viceroy.

London, 11th Oct—Latest advices from Rio state that Admiral de Mello still continues, a desultory bombardment of the forts. He has issued a Manifesto in which he repudiates the idea of restoring the Monarchy in Brazil.

London, 12th Oct.—*The Times*, in discussing the appointment of Lord Elgin to the Viceroyalty of India, says that His Lordship's political record is blameless, if almost a blank; that his character is of a high standard and his age suitable to the post, and moreover that he has an hereditary connection with India. The *Times* trusts that he will show by prudence and courage that the interests of India and England are safe in his hands.

The *Standard* says that it is a better nomination than was looked for, but His Lordship has undertaken a serious responsibility at a most critical juncture

The *Daily News* is convinced that His Lordship will hold the scales evenly in dealing with the rival creeds and races, including our own people, and give scant encouragement to the aggressive school of forward politicians.

London, 13th Oct—The Russian Mediterranean Squadron, commanded by Admiral Avellans, has arrived at Toulon and met with an immense reception.

London, 11th Oct—The *Times'* Simla correspondent telegraphs that reports have reached Simla of a serious collision having taken place between the Cossacks and Afghans in Darwaz.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1893

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

As the time is drawing near for the annual gathering of the Indian National Congress, a few words about the institution may not be out of place That it has taken root in the country there can be no doubt, and this shows that it was required It met with great opposition at first, and even now this has not ceased It is less in volume, and not so acute as some years ago, but it has not yet discontinued For a long time its objects were misrepresented, its members charged with disloyalty Every subject brought forward was distorted, every word was made to bear a different meaning from what was intended The views of the Congress were not read by its opponents, and they simply resorted to throwing mud upon it As we have said, matters have changed for the better, but there are people who still look askance upon the institution They think it is only evil, they think it will bring ruin to the country, and cause trouble without end Such notions are very absurd, but they exist Probably at the next meeting at Lahore the subjects hitherto discussed will be brought to the front again The members are of opinion that they must hammer at them till they obtain what they require. But in one respect a change should be made Since the Congress last came together a change has been made with regard to the government of the country The Indian Councils Bill has been introduced, and, to a certain extent, the elective principle has been granted Hitherto the chief item in the Congress programme was the enlargement of the Councils It was pointed out over and over again that these institutions were in a poor way. They did not represent the people They did them very little good The members of such Councils were either servants of government or men nominated by the Government, and as regards discussion, in the real sense of the word, there was none at all. Questions could not be asked and the whole business transacted was merely formal The Bill introduced into Parliament has changed all this. The numbers have been increased, most of the new men being practically elected, they put questions to the President just the same as in the House of Commons, and the wants of the people may be set forth in their true colours. This is a great step in advance Till this was granted the Councils were little worth, for the people had little or no interest in them It would be well, we think, if the Indian National Congress were to assist the new Councils It should take them as they are, and try to improve upon them It should advise the members what they ought to do, place information before them, tell them what the wants of the country really are In fact, it is very necessary that information should be placed before the Councils, and that they should be told exactly what is expected of them If left to themselves they may run wild, talk too much and disgust those who sent them there. This would be a pity, for it would throw the progress of the country back for a long time People would have but a poor opinion of the elective principle, might even say it was worthless. It should therefore be the duty of the Congress to instruct the Councils, to point out to them the way they should go; to give them information that may be useful to the country at large. There is another point to which the Congress should turn its attention Hitherto it has only had political objects in view. It has almost, if not entirely, overlooked industrial movements That there is great poverty in this country is acknowledged by all How to remove it is the great problem to be solved. The population is increasing, but the industries remain in much the same state, or perhaps retrograde Every year large quantities of goods are imported into India from Europe, and there is no reason why a good many of them could not be manufactured in this land It should form a part of the programme of the Indian National Congress to stimulate the industries of the country, to point out what could be accomplished in this direction and thus show how many more people might be fed However good the political institutions of the country may be, they will not give food to the people. The resources of the land must be developed along with the development of political ideas, the two must go together. Too much attention has been paid to what the Government ought to do, and not enough to the part to be taken by the people The changes that may be brought about for the good government of the country can only emanate to a very limited extent The people themselves must do the rest They might procure a good deal of the money that now goes to England being sent there, namely, by introducing industries, and taking up shares in works that are taken in hand For instance Indian money should be invested in railways, and if this were the case the dividends would be paid in the country instead of going to England The Indian National Congress should this year take a new departure It should ascertain what is really required, and should direct its attention solely to that

A PUBLIC WANT.

A local paper, in its issue of Tuesday last, points out a want in connection with the City There is no public hall in which meetings can be held and lectures delivered We quite agree with the *Evening Mail* that something should be done to remedy this evil, for as it is The room in which the Commissioners collect at their monthly meetings is a disgrace to the town Lectures are delivered in the Girls' School, but this building is small, and when crowded fearfully hot There is the Municipal School, but, as our contemporary points out, it is perfectly unsafe to hold meetings in The Municipality has been asked times without number to repair the place Probably it is waiting till some accident occurs, then it will take the work in hand Beyond these two rooms there is no other place in the City, where meetings can be held A building should, therefore, be erected for public purposes, and without delay If we turn to other places we find there are public rooms, even in towns smaller than this. The Civil and Military Station has no less than three halls that can be used by the public, while the City has none. This ought to be considered a disgrace by the latter, one that should be wiped away in the shortest possible time Mysore has its Rangacharlu Hall, a fine, convenient building, quite capable of holding a large number of people But Mysore is not so large as the City, consequently the latter should not be so far behind in the race of progress In the town of Combaconum there is a town hall, and a very good one, which is used on all public occasions. Other towns, as we have said, have similar buildings and there is no reason, so far as can be seen, why the City of Bangalore should not also have one There are many intelligent men in the place, official and non official Many meetings are held. There is the Ratepayers' Association that comes together once a month, and it has to be huddled into any place where it can find room Then lectures are delivered nearly every week, and sometimes there are crowded audiences, with the result that those who attend are nearly melted with the heat that prevails It is to be hoped that the leading men of the place will come forward, and take the matter in hand. The money for such a building should be forthcoming without any difficulty, and the sooner the matter is considered the better.

Occasional Notes

Miss Sushi Anita Bonnerji, a daughter, we believe, of Mr W C Bonnerji, has passed in Honours the Preliminary Science (M B) Examination of the London University

Mr Ardesir Munchanji Wadia has been appointed Professor of Persian, Hindustani and Gujrati in the Fredrick William University at Berlin, and Mr M K Banerji as assistant teacher of Chemistry in the Unwarden University

Thakur Hanuman Singh, Taluqdar of Baburiah, Oudh, has been suspended, and Mr. Gibson, the District Magistrate, has reported to the Bengal Board of Revenue for his dismissal on the suspicion that he Thakur is a member of the cow protection movement

The Viceroy, on the recommendation of the Non Official Members of the Madras Council, has appointed Mr Hunmayon Jah Bahadur, and on the recommendation the Bombay Council has Hon'ble M Mehta, to be Additional Members of the Viceroyal Legislative Council

At a recent Government examination for which a large number applied, the candidates were asked to write an essay on travel One of the candidates wrote — "With travelling a man becomes a full man, same as the moon after travelling fourteen days becomes a full moon" The examining officer passed the essayist for originality

A prisoner in the Lizzie Street Police Station, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, recently accomplished the difficult task of cutting through the brick wall of his cell, a feat effected with nothing to assist him but his shoes With the heels he managed to loosen the bricks, and to dig his way out to the street The Police captured the fugitive shortly after

An important industry has arisen in France, the selling of milk frozen solid in cans It has been discovered that milk can be kept perfectly fresh in a frozen condition for more than a month It is forced by means of an ordinary ice-making machine, and despatched by rail, and of steamer to its destination The customer who purchases the frozen milk has simply to thaw it when it is required for use

A Mr. Madhavrao Madhavrao, a mechanic and artist of Bombay, has invented a machine for making ropes which, it is said, will greatly benefit the trade The machine occupies a space of only six feet, and is worked by a man, and is constructed to manufacture ropes of any thickness and length, without the usual inconvenience attending to the operation which are such a drawback with native workmen such as the number of hands and the space required

A valuable paper has been drawn up for the Home Rule Union by Mr Edward Morton, member for Devonport, on "The Closure of the Home Rule Debate" Mr Morton proves by chapter and verse that the Opposition had determined to destroy the Bill in Committee by all the means in their power, that ample time was given for legitimate debate, that other Bills quite as important were passed in a far briefer period, and that as a matter of fact all the serious questions raised by the Bill were adequately discussed

It is not generally known, says a contemporary, that Mr Gladstone is lineally descended from the great Saxon English Kings, Edward I, the monarch who took the first steps towards bringing about the union of the three kingdoms Fact this is the case has been conclusively proved by that eminent and most painstaking of genealogists, Mr. Edward Walford, who has proved the whole descent, step by step, back to the 16th century, in his elaborate note on the descent of those claiming Royal blood in England. To those who are fond of studying historical coincidences it is worthy of note that the reign of Edward I was also the reign in which the present Parliamentary institutions were definitely established in England

The Hyderabad correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing under date the 5th instant said —" Yesterday the Cabinet was ordered to meet at His Highness' Palace The Nizam presided, and the Budget was discussed Everyone was extremely surprised at the intelligent interest His Highness displayed, and his accurate knowledge of each detail After considerable discussion, His Highness made a speech, in which he dwelt upon each detail One who was present said that His Highness seemed to know more than the Ministers put together. Nothing is yet settled regarding a change of Ministry, but the general impression is that such a change is imminent "

The Punch will find a curious marriage custom in Siam, where a declaration of marriage is simply a thing that is used to form Scotland You ask a lady to marry you by merely offering her a flower, or a long slight from a cigarette, if it happens to be in her pouch, and your family and the bride's family have to put up at least £200 a piece for a dowry Monogamy is usual, but Princes have concubines The principal impediment in the way of marriage is that each year is named after an animal, and only certain animals are allowed to intermarry To take one instance, a person born in the year of rat can marry only a person in the year of ox, or a person born in the year of a sow, or a person born in the year of a tiger, and there are other and similar complications about the months and days

In view of the grandiloquent language used by Mr Webb the Mahomedan, to describe his mission to America, the following paragraph in the *St Louis Advocate* acquires a peculiar interest It is the only notice that the American Press has vouchsafed to Mr Webb —" Mr. Mahommed Webb has begun his career as Mahomedan Missionary to America by lecturing before the Liberal Club of New York The Liberal Club is composed of men and women who have views Twenty members do not believe in God, three are Socialists, two are Free Lovers, four are Pessimists, two are Positivists, one is a Sociologist, one believes in Malthus, and five are avowed enemies of the Church All of these men are prepared to challenge any comer to an intellectual battle for the championship of the world Mr Webb was heard with polite attention, and the discussion which followed proved the fact that, while the lecturer was cool, none of the members of the Liberal Club were sufficiently liberal to profess conversion to the tenets of Islam "

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Dassara Holidays —These begin on Saturday the 14th of this month, and will continue till the 28th of the same month.

The Sale of Poisons —We are given to understand that a system will be shortly introduced to prevent the indiscriminate sale of poisons by the use of a register, giving the name of the purchaser and the quantity bought

The Weather —Last week it rained more or less nearly every day The tanks are filled to overflowing, and, there is no danger of a water famine next year. The ground is thoroughly saturated, and the crops have received enough moisture for a long time

The Bishop of Madras —The Right Reverend Dr Gell, Bishop of Madras, arrived in Bangalore on Thursday morning, on his visitation tour He will remain here for three weeks during which he will inspect all the institutions belonging to the Church of England.

THE DASSARAH AT MYSORE.—Many have left this place to be present at the Dassarah festivities at the capital. Special trains are running, and people are flocking to Mysore in large numbers. Most of the Mysore officials left on Saturday and yesterday. The Resident and suite leave on Wednesday next.

THE DASSERAH.—The first day of Dassarah was celebrated at Mysore on Tuesday, the 10th inst. with great pomp, splendour and eclat. His Highness the Maharajah ascended the ancient and illustrious throne of Srirangam, at 7.30 A.M., amidst a shower of flowers and the clapping of hands. The troops paraded and presented arms. They looked smart and imposing. There was a large array of elephants, newly caparisoned. The crowd was immense, it was composed of all classes and kinds of people. The unusual rain of the past three days having ceased, the morning was bright and clear. There was great rejoicing, and the capital had a holiday appearance. The Officiating Dewan, Mr. P. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, was conducted to the palace with all the honours paid to the Dewan on such occasions. On his arrival at the Palace gate His Highness's Body Guard formed a special guard of honour and presented arms. At the close of the Durbar His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to honour Mr. Thumboo Chetty by giving garlands of flowers to him personally from the throne. Mr. Thumboo Chetty's friendly reception was received satisfactorily by the press.—S.

THE BANGALORE MUSEUM.—In setting apart the Bangalore Museum on Monday afternoons for ladies only, is a novel step. The idea must, we fancy, have originated with the ladies themselves, who probably brought pressure to bear on Mr. Cameron, to secure the privilege. And under such pressure Mr. Cameron would of course be only too glad to yield—who amongst us of the coarser sex would be? But are we to regard this as one more sign of woman's education, another claim of woman's rights? But the measure is a good one, and the privilege will no doubt be availed, especially by Indian ladies. If the European ladies take to the notion of spending an hour or two every Monday afternoon, in the Museum, the gathering should be a means of strengthening the social bonds between them and the ladies of India. Perhaps, in the course of time it may be found necessary to have a large room attached to the Museum, in which ladies might sit and talk to each other for a while, for lounging among showcases, even when the latter are filled with curiosities, will pall after a time. The same room might be found very useful as a Museum lecture room, for lectures on scientific subjects.—S.

THE ANNAMALAI MEMORIAL

The "Hindu Social Reform Association" has received the following interesting reply to the memorials recently addressed to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor of Madras:—

Viceregal Lodge
Simla, September 23, 1893.

SIR,—I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of some memorials signed by yourself and numerous other persons, which you addressed to His Excellency to decline for the future to accept any entertainment at which dancing girls are invited to perform. You also pray to request upon the statement that these women are invariably prostitutes and that it is, therefore, undesirable to countenance, or encourage them, in any way.

The Viceroy desires me to say in reply that, although he recognises the excellence of the objects with which you have addressed him, he does not think that he could usefully make any such announcement as that which you have suggested. He has, on one or two occasions, when travelling in different parts of India, been present at entertainments of which a nautch formed a part, but the proceedings were, as far as His Excellency observed them, not characterised by any impropriety, and the performers were present in the exercise of their profession and dancers, in accordance with the custom of the country.

Under these circumstances, His Excellency does not, on the eve of his departure from India, feel called upon to take any action such as that which you have recommended.

I have the honour, to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. C. ARTHUR, Colonel,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

To
"The Assistant Secretary to the "Hindu Social Reform Association."

Government House,
Madras, 4th Oct.

SIR,—In reply to the memorial recently received from the "Hindu Social Reform Association," I am desired to inform you that although His Excellency fully appreciates the good intentions which have actuated those who have signed with you in issuing the memorial, yet, he doubts if any advantage would be gained by his accepting the obligation which the memorial wishes to impose upon him. If he has been present on several occasions on which nautches have been performed at one of which he never saw any thing of an objectionable character, in the remotest degree, he desired myself, and also never accepted, in future, to take into consideration the moral character of the performers at the entertainment, in any case from which he has been present, at Poona, Bombay, Calcutta, and other places in India. H. E. the Governor therefore, regrets his inability to conform to the wishes expressed in the memorial.

I have the honour to be,
Your faithful servant,
(Sd.) C. F. MACPHERSON,
Private Secretary to the Governor.

To the Honorary Secretary,
The "Hindu Social Reform Association,"
Madras.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR,

I think you heard me attentively at the lecture in the Normal Institution on Friday evening. I am very sorry the *Evening Mail* of the 7th misrepresents facts. It says that I "abused Hindu Society," whereas I have praised it very much. I say that Europe and the world is indebted to Hindu society, which never did, from my spotless, unselfish, unassuming, kind, benevolent, and dignified Mother and Dorcas Lamas, but never meant anything against truth like that of Stringham, for which I have the greatest respect.

2. By, as influenced by modern science which, I trust, is defective and must progress for ages to come, and its materialistic philosophy is not soul studying, that the Aryans made of science and philosophy and that our religion is a scientific principle. Mr. Chairman called from me and took it for granted the matter. He said that modern science had made much progress and it should not be condemned. Indian religion does not good only *sacrifice*, but also its materialistic philosophy. I spoke so vehemently. My friends, Mr. Hurley and others, taking Mr. Chairman's gentleman, seemed to conclude I to say that I have not studied science to condemn it and I am not in authority. I seem presumed to be an authority. I wanted the people to judge whether materialistic doctrines were correct. Why personal qualification and merits here?

Thirdly, I spoke of the attitude as influenced by the writings of the orientalists.

Fifthly, I understand in the science of theosophy, people now are learning if ideas are based on scientific principles. This is all.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
T. A. SWAMINADAM.

Bangalore, Dated 8th October 1893.

General News.

A PEAR of iron worth 20 worked into horseshoes is worth £2, made into needles is worth £670, made into penknife blades is worth £1,07, made into balance springs of watches it is worth £50,000.

A DIPLOMATIC REPLY.—An Eastern potentate once asked a group of his courtiers which they thought the greatest man, himself or his father. At first he could elicit no reply to so dangerous a question. At last a wily old courtier said "Your father, sire, for though you are equal to your father in all other respects, in this he is superior to you—that he had a greater son than any you have." He was promoted on the spot.

A GENTLEMAN travelling on the Great Northern Railway, having delivered his luggage to the care of a porter made himself comfortable in the corner of a carriage. The porter came to the carriage for the "reward of merit."

"Well," said the gentleman, "I see by the letters 'G. N. R.' on your cap, 'Gratuities never received.'"

"A little mistake, sir," replied the porter "It should be, 'Gratuities never refused.'"

A POLICE HEAD CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.—A Head Constable of the Madras City Police is now in the custody of the Northern Police on a charge of theft and receiving stolen property. It would appear that he obtained 3 months' privilege leave with a view of spending some time with his relations up country. After staying some time in Madras he started for up country and when at Conjeeveram Kuppuswamy Chetty was arrested by the Police of the place. A search was immediately made and on his person were found currency notes, and other property valued about Rs. 300, which was suspected to be stolen. The case is pending.

THE Prince of Wales very seldom talks about his coming to the Throne, though in his younger days he often remarked, "When I am King," now simply saying, "If ever I am King," for he expresses doubts occasionally that he will ever live to succeed to the Crown, imagining that over work, irregular hours, excitement, and insufficient sleep will too long completely wear him out. He often roams about in a promiscuous manner where he will not be known, and particularly likes a closed carriage, so as to be hidden from observation.

A MEMORIAL containing about fifty thousand signatures, of which about forty thousand were those of females, has been sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the Social Reform of ghee in Bombay. The Memorial is the outcome of a public meeting held some time ago at the instance of Sir Dinshaw Thackersey Mooljee, a leading millowner, at which it was shown that the practice in question is not only injurious to health, but hurtful to the religious sensibilities of the Hindus, and a Committee was appointed to investigate into the matter and make representations to Government. The memorialists pray Government that, if necessary, a Act may be passed empowering Magistrates to visit with severe punishment the offenders in this respect in the interests of public health.

AMONG the distinguished visitors to the House of Representatives at Washington during the silver debate was His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, accompanied by Colonel Macey, Mian Azim Bakhsh, and Captain Sundar Singh. Seats were given them in the diplomatic gallery and they seemed to take much interest in the proceedings. The native gentlemen were attired in English dress, but wore large turbans. They remained in the gallery a few minutes whilst Mr. Catchings was speaking and were afterwards conducted to the Senate where they were shown the chamber, marble room and private rooms of the President and Vice-President. The Raja expressed himself as much pleased with the capital of the United States. He said that the streets of Washington were the finest he had seen in his world wide travels.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE ON THE QUESTION OF PACKING OUT CARRIAGES WITH JEWELS.—On Wednesday afternoon, during the hearing of an appeal in a murder case, where was being tried before their Lordships, the Chief Justice and the Honorable Mr. Justice Davies, whether it was illegal to have been murdered for the sake of his jewels, the Chief Justice remarked that it was a pity that there was no legislature by which parents and guardians could be made responsible for sending their children out decked with jewels, and that from his experience on the High Court Bench, in no one case were the ornaments which acted as the incentive to the murder, produced. The Government Pleader, he added with his experience as a native gentleman could if this were done in the present case, inform the court whether the jewels in question were those likely to be worn by a boy, and thus facilitate the Judges arriving at a decision.

APPEAL MADE BY THE RIOTERS.—On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton refused the application for a revision of the proceedings of Mr. Webb second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 7th ultimo, convicted Atmaram and eight others of rioting and being armed with deadly weapons under Section 147, 148 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced each to eight month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Shamrao M. Bole appeared for the accused. After hearing the arguments their Lordships refused the application. A similar application was to do on behalf of Amrota Laxman and 23 others, who were convicted by the same Magistrate on a similar charge. Eleven of whom were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months each and the rest to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In other two cases the sentence ranged from six months to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused were also in this case represented by Mr. Shamrao M. Bole. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel, admitted the three appeals, but refused all the accused to be enlarged on bail.—A. I.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TELANG.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the city was held yesterday evening (9th) at the Town Hall for the purpose of giving expression to the feeling of regret entertained by all classes at the loss sustained in the premature death of the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, and to take measures to perpetuate his memory in a suitable manner. The meeting was largely attended by all classes of the European as well as the native communities. Mr. James Douglas, the Sheriff of Bombay, having opened the meeting, H. E. Lord Harris was called to the chair. On the motion of Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and supported by Mr. R. M. Sayan, it was resolved that the meeting desired to place on record its sense of the great loss which the Presidency had sustained by the death of the late Mr. Telang, and was of opinion that an expression of its sympathy be communicated to the bereaved family. It was then, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate General seconded by the Hon. Mr. M. G. Ranade, resolved, that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable to perpetuate the memory of the great services rendered by Mr. Justice Telang as a citizen, a scholar, a friend of education, a Judge of the High Court, and lastly, as Vice Chancellor of the University. Professor Hathornthwaite next proposed, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar seconded, and it was agreed to appoint a general committee to collect subscriptions for the above object, and to determine the purpose to which they were to be applied. Thanks were voted to the Sheriff for convening the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for presiding at the meeting. Dr. J. Gerson DeCunha having seconded the proposition, it was carried by acclamation.—I. I.

Extracts.

HOW THE WORLD WILL END.

M. Flammarion, in the August number of the *Cosmopolitan*, concludes his story concerning the end of the world. It is very interesting, for he not only ends the world, but he ends also the sun and all the planets. After describing how the world gradually became a level plain, he says:—"The last habitable regions of the globe were two wide valleys near the equator, the basins of dried up seas, valleys of slight depth, for the general level was almost absolutely uniform. No mountain peaks, ravines or wild gorges, not a single wooded valley or precipice was to be seen; the world was one vast plain, from which even all seas had gradually disappeared." Life in these two last inhabited regions prolonged with great difficulty.—These two ocean valleys, one of which was near the bottom of what is now the Pacific Ocean, the other to the south of the present island of Ceylon, had formerly been the sites of two immense cities of glass—iron and glass having been, for a long time, the materials chiefly

employed in building construction. They resembled vast winter gardens, without upper storeys, with transparent ceilings of immense height. Here were to be found the last plants, except those cultivated in the subterranean galleries leading to rivers flowing under ground. For thousands of years the genius of man had been almost exclusively applied to the struggle with destiny. The last remaining water had been forced to circulate in subterranean canals, where also the solar heat had been stored. The last animals had been trained to serve these machines, and the nutritious properties of the last plants had been utilised to the utmost. Man had finally succeeded in living upon almost nothing, so far as quantity was concerned, every newly discovered form of food being completely assimilable. Cities had finally been built of glass, open to the sun, to which was conveyed every substance necessary to the synthesis of the food which replaced the products of nature."

M. Flammarion carries the story on until there were only two people left alive in the whole world, a man in one valley, and a woman in another. Finding all dead but themselves, they mount their air ships, and sail over this silent and uninhabited world. They descend near the Sphinx, and time die, their souls rising to Jupiter, where all the good mortals seem to have a new lease of life. M. Flammarion then gives wing to his fancy, and describes how in process of time all the great planets will go out, and the sun will become cold and dead.

The end of this astronomer's picture of the future of the universe is as follows —

Long after the death of the earth, of the giant planets and the central luminary, while our old and darkened sun was still speeding through boundless space with its dead worlds in which terrestrial and planetary life had once engaged in the futile struggle for daily existence, another extinct sun, issuing from the depths of infinity, collided obliquely with it and brought it to rest! Then in the vast night of space, from the shock of these two mighty bodies was suddenly kindled a stupendous conflagration, and an immense gaseous nebula was formed, which trembled for an instant like a flaring flame and then sped on into regions unknown. Its temperature was several million degrees. All which here below had been earth, water, air, minerals, plants, atoms, all which had constituted man, his flesh, his palpitating heart, his flashing eye, his armed hand, his thinking brain, his entranning beauty, the victor and the vanquished, the executioner and his victim, and those inferior souls still wearing the fetters of matter,—all were changed into fire. And so with the worlds of Mars, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. It was the resurrection of visible nature. But those superior souls which had acquired immortality continued to live for ever in the hierarchy of the invisible psychic universe. The conscious existence of mankind had attained an ideal state. Mankind had passed by transmigration through the worlds to a new life with God, and, freed from the burdens of matter, soared with an endless progress in eternal light. The immense gaseous nebula, which absorbed all former worlds, thus transformed into vapour, began to turn upon itself. And in the zones of condensation of this primordial star mist, new worlds were born, as heretofore the earth was. So another universe began. Those universes passed away in their turn. But infinite space remained, peopled with worlds, and stars, and souls, and suns, and time went on for ever. For there can be neither end nor beginning.

DR LEITNER ON THE COW QUESTION

(The Indian Mirror)

Dr. Leitner has done excellent service both to the people and the Government of this country by his treatment of the cow question in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*. Dr Leitner is an Orientalist of much repute. He has lived many years in India. He has had personal and intimate relations with both Hindus and Mahomedans. What he has, therefore to say on the cow question, will be received with the greatest attention by all sections of the community in India. Dr. Leitner has looked into the Koran and other sacred books of Islam, and has come to the conclusion that nowhere is the slaughter of cows enjoined. Hence Dr. Leitner appeals to the followers of Mahomet to respect the Hindu reverence for cows, and to desist from killing them on the *Eed* festival. Reuter has supplied us in a telegram with this authoritative pronouncement of Dr. Leitner. We shall be able to consider how he has arrived at his conclusion, when the text of his contribution to the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* reaches this country. We hope, it will then be translated into the Indian vernaculars, and circulated broadcast in the land for the information of the masses. Dr. Leitner has made no new discovery. What he has urged, has been always known to the higher classes of Mahomedans, and so far as our experience goes, the higher-class Mahomedans will have nothing to do with beef, which is as much their abomination as it is that of the Hindus. It is the lower class of Mahomedans that require instruction in the matter. It is they who require to learn that the sacrifice of cows not at all a religious necessity, and that nowhere in their sacred writings is it even enjoined as such. Indeed, if proper research were made, it would probably be found that beef-eating is even prohibited. So, the real cause of quarrel between Hindus and Mahomedans. We wish some enlightened gentlemen from among the latter section of the community would look up Mahomedan authorities, sacred and lay, on the subject of the slaughter of cows, and publish the result of his independent investigations.

Dr. Leitner's article will do infinite good to the Mahomedans to some extent. But we doubt, if it will have any appreciable influence on the Government and its officials, and the European community generally. We wish our European fellow-subjects if the slaughter of cows is an everyday practice in their respective countries, and which they consume in the homes as much as beef-supply as they expect it to be in India. In England great meat is beef, is a luxury with the masses, and "roast beef" comes to them with Christmas pudding. How is it, then, that of late the Europeans have so much developed their carnivorous appetite in this particular direction? Our friends, a Mahomedan, writing to a Bombay contemporary, has frankly made this admission. "When I came to India, twenty years ago, cows were killed only in large cantonments and civil stations, and many Europeans never saw beef excepting, perhaps, at Christmas, and few Mussulmans could indulge in their taste of beef. All that is changed now hence the ebullition of feeling which has led to riots in so many widely separated parts of the country." The reverend gentleman has hit upon the fact. It is within our knowledge that good-hearted and sympathetic Englishmen have kept their resolution of never touching beef, so long as they are in India. Beef-eating may be objected to also on sanitary grounds. It is not healthy to drink spurious liquors, and to gorge on beef in as hot a country as India. The practice shortens life. We wish Europeans in India would, for a moment, view the cow question from the Hindu standpoint. The reverend gentleman, whom we have quoted above, has learned, and he writes "It is very difficult for an Englishman to fathom the depth of feeling in the Hindu mind regarding this question of cow killing, or to appreciate the reverence and affection with which the cow is regarded by all castes throughout the land? Enough at it as we may, the feeling is there, deep strong, and all pervading. The only feeling I can liken it to, is the love of a mother for his mother, only that there is less of tenderness and more of a sacred reverence." Perfectly true. The cow is regarded as a sacred mother by the Hindus, and fitly so regarded. But does not the cow serve for a mother to Europeans and Mahomedans, as well as the cow the great nurse of them all? The cow gives to Europeans and Mahomedans as to Hindus milk, *ghee*, butter, and curds. And yet so cruel are it creatures as to the shambles! But if Europeans in India must have their beef, why not get their supply from without the country? They get all sorts of preserved provisions from Europe, America, and Australasia. Let them, then, be content with their hams, bacon and beef in canvas and tins. Pickled ox-tongues and corned beef are imported into this country by provision-dealers. It is easy to obtain supplies of fresh beef from Australia. What can be done, why should a European depend upon cow slaughter in India?

SIR JOTINDRA MOHUN TAGORE

The name of Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore is well-known both to European and Indian circles all over the Province of Bengal. The head of one of the first aristocratic families in the land traced from his earliest years in politics, and for many years a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, he fills a large space in the public eye of Bengal, and his ripe experience and sound practical sense are of great service to the leaders of Indian politicians. With Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter at the Hon'ble W. C. Bonnerjee divides the leadership of the Bengali community in political matters, and the Government too has great confidence in his sound judgment. The family from which he springs is a very distinguished one, and has many offshoots in the city of Calcutta at the present day. He has always been conspicuous for loyalty and good services to the Government of the country, and has often received the titular dignities of the British Indian power. At the same time he has a reputation for the munificent exercise of all Hindu religious festivals, and for the due observance of the rites of pious and Brahmanic Aryan of such a family would naturally possess great moral influence in this country. His conservatism, moreover, is gilted, as it were, by the use with increase to the subject of this sketch, with great ability, and [illegible] Jotindra Mohun's life and career afford them a [illegible] we have in Indian three [illegible] Princes of Great Britain and India, [illegible] to wealth and influence, make the fullest use of their opportunities to [illegible] that which has [illegible] times well as his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1893. [No. 42.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

Subscriptions are payable in advance and cannot be accepted for less than 3 Months. Subscribers can also either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or the "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 2 0

For the second and other insertions each line 0 1 0

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 1 on Saturday at noon. Advertisers are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly. Contract Advertisements are entitled to reasonable terms.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Order Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value. The latter are supplied by all post offices in one anna or rupee stamps of higher value are not required.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperma torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Anna 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 19 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

The 27th September 1893.

It is hereby notified for general information that the annual auction sales of sandalwood' the produce of Mysore, will be held in the undermentioned places on the dates specified against each by the Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers of the respective Districts —

District	Name of Kot	Date of Auction Sales	Quantity in Tons, more or less	Remarks
Shimoga	Sagar	13th November 1893	220 Tons.	
Do	Shimoga	17th do	160 "	
Do	Tirthahalli	21st do	120 "	
Kadur	Chikmagalur	30th do	200 "	Government wood.
Hassan	Hassan	4th December 1893	275 "	
			25 "	Inam wood
Bangalore	Bangalore	8th do	150 "	
Mysore	Seringapatam	11th do	350 "	
Do	Hunsur	15th do	500 "	

Terms of Sale—Vide Government revised Notification No 155—92, dated 29th November 1892, published at page 50, Part I of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 12th January 1893, which will also be read out at the time of sale.

L RICKETTS,
Inspector General of Forests

GONORREGA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta,

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
Col. H. S. OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

NOTICE.

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2
Apply to Manager, Bellary.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Washington 14th Oct—Senator Allen, who made the fifteen hours speech, is a Silverite and not in favour of the repeal of the Sherman Act, as was at first reported

Frequent party conferences have been held since the Senate adjourned, but the issue is quite uncertain

Simla, 14th Oct—It is probable that Lord Elgin will arrive in India about the last week of January. Nothing is known as to the selection of his Personal Staff, but it is likely that the present Private Secretary, Colonel Ardagh, will remain with him until the close of the Calcutta Season

Trivandrum, 16th Oct—Her Highness the junior Ranee expired last evening at 5 45 P M The cremation was performed with fitting honours, the three Princes, her children, attending as chief mourners. The town is in deep mourning

Allahabad, 17th Oct—Lord Elgin will probably arrive at Calcutta about the 24th January, Lord Lansdowne leaving for England by sea from Calcutta some two days later These dates, of course only approximate, but it is expected that the Viceroy elect will leave England on the 5th January at the latest.

The recent Railway Conference at Simla put it on record that the circumstances of Indian Railways vary so much that it is impossible to fix passenger fares which shall be applicable to all lines, but that the third class fare of two pice per mile was sufficiently low for ordinary purposes, special traffic, such as that of pilgrims or planters' coolies being dealt with at the option of the railway concerned The Conference further recommended that when a new railway joined an older line it should not be compelled to agree to a joint station but should, if desired, have separate coaching and goods booking arrangements of its own

London, 18th Oct—Mr Asquith, in a speech at Glasgow yesterday, rectified the impression that Mr Gladstone, at Midlothian, had intimated that he would reintroduce his Home Rule Bill next Session. This, he said, was not intended, and though Home Rule would be steadfastly kept in view, the Session would be devoted to the realisation of the Newcastle Programme.

London, 19th Oct—Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech at Bedford, said the Nationalists would never consent to the Home Rule Bill being shelved until next year, and that the Unionists would also resent such tactics.

Washington, 20th Oct—It is stated that failing the passage of the Sherman Repeal Bill by the Senate, President Cleveland will suspend the Silver Purchase Act.

Lahore, 20th Oct—The Bombay and Madras Governments have notified to the Governments of India that their decisions regarding Mr. Kirby's scheme will be arrived at about the commencement of next year.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1893

CRIMES IN INDIA.

THERE can be no doubt that the crime of murder is on the increase in nearly every part of the country. A man is lying under sentence of death in the Central Jail for a most atrocious murder committed in the Civil and Military Station, and there are many other offences of the same kind in that part of the place that have not been brought to light The men who committed those crimes are still at large, and probably will remain so till the end of their days. The police seem unable to detect the offences, and bring the culprits to justice One remarkable feature about the murders committed is the small amount of provocation required. In some cases there is scarcely any at all. Children are murdered for the sake of a few jewels worth perhaps two or three rupees The poor child is put to death in order that this small sum may be secured. Scarcely a week passes that some poor child is not made away with for the few ornaments that may be found on his person In another case, a number of cartmen are making a journey when they discover that one of their number has more money than the rest A plot is laid to murder him, and murdered he is without mercy He is killed like a dog, and thrown into the nearest ditch A man makes up his mind to kill his wife, and he carries out his design in a most cold-blooded manner There must be reasons for all this This outbreak of crime must be accounted for in some way or other In the first place, the police are very inefficient. It is rarely they are able to detect a murder. If the criminal uses a little care he cannot be caught In proof of this we

may point to the many undetected crimes in this place The detective ability seems almost—if not entirely—wanting in the force There appears to be no fear of the police on the part of those who commit the crime of murder They do not think they will be caught, so they are perfectly reckless Till this force has been very much improved we may expect to hear of murders being committed, and of the most atrocious kind There ought to be a strong detective element in the force, and any man who showed that he had any ability that way should be taken from the rest, and set a part to detect crimes. The office of detective should be looked upon as promotion A policeman should consider it an honour to be a member of this branch of the service, and this would tend to bring out all the detective ability there was in the force With a more efficient police force, we feel sure the number of murders would grow less It is true that the moral sense is wanting in the case of most of these criminals, and not only this, but a want of reflection But if they were assured that detection would almost to a certainty follow on the committal of a crime they would be more careful In the next place, the law seems to be defective, or rather it is too slow and complicated If a man commits a murder and is caught by the police, he may escape when put on his trial We do not for a moment wish to intimate that everything possible should not be allowed to assist a man to clear himself when charged with murder, but we cannot help thinking the law might be changed with advantage, and if this were done, fewer crimes of the kind we are speaking about would be committed As the law now stands it seems made to screen the criminal from, instead of bringing him to, justice Surely this was never intended, surely the object of all law is to punish crime, not to help the criminal to escape A criminal may think that if he employs a lawyer he will be sure to escape This gentleman will put forward some theory to show that he did not commit the offence, that he was perfectly guiless of the charge brought against him Sometimes the lawyers in such cases bring forward most extraordinary theories, theories that have no connection whatever with the facts of the case. Sometimes the judge and the assessors believe the story the counsel for the defence produces, and thus the man escapes, although he may be guilty, and all the evidence may point that way Then again, the time between the deed being committed and the trial is generally too long A criminal may think that during this time something will turn up, that some of the evidence will be forgotten, or that some of the witnesses may die, or leave that part of the country If punishment followed quicker on crime, fewer offences would be committed This would have a wonderful effect upon the criminal class; it would strike terror into them, and the number of offences would considerably decrease Quick punishment seems to strike the imagination of criminals, if they know that within a short time of a murder being committed they will be brought to trial and, if found guilty, executed they would be more careful Power murders would take place The present state of things is a disgrace to the country, and something should be done to improve matters

A WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

At last the Government of India has decided upon a scheme for supplying the Civil and Military Station with water The matter has been under discussion for nearly fifty years, and it was about time some decision was arrived at Fifty years form a large space of time Large works have been constructed in all parts of the world during this period Great events have taken place in all parts of the world The rule of some countries has changed hands, and in many respects much has been altered But the Government of this country has only now thought proper to sanction a water supply for the Station, and it may be a long time before the work is carried out Although so long a time has been occupied in thinking about a water supply scheme, it is generally thought the one chosen is about the worst that could have been selected This is the Malagal or Magadi scheme the one favoured by Major Grant, who was sent from Simla to report upon the defects in the water supply of the place The gathering ground of the proposed supply is small, the distance from the place is great, so that a large amount of piping will be required thus involving a great outlay It is doubtful whether enough water can be found there to supply the place with water Many are of opinion there is not, but that a supply will have to be looked for elsewhere to supplement the Malagal scheme In the next place, the cost, it is thought, will be very great We all, in fact, have the smallest supply of water at the greatest possible expense This, most certainly, is not a thing to be desired, and the Government of India will not be wise in carrying out a scheme of the kind The Municipality of the Station has declared that the best and cheapest scheme would be the one known as the Hebbal scheme There is plenty of water in the tank It has a large gathering ground, and is near the place It has been declared that since the pipes at Kamandurg began to smack, not a drop has run to waste it would have supplied the place for two years if it had been stored Instead all gone to waste although it is not easy to stop it to be repaired But there is plenty of water, the tank is never dry, and last for season a large quantity will be supplied to the reservoirs in the Civil and Military Station, and this would be done at but a small expense Hitherto, however, but this supply has not found favour with the authorities and a very inferior one has been adopted, and it is to be feared at much loss to the place and to the people

Occasional Notes

The question of establishing a General Degree in Science or a Special Degree in Agriculture is, we believe, now under the consideration of the Senate of the Madras University

The Chinese Empire is at present twenty three years of age, it began the study of the French language under the tuition of two professors The Emperor is said to have already thoroughly mastered English

Mr F J Spring, who has been deputed to make the final survey of the Madras Railway Line will commence operations at the middle of next month It is rumoured that the present survey is likely to involve a considerable departure from the original alignment

The Begum of Bhopal appeared at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday night, some twenty ladies and gentlemen being invited to the evening party in her honour Her Highness was deeply veiled, but conversed freely with the Viceregal guests, and is said to have thoroughly enjoyed the evening

Lord Lansdowne will sail for England shortly after Christmas He will enable Lord Lansdowne to carry out existing arrangements for a tour in Burma Nothing is known as yet as to the selection of Lord Elgin's personal staff, but it is likely that Colonel Ardagh will remain with him until the close of the Calcutta season

The King of Siam has expressed his intention to contribute £100 annually for the next twelve years to enable Prof Max Muller to continue the publication of the "Sacred Books of the East," translated into English The king is strongly attached to the Buddhist religion, and is himself an excellent Pali scholar

A CONTEMPORARY states that the Review application of Nawab Mohammed Hassan against the decision of Mr O V Bosanquet in the Scandal Pamphlet case, which was transferred at his request to the file of the Judicial Commissioner of Berar by the Government of India, has been thrown out for want of sufficient grounds to interfere with the decision of the Superintendent of the Residency Berars

A CORRESPONDENT writes —"A valuable discovery has lately been made that the steels of the ground not soaked in water containing a small quantity of molasses are eaten with great avidity by cattle In Pondicherry alone there is a large quantity of the steels of the ground not simply thrown away, but which could be utilised as a valuable forage Some means may also be found to manufacture the same into compressed cake for exportation"

SPEAKING at the Patti Notu Institution on the occasion of his day last, Lord Harris said that Lord Elgin the new Viceroy of India, Lord Wenlock, the Governor of Madras and he himself were at Eton together, but were in the same tutor's house at the time He hoped there was nothing to be proud of in school and he hoped that two persons, who, from one party or other, were considered capable of administering the affairs of India

SIR HENRY ROBERTS's withdrawal from the Indian Viceroyalty, says the *Illustrated Gazette*, is very unlucky too for a total effect He had helped the administration to his charge of only a few hours before he would have to both Quarters and Indian Review, for the documents accepting his resignation of the Viceroyalty and confirming his appointment to the office were at the point of being despatched by Balmoral for the signature of Her Majesty when his telegram arrived

A TRIFLE FROM Lahore informs the Lahore paper that the Rs 3000 which was spent last to the tomb of the Kabul Mission was apportioned as follows —Sir Mortimer Durand, Rs 10,000, Colonel Lyth, Rs 4000 Doctor Pearse Rs 3000 Mr Donald Rs 3000, Mr Smith, Rs 3000 Mr Cole, Rs 1000 Dr Mac Mahon Rs 3000, Hafiz Abdul Rahman Rs 800, Khan Wali Mahomed, Rs 600, and Khan Bahadur Mahomed Rahmat Ullah Rs 500 The whole amount was never called to the Government of India's *Tahbil* ne

IT is reported from Paris that it is the Empress Dowager who has guided the destinies and dictated the policy of China during the Franco Siam controversy although she is stated to have said —"In what Siam thought were the days of power and wealth, she pretended to lessen China by casting her off and looking to the protection of a Foreign Power in case worse should befall Siam Siam has chosen to put aside the advice of Wei Hai Wei to lose and nothing to gain by interfering, and at most it would be a thankless task Your first duty is to look after the security, stability and happiness of your own Empire"

There has been a serious accident on the East Indian Railway Loop line Just as a train drew upon the platform, a violent explosion occurred in the 1st class carriage, full of native passengers One of the passengers was attempting to smuggle a lot of fireworks, and among them a lot of bombs One of the party, in mouth not knowing the explosive nature of his neighbour's luggage, lighted a *chibook* in the compartment and it is supposed that a spark accidentally fell into the fireworks, causing a terrific explosion, which severely injured fifteen passengers, three of whom are not expected to live, while six others were slightly burned The explosion caused a tremendous panic among the passengers who rushed out of the train in a great fright The natives entirely lost their heads Fortunately there was a Native Hospital Assistant at Burrapur who dressed the injuries of as many as he could In the meantime all the wounded were got into the train again and hurried on to Jamalpur, where there is a Hospital and a European Doctor The matter has been taken up by the Police

Local and Provincial.

SHORT HAND —It is the intention of the short hand writers in the Pettah to form themselves into an Association on the same lines as that established in Madras

SENTENCE OF DEATH —Should the capital punishment passed upon Ahmad Khan not be suspended by his appeal to the Viceroy, the sentence passed on him will be carried out at the Central Jail on the 31st of this month

DASSERAH —A large number of European and Native gentlemen left for the capital on the 18th instant to be present at the Dasserah festivities Among those who left were the Resident and Mrs Henderson, Mr H V Cobb, Assistant Resident, General Palmer, Dr Gaze and many others

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS RAILWAY —The Government of India has given its sanction to the proposal to extend the Kolar Gold Fields Railway with the Mysore Railway The cost of the extension will, it is said, amount to Rs 200,000, of which the Mysore Durbar will pay Rs 40,000

IN MYSORE —Last week we had some showers and a few bright days, and the change was very perceptible The showers at the beginning of the week were very heavy, and a good deal of damage was done to houses, as well as walls of compounds The rains in the City and below in the Districts that plenty from has fallen

DASSERAH HONOURS —At the Dasserah Durbar on the 18th, His Highness the Maharajah conferred the following titles, with the insignia and *Khillats* appertaining thereto —On Dewan Sir Seshadri Iyer, Rajya Dhurandhara, on the Chief Judge Mr Thimmaboo Chettiar Rajyadhuranjana, on Chancellor Mr Chentsal Rao Pantulu Chandra Rajyadhuranjana, on Sir Pakala Balaji Lucksh Nursimma Rajyadhuranjana *Khilat* —On Bishop Appadurai Rajyabhushana, on Khan Bahadur Mohamed Ali, Jewel Merchant, on Mr Henry Couperus, Dharmabhushana, and on Doddaiah Vasudeva Shastri, Vidyaratna

JOINT RAILWAY STATION OF THE S M RAILWAY AND MADRAS RAILWAY —The improvements and alterations to the joint station of these two companies are being pushed on rapidly A new road to the station has been made in the direction of Mr Richard's office, the place of business of the present firm will be demolished and the new one built where the Madras Railway lines now are the lines being laid down to a distance of four hundred feet A new platform 120 feet long is to be constructed A plentifully furnished waiting room and a new booking office will also be provided An overbridge connecting the Madras and Mysore Railway platforms will be erected so that passengers need have no occasion to walk across the railway tracks as they now do We understand that such a company will contribute fifty thousand rupees towards the cost of the improvements and the work will be a building when completed will be very large and spacious consisting of 50 stalls to suit all the requirements of the travelling public —B S

TEMPLE REFORMS —Mr Gopalacharlu has sent us a reply on the several views noticed by us and others. Our columns are as usual, in this season, flooded and crammed, and we are sorry we cannot publish his long letters We admit that Agamas are "our iron moulded rituals," but these, like all the other, are superceded *almost*, and modified by the existing practice and these practices have local influences, which are various, and cannot be cast all on a said iron, an iron mould, without disturbing the majority of its superstitious votaries Mr G Acharlu may object to this bugbear overgrowth of superstition True it is superstition deforms a religion, to uproot the halo of superstition, when men think

that they do best if they cling to the superstitious associations of the divinity, is a superstitious hobby horse of a reformer. But superstition is an unhealthy over growth, and we must bow out these and not turn neck and heels, lest they decoy the good with the evil. We object the English knowing preachers Mr G Acharlu must forathink the atheistic tendencies of the "Indian transition", and the red hot crucible in which all theistic doctrines are tested. And this tendency in our youths are propagating, and it is, as yet, better that this class is not made our preachers. We quite agree with Mr Gopalacharlu, in his appeal to the Government and the Representatives of the Deccan Assembly, to rectify the abuses that have crept into the temples and utilize the liberal Mercy grant sanctioned by the Government, and in the suggestions submitted by him with a slight modification —1 To provide for a sound religious and moral education out of the Temple funds 2 To revise the Hinchak allowances 3 To invest the executive authority with power to promote, degrade or dismiss the Temple servants 4 To sanctioned the Temple funds and ceremonies, and to regulate Worthiness and to prevent the swindling of the public money by the temple servants—M H

Mysore Gazette

ADDITIONS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Mysore the 17th October 1893—Camp No 1—Mr S R A Hombee Chettyar delivered over and Sri K Shesadri Iyer, B A, B L, assumed charge of the Office of Dewan on the 17th instant

The 4th October 1893—No 6086—G 1590.—Under Article 171 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr B Krishnamachariar, Munsif of Nanjangud, was granted casual leave of absence for 10 days from 13th September 1893

The 8th October 1893—Camp No 42—In the list of Representatives elected for the District Representative Assembly of 1893 published under Notification No 171—G 1016 dated 14th instant, marked "Special Members" for the Mysore District,

For, Mandrem Ap Seshayanam, B A B L, M A Krishnaiyangar, B A

The 12th October 1893—No 6375—G 70 92—Mr P Ramanaiah Rao, Officiating Sub Deputy Collector, hand over, and Mr K Muthuraj Alias received, charge of the Periyapatna Sub Division on the afternoon of the 29th September 1893

The 16th October 1893—Camp No 72—G F 92 92—Under Article 155 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr D V Chetty, Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore, is granted leave of absence for 3 months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the sanction

MINISTERIAL

The 13th October 1893—No 602—The undermentioned persons are appointed Dharmadarsis of the Mazarai temples and stations in the Kolar District —

(1) M R Ry Lingadhalli Sangar
(2) " Puttaiya Rangaiya
(3) " Venkata Ranga Rao
(4) " Ramasetty
(5) " Pedda Mallappa
(6) " Shambhu Sammanna
(7) " Bommashetty
(8) " Anantabhatter
(9) " Shambhu Kalappa
(10) " Kesavachar

MILITARY

The 14th October 1893—His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to make the following appointment —

Mr Lingaraj Ars to be Jemadar, His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard, with effect from date of joining his appointment.

General News

THE NEW LAW COLLEGE —The work of constructing the New Law College adjacent to the Law Courts has just commenced under the supervision of Mr H Stephens Engineer. The cost of the building is calculated at about five lakhs of Rupees

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE—A Mahomedan beggar woman and her infant child aged about one year died yesterday evening It would appear that the deceased woman was bitten by a cobra and while in that state she nursed the child which also died from the effects of the poison

THE LATE MR. C V JUGGA RAO —We regret to record the death from typhoid fever of Mr. C V Jugga Rao, a retired Statutory Civil Servant, and nephew of Sree Rajah Gajapati Rao, which sad event occurred to day at the late Mr G L Narsing Rao's house in Godavary Street—*The East Coast News*

EXTORTION BY THE POLICE —Yesterday, at the Town Court, Mr C G Cappuswamy Iyer sentenced Police Constable H 647, Sarangapany, to two months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge, preferred against him by Inspector Hiscox, of having about a month ago wrongfully arrested certain carmen driving on Rayapuram High Road, near the Moregan Choultry, on the plea that they were on the wrong side of the road, and then released them after extorting two annas from them

A POINT OF LAW —Yesterday, in a Civil Miscellaneous Appeal filed by Messrs M O Parthasarathi Iyengar and Rajah P Ramarao, for the appellant and respondent respectively, before, their Lordships, J S and P Muthuswamy Iyer and J W Bonser, an important point of law came up, whether an application by a judgment creditor for execution of his decree which he had entered the name of the judgment debtor, who at time of subsequently had died prior to such application, was in accordance with law and could be kept alive Their Lordships decided in the affirmative

In former times a convict on his way to the place of execution might be saved from an ignominious death, and restored to his place in society, if any woman would consent to marry him This custom is said to prevail in Portugal to the present day In Sevilla a prisoner under sentence of death was once being carried to execution, when a rich, but ill favored old dame, with gold, malice, and a dose of evil spirits gleaming from her eyes, the corners of her mouth, and the wrinkles of her face, approached the scene and claimed the convict for her husband But when the latter caught sight of her proposed bride, he exclaimed "dropped dead, without hesitating for a second, he called out to the face of the "Drive on, man, I prefer the garrote"

THE JUDGE AND THE DANCING GIRL —A sort of what is usual enough now prevailing in the High Court wherein a dancing girl named Krishnamanal seeks to recover from Mr P V Ponnuswamy Pillay, late 3rd Judge of the Small Causes Court, Madras the sum of Rs 2,015, the value of jewels which she alleges belong to her, but of which she had been wrongfully deprived by the defendant on the plea that they belonged to his deceased brother, P V Dorasamy Pillay, with whom the plaintiff had been living for years As Mr Ponnusamy Pillay is now residing at Erode and his attendance personally could not be enforced, the High Court issued a Commission for the examination de bene esse of that gentleman by the District Munsiff of Erode. The was done last Saturday, Mr T R Krishnaswami Iyengar, B A B L, Vakil, High Court, appearing for the plaintiff, and a local Pleader for the defendant

Extracts.

THE INDIAN HOME CHARGES

(The Globe)

Unhappily, there is only too much substance in the allegation of Sir George Chesney that the Indian taxpayer is treated very scurvily by the Home Government in matters of finance The gallant Member for Oxford brings this charge more particularly in connection with the Ministerial decision to debit India with one half of the cost of the Opium Commission But the same principle is habitually acted upon whenever an opening presents itself No matter whether one party or the other be in office, the governing maxim always seems to be that Hindustan is a pagoda tree which John Bull has the right to shake whenever the purse is lean Anglo-Indian financiers affirm that in the Calcutta Treasury would be many crores of rupees to the good annually, if it had not to meet grossly inflated Home charges It may be that these experts exaggerate the gravity of the case, but, it cannot be disputed that India has to bear an unfair share of the joint burden in many instances Sir George Chesney points out that whereas Indian troops employed outside the peninsula for Imperial purposes have to be paid by the Calcutta Treasury, English troops serving in India are wholly provided for at the cost of the Government The result of this robbing Peter to pay Paul is that the Indian taxpayer estimates India much more largely than Peter and Paul put their fair shares Hence the clamorous Radicals and the pressure they unceasingly bring to bear on the Cabinet to produce an equilibrium in India finance by withdrawing the strength of the military forces out there The argument is that although this drastic proceeding might involve disaster, that would be preferable to continuing to steer straight into bankruptcy But had recent considering that grave question should any and imperfect money should be made to adjust the financial equilibrium could not be secured by an equitable readjustment of the Home charges The rupee if they were reduced, the less India would be by the depreciation of the rupee

SLAUGHTERS

SIR,—It is generally supposed that Lords Lansdowne and Wenlock have, by their replies they have vouchsafed to the anti-vivisection memorial, contrived to inflict a fatal feint on the Hindu Reformers, and the latter would find it to make a renewal, though not immediate, efforts in the same direction but I think the contrary is If you only think that their friends have done as much for the anti-vivisection cause as they could have done in the present circumstances, or even situated Hindoos would be able to do in the future Then I recall the hot expressed Hindu appreciation of the "excellent objects" and "good intentions" of the vivisectionists and this assumed, and amount to saying that they do not themselves consider the matter to be a very desirable institution the class which would be the excellence of the intention to round date it? Of course, I can't well one declines to take up the position of a obligation not to attend a meeting again, but it is clear that such a promise would have been a confession that they have been indiscreet enough before the profession which would hardly have been consistent with Vice Regal or Governorship dignity It would moreover have spoiled the made reflection in the taste and customary record of the good folk—including Rajahs and Maharajahs—whose hospitality they enjoyed on occasions treating their Excellencies to the Vivisection performances of coloured sycophants had only strived to show their loyalty to the Government In these circumstances, their Excellencies could have thought it wise to agree to the private character of the performances altogether and acted upon opinion—which doubtless would contribute—of the objectionable character of the performances as if to say that "in opinion of their Excellencies would be a bad good world and for the Nation but rather is a wonderful opinion of Hindoo and then hosts It is now for our countrymen to unmask their Excellencies worships and cease to invite to their performances whose disappearance they would no doubt regard "with complacency," if their sympathy with the anti-vivisect movement means anything The Reformers would hardly be wise in giving a rap thing to foreigners situated like their Excellencies, but might better turn their attention to heads of religious and temples and to Rajahs and Maharajahs, who on occasion may be called to their Lx Rancies works and to the nature of the institution generally—HINT

MR GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH

Mr Gladstone addressed his Midlothian constituents in the Albert Hall, Edinburgh, on the 27th September, and met with a most cordial welcome After referring to the small progress made in Scottish legislation during the session, the Parish Councils Bill, the questions of Employer's Liability and Disestablishment, the Premier went on to say there was a legislative famine in the land The demands of Scotland and Wales, the great questions of temperance and of labour could not be dealt with, and to fail to grapple with them was a proof that there was something wrong which required concentrated attention till a remedy had been found for the mischief, and Parliamentary institutions put into a condition in which they might be able to perform the work at least tolerably This legislative famine was an immeasurable evil, because it was impossible, if they went on as they were doing, to say when the legislature demands of the country could be satisfied On the one side was the nation expressing its just demands, on the other the measures necessary to satisfy those demands

"But under, if possible, still than the great temperance question is what is known as the labour question As I have already stated, I think with respect to the labour question that I am not to assume in hoping that we shall be able to achieve before the close of the year something really important on behalf of the entire rural population of the country But cities to do the great mining population of the country, and there I am bound to admit that I am liable upon one of the most painful of all the instances that I have given of the unsatisfactory condition of the blockade in which we stand in regard to the business of the country The question in connection with the Miners Bill is a question which manifestly ought not to be put aside—were there an option in the matter—because Parliament is not to deal with it and if Parliament has been unable to carry it to its completion there cannot be a more conclusive proof that there is something wrong, something defective, something intolerable, which requires great concentrated attention until you have found a remedy for this mischief, and put our Parliamentary institutions into a condition in which they should be able, tolerably at least, to perform their work"

After reviewing the history of conflicts between the Lords and Commons, he said they had now arrived at a crisis greater, perhaps, than any that had happened since the year 1831 The House of Lords had again been emboldened or tempted into rejecting the Bill of the Better Government of Ireland The peers who spoke on the side of the majority were against the Bill The men who spoke in the House of Commons on the side of the majority were for the Bill The 419 peers formed their opinion for themselves, and were responsible for it by The opinion of the members of the House of Commons was the opinion which they had considered and discussed in the constituencies and was expressed with all the authority that a national verdict could confer He did not think then, that the peers stood very well upon their own showing of the case, but they certainly stood still worse upon the showing made on the responsibility of the House of Commons The exception of two most fantastic pleas Some said the people did not know the Bill He contended that, with the single exception of the arrangements relating to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, the people never showed a disposition to go into the details of the measure But there was a third plea, and that is—

"That the House of Lords is entitled, and indeed I think they say it is their duty, to require reference to the people to be made by a dissolution Now, my first observation upon that is this It is not the doctrine of the Constitution The Constitution provides that if a responsible Ministry receives a dissolution, it is sought to be a dissolution at the risk of the responsible Ministry, and they know that if the House of Commons passes an Address for a dissolution it is strong enough to bring about a dissolution, and dissolutions have been repeatedly brought about by the vote of the House of Commons But there is no such thing upon record in any period of our history as a dissolution brought about by a vote of the House of Lords, and not only is it a gross and monstrous innovation, but an odious new fangled doctrine, and of those odious and new fangled doctrines no man is fonder than the modern Tories, except another class—except the modern Unionists"

How were they to face the situation? Not by dreaming of illegality in any form. They abhorred violence, and he would even dissuade from vehemence. What they wanted was calm, solid, quiet, but fixed determination. He could not produce a cut-and-dried solution of the present dilemma. He yet clung to the hope that wiser counsels might prevail in the House of Lords, but if the worst came to the worst, consolation was to be found in our recent history. The House of Lords had been prudentially restrained before, and it might be prudentially restrained again. He found in the retrospect enough to encourage him to the prospect. If there was on one side a determined nation, that nation would not be baffled by a phalanx of 500 peers. The Commons could not give way to the Lords, although the latter bore high, sounding titles and sat in a gilded chamber. Such he believed to be the sense of the Liberal majority. The next session of Parliment "will not pass without your seeing this subject, so far as I can estimate the future, again appearing above the waves in which it has for the moment appeared to founder. As for us, if I may speak for that majority which I have had the honour to conduct during these arduous months, as far as the nation has given us an authority, it has set us and has propelled us on our course, and it is our duty, it is our hope, and it is our belief that we shall find, with the help of the Almighty, the means to reach the goal."

THE NEW VICEROY.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that in many respects Lord Elgin will find the problems with which he will have to deal different from those which confronted the successor of Lord Canning, but they can be dealt with quite as effectually. If he follows in his father's footsteps, guided by the Imperial spirit which prompted that statesman to change the destination of a military force *en route* for China and on his own responsibility to order it to India to confound the wicked, Victor Alexander Bruce, ninth Earl of Elgin, will deserve well of his country and of India.

The *Times of India*—The second nomination which has been made of the successor to Lord Lansdowne is in some essential respects a decided improvement on the first. Lord Elgin has youth in his favour, has the status which belongs to a representative of an ancient and honourable lineage, and bears a name which stands out prominently in the annals of the Empire. In selecting him Mr Gladstone has followed the almost unbroken precedent and has acted on the Marquis of Wellesley's advice that the Governor-General of India should be always a Peer of Great Britain. Here in India we need not argue from the course followed by Lord Elgin as a partisan of Mr Gladstone to the course which he is likely to follow in office, so far removed from pressure of Party obligations as the Viceroyalty of India should be. He is not known to have been an over zealous Party man in England, and in India he will remember that his first duty is not to his Party but to his Empire. No one can be blind to the appropriateness of the choice which, after an interval of thirty years, brings to India the son of a Viceroy who began his Indian career with every promise of success if not of distinction. We certainly shall not urge against the appointment the consideration that Lord Elgin has not thus far rendered distinguished service to the State. Lord Mayo's confident reign is a warning against all attempts at premature disparagement of that kind, and open records such as Lord Elgin's have in many cases been filled, when the opportunity for distinction came, by valuable service to the State. The ordinary duties of Viceroyalty are so exacting and the well being of the Empire is so largely dependent upon their being faithfully and efficiently performed, that excellent service may be done to the State by one who makes small claim to distinctic , but is prepared to bring an open mind, independence of character and disinterested purpose, to the duties of office. We make no prophecies in regard to the career of the coming Viceroy, but if he should fail, the cause of failure will be much more likely to lie in the ill-advised importunities of his political friends at home than in the want of loyal support from the Services in India or the good will of the people at large. Lord Elgin will be welcomed as a representative of the Queen Empress should always be welcomed, and with this added claim upon our confidence, that he comes from an excellent stock and, bears a name distinguished in the East.

The *Pioneer*—The appointment is not one that can be expected to inspire confidence. Lord Elgin has reached his forty-fifth year, by which time a man has generally begun to show whether there is anything in him without having given any public sign of ability. It would be better for his reputation indeed had he not mixed at all in politics, for then there would be no saying what his capacities might not be. As it is, his official record, which consists of having held the 1st Commissionership of Works for a few months in 1886, while it gives him no title to the possession of any administrative experience, is just enough to convey an unfortunate flavour of place-hunting to his antecedents. It is safe to say that no such unknown and untried man has ever been chosen before to fill the Governor-Generalship. All the greater is the opportunity and all the stronger is the incentive that lies before Lord Elgin for rising to a pinnacle of statesmanship by one effort for his own sake and that of the country. We trust that he will be found equal to the occasion. There is no reason to say that he will not; the only misgiving arises from the knowledge that qualities that make a good Viceroy, firmness of purpose, width of view, independent and balanced judgment, are not distinguishing characteristics of the little coterie of Peers who still hold on to the skirts of Mr. Gladstone.

The *Morning Post*—The appointment is almost as great a surprise as the selection of Sir Henry Norman. His Lordship had certainly been mentioned as in the running, but he was regarded as an outsider whose chance might be destroyed by his not having yet filled any great administrative position. He is now given an opportunity of displaying his mettle, and we have little doubt that he will not fail. Lord Elgin is credited with possession of great abilities. He bears an historic name and his nomination will be accepted by the Simla people, who dearly love a Lord, and by that important section of the community hailing from the land of cakes, who firmly believe that no one can touch a Scotchman in any capacity from a Viceroy downwards. On the whole, we are inclined to view the appointment with favour.

The *Englishman*—Had Lord Elgin's appointment preceded that of Sir Henry Norman, it would have been received in India with equal surprise and dissatisfaction. There was a hope that Mr Gladstone might sacrifice his Party to his country and appoint a new Viceroy independently of political considerations. His most statesman-like and patriotic course would have been to sink the politician and confer the appointment on the greatest of experience and talent. This would have done much to remove India from questions from the sphere of Party politics, and it is to be regretted that Mr Gladstone has lost an opportunity unlikely to recur. Lord Elgin is comparatively an unknown man, with no public record whatever. He comes, in fact, merely as a representative of a great name, and in this character at least he will command the respect of India, and the services of his father will ensure him a cordial welcome here. But he must be fully aware of his tremendous responsibilities. He may have a talent administrative talent of the highest order, but he cannot be unaware of the fact that the Viceroyalty of India is the least suitable post in which to serve an apprenticeship in the art of governing. His acceptance of the office after Sir Henry Norman's significant refusal is proof of complete confidence in himself and in this he is the best augury of success.

The *Indian Daily News*—It is likely that Lord Elgin had already been offered and declined the appointment, and that in finally accepting it he has sacrificed personal to public considerations. Of the selection there is very little to be said beyond the fact that he is the son of his father, which now a days counts for little. He possesses no special qualifications for the post which are known to the world. On the other hand, accepting the fact that he is a Gladstonian, which was inevitable, and that being a Peer and also a Gladstonian, is a fact which at the present juncture possesses a significance of an unusually marked kind, it cannot be said he labours under any special disqualification for the office.

The *Statesman*—We think that Lord Elgin should have the earlier offer of the appointment. He has not shown the capacity of a heavenly ruler, but has a certain political reputation among his friends which he can now indefinitely increase. There may be a difference of opinion as to the expediency of making a Viceroy of a man whose father held the post, though the son may be said to take up work under conditions calling for the exercise of all hereditary qualities. His opportunity, if he really possesses the necessary grit and stamina, is a splendid one. We hope he will do his duty.

The Indian Mirror—On the whole, the selection is not a bad one.

MEANS FOR THE PREVENTION OF RIOTS BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS

We venture to suggest below some means which we think, can be adopted for the prevention of riots arising from the question of cow-killing.

The first means is that the Government should enact a law for the regulation of the slaughter of cows. It is best observed that what the vast majority of Hindus most of jeot to, is not so much the slaughter of cows, as the performance of the act in public, and at certain particular places. The Mahomedans cannot urge that cow killing, as a religious sacrifice, loses its sanctity when it is done privately, or when it is prevented from being performed in certain particular localities or spots. If the Government is anxious not to offend the religious susceptibilities of both the Hindus and Mahomedans, as it avows, then it ought to see that the Mahomedans are not allowed to kill cows in a way that may wound the religious feelings of the Hindus. To allow the Mahomedans to have all their own way, in the matter of cow-killing, without any let or hindrance and, in defiance of the earnest protest of the Hindus, is certainly going in justice to both. We confess that our rulers, being beef eaters, are in sympathy with Mahomedans in this matter and are, therefore, liable to be partial to them. But neither common prudence, nor considerations of justice would justify such partiality, however naturally it may be indulged in. We believe, the law in the Punjab prohibits slaughter of cows within Municipal limits, and we do not see why this salutary rule should not be introduced into every other Province or at least, in those parts of the Empire where Hindu feeling with regard to cow killing is strong and excitable. It would not be becoming, on the part of the Mahomedans in other Provinces to object to what their fellow religionists in the Punjab have recognised as a just and prudent practice. The Government should not only introduce in other Provinces this rule, which will do much to prevent possible disturbances arising from cow killing, resort to duly, but should lay down that, on occasions of great Mahomedan festivals, the District Officers should select, in consultation with the local Hindus and Mahomedans, only such places and localities, for the slaughter of cows, as will be mutually agreed to by the representatives of both the communities. There may possibly crop up difficulties in some parts of the country in carrying out these suggestions, but they may be expected to be overcome by the free exercise of that spirit of compromise and conciliation which it will henceforth be the great object of both Hindu and Mahomedan leaders to encourage and foster among their respective co-religionists.

Secondly—The Government should henceforth adopt a policy which may not, in any way, induce the belief, either among the Hindus or the Mahomedans, that the authorities are inclined to unduly favour one community or the other. For obvious reasons we should not like, at the present moment of tension of feeling between the two communities, to go into details to prove that the authorities have, for a long time, dealt with the Mahomedans in a manner that has generated in them the conviction that they are the pet children of the British Government. As in a household, so in a State, favouritism on the part of the rulers is the cause of many evils. This is the great lesson which the Government must have learnt from the recent riots and we will not say that it has not the capacity to profit by it.

Thirdly—Associations should be established to promote friendliness and settle possible disputes between the Hindus and Mahomedans in all places where the least tension of feeling exists between the members of the two communities. It is a pleasure to learn that steps have already been taken at Aligarhar to arrange for the formation of each tehsil of what are called "Boards of Reconciliation, the members of which are to be nominated from the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen of the tehsil. These Boards will undertake to decide the great points of dispute between Mahomedans and Hindus, by discovering some basis of reconciliation in accordance with ancient and established custom. We also note with gratification that the National Mahomedan Association of this city have held a Conference of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and noble men, for the purpose of discovering some means for the removal of those differences between the two communities, which have resulted in the late unfortunate occurrences. We are persuaded to think that Associations and Conferences for the purpose of promotion of friendly feeling or bringing about reconciliation between the two races, will yield the best of possible results. Already in the N W Provinces one or two Associations of this kind exist, and they are known to have been singularly successful in accomplishing the end they have in view. The "Jalsa Tahrib," or Jaunpore, is an Association of this description, and the other day, when Sir, Charles Crosthwaite paid a visit to that city, His Honour was convinced that the fact of Jaunpore having been free from troubles which have recently disturbed the neighbouring Districts, was chiefly due to the exertions which the "Jalsa Tahrib," under its venerable President, Rajah Shankar Dutt, a Hindu nobleman of great public spirit made to present friendliness between the local Hindu and Mahomedan communities. It is not too much to expect that what the "Jalsa Tahrib" of Jaunpore has achieved for that city, will be necessarily achieved by similar bodies for other cities and localities in the Empire.

Fourthly—Those of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects, who are of opinion that it is not incumbent on them, according to the highest teachings of their religion, to kill cows on *Bakr Eid* or during any other religious festival and that cow killing should be avoided, for other sound reasons, should unite and form themselves into an active organized body. We strongly hold the view that by abstaining from cow killing—if consistent their religion allows it—the Mahomedans will be active shake the benches which the Hindus expect to reap from the abolition of the indiscriminate slaughter of cows. Our Mahomedan friends must have also come to learn by this time that beef eating in India, even when occasionally indulged in, is not conducive to physical health or moral well being. But it is not for us to inculcate any such lessons, for the benefit of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects, for we may be misunderstood, and thought to be acting from interested motives. But it is a fact that there are Mahomedans, having staunch faith in their prophet, who really believe that cow killing is not imperative, and that it would be much better for them if their brethren in religion could abstain from the act. We merely appeal to the good sense, judgment and patriotism of these Mahomedan gentlemen, to make an effort to disseminate these views among their co-religionists as we expect great good accruing therefrom to the Mussulmans themselves.

Fifthly—If it be a fact, as it is widely believed to be, that the Indian Mahomedans are being encouraged by the Mecca priests to revive a *Jehad* against the Hindus, the influence of the Sultan of Turkey should be brought to bear on them to desist from it, as it is His Majesty alone who is invested with the authority of declaring, sanctioning or withholding his sanction to a *Jehad*, intended to be waged by any Mahomedan community in any part of the world. For our part, we should be unwilling to believe the report about a *Jehad* against the Hindus to have any foundation at all, if we did not mark a spontaneity in the strong anti-Hindu feeling which the recent riots have revealed. We shall be glad to see the authorities instituting an inquiry into the truth of the report, and seeking the aid of the Sultan if there be grounds for suspecting that the spirit of *Jehad* has begun to sway the minds of our Indian Mahomedans.

By the adoption of these and other means, we are sanguine, friendly feelings will be gradually established between Hindus and Mahomedans. Out of evil cometh good, is a proverb which we have seen real and frequently in the history of this and other countries, and we are sure, we shall not be accused of being too optimistic if we declare it to be our strong conviction that, out of the evil of the recent Hindu Mussulman riots, the good of a deeper attachment and a more sincere friendship between the two communities will come in the fulness of time.—*The Indian Mirror*

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1893. [No. 43.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—0—0

MOFUSSIL

(*Inclusive Postage*)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—*Those who wish to secure the advance rates are requested to send their subscription within a month from the date of their applications. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months. Subscribers can take either the Canarese or the Kanarese portion alone, or both. The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which these advertisements are to appear. In the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.*

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first insertion per line ... 0—6

For those subsequently running ... 0—0

Advertisements for the English Text alone should be sent to reach the Office on Saturday, or per on Monday issue.

Large advertisements are charged by the number of lines and advertisers are to apprise us of the alterations to this effect. The advertisement will be continued until countermanded. Charges for Contract Advertisements according to terms.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be prepaid.

Remittances may be made either by money Order, Notes or Postage Stamps of half anna value. The letter is required by a fee of one anna per rupee. Stamps of higher value are not received.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis, Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Re 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heart burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs. 19-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

The 24th September 1893

It is hereby notified for general information that the annual auction sales of sandalwood, the produce of Mysore, will be held in the undermentioned places on the dates specified against each by the Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers of the respective Districts —

District	Name of Depot	Date of Auction Sales	Quantity in Tons, more or less	Remarks.
Shimoga	Sagar	16th November 1893	220 Tons	
Do	Shimoga	17th do	160 „	
Do	Tirthahalli	21st do	120 „	
Kadur	Chikmagalur	30th do	200 „	Government wood.
Hassan	Hassan	4th December 1893	275 „	
			25 „	Inam wood
Bangalore	Bangalore	8th do	100 „	
Mysore	Seringapatam	11th do	350 „	
Do	Hunsur	15th do	500 „	

Terms of Sale—Vide Government revised notification No 155—92, dated 29th November 1892, published at page 65, Part I of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 12th January 1893, which will also be read out at the time of sale

L. RICKETTS,
Inspector General of Forests.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale. Only 7 days use brings the semen to its natural condition. It stops unnatural emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs 1 8 per phial packing As 4,

CURE FOR INFIDELITY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 *for complete cure—one week*

POSTAGE AND V. P. COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS
77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
Col. H. S. OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Occultism, Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office, Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

NOTICE

The Theosophic Thinker the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India. Annual Subscription Rs 2. Apply to Manager, Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 21st Oct.—The death is announced of Lord Vivian, British Ambassador at Rome.

Paris, 21st Oct.—A Joint Commission is sitting here, consisting of two French and two British delegates, for the purpose of discussing the boundaries of the buffer State between Burma and Siam.

Paris, 22nd Oct.—A section of the French Press is endeavouring to stir up the public against any cession of territory being made for a buffer State between Siam and Burma. *Journal des Debats*, however, refuses to join in the campaign, and feels certain that a cession is necessary for the creation of a buffer State.

St Petersburg, 21st Oct.—The *Novosti* says that the visit of the Russian Squadron to Toulon guarantees a political balance in Europe and Asia, and enables France and Russia to counterbalance British influence in Afghanistan and Siam.

London, 23rd Oct.—The death is announced of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in Paris.

Vienna, 20th Oct.—The Emperor Francis Joseph entertained the Maharajah of Kapurthala last night at a banquet at Budapest. The Maharajah has now started on his return journey to India.

WASHINGTON, 20th Oct.—The Democratic Members of the Senate have dropped the compromise already telegraphed, finding President Cleveland did not approve of it.

LONDON, 20th Oct.—The Admiral Commanding the American Squadron on the African station has been instantly superseded for having saluted the rebel squadron at Rio de Janeiro.

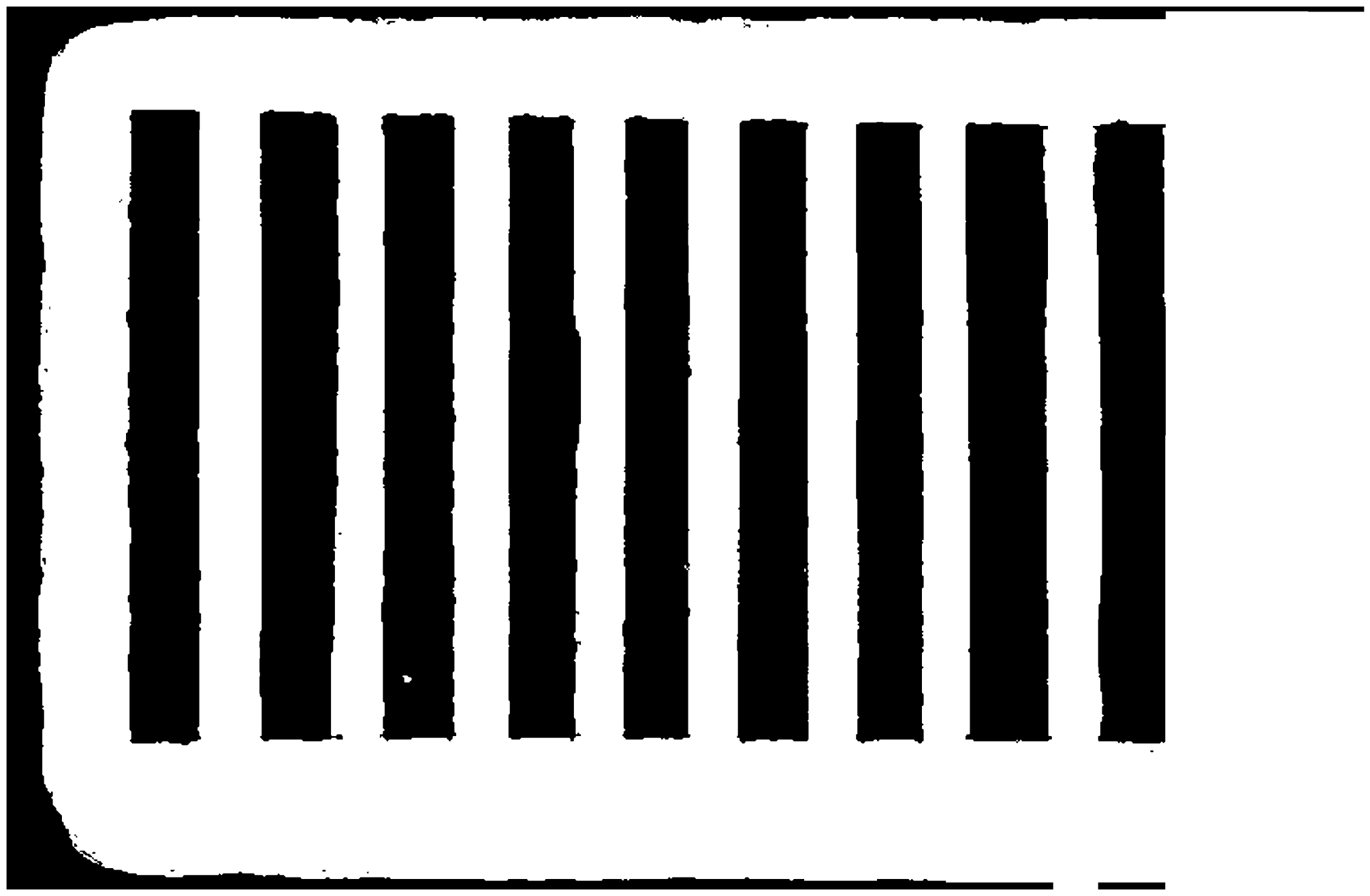
THE

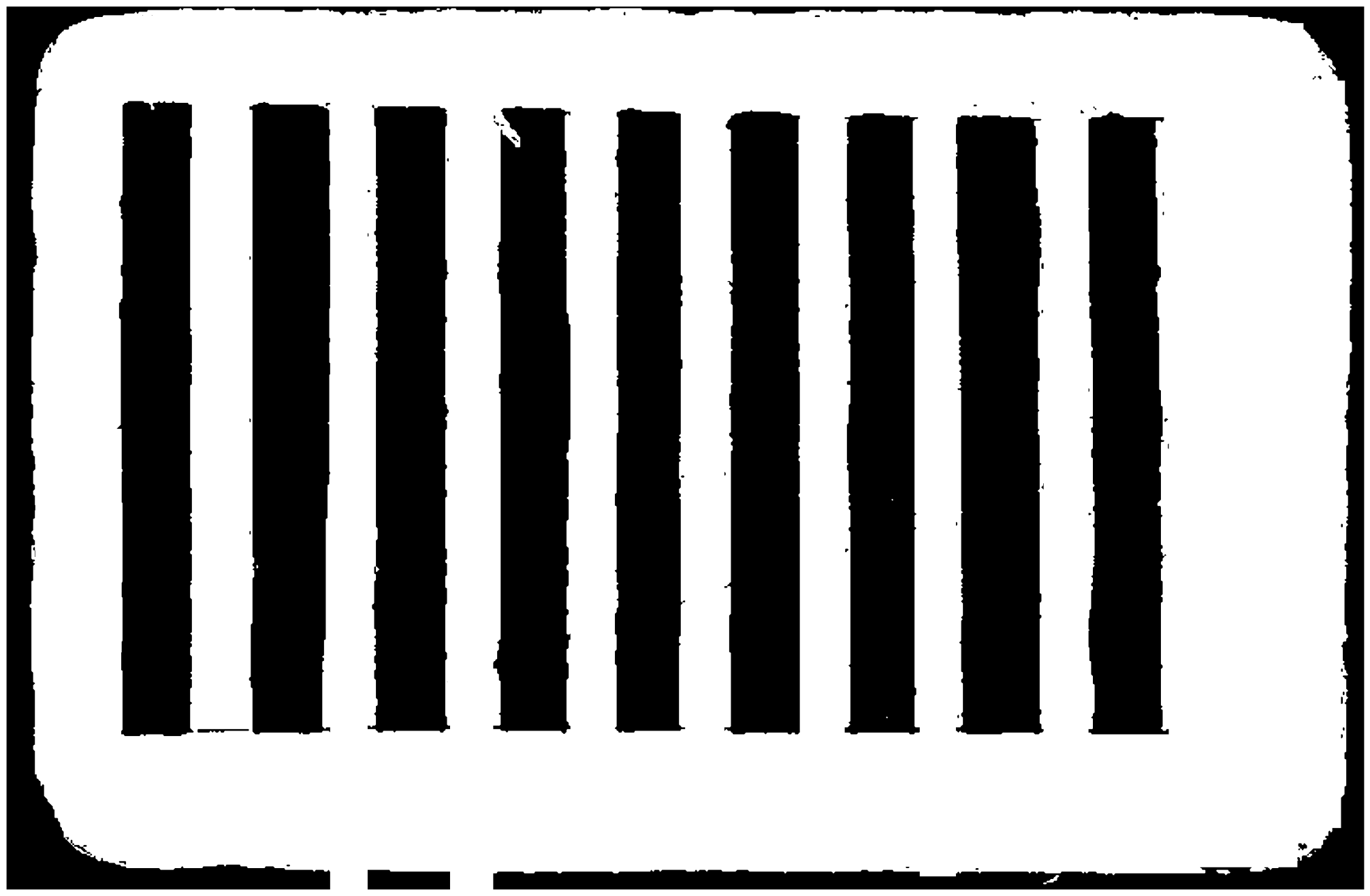
Karnataka Prakasika.

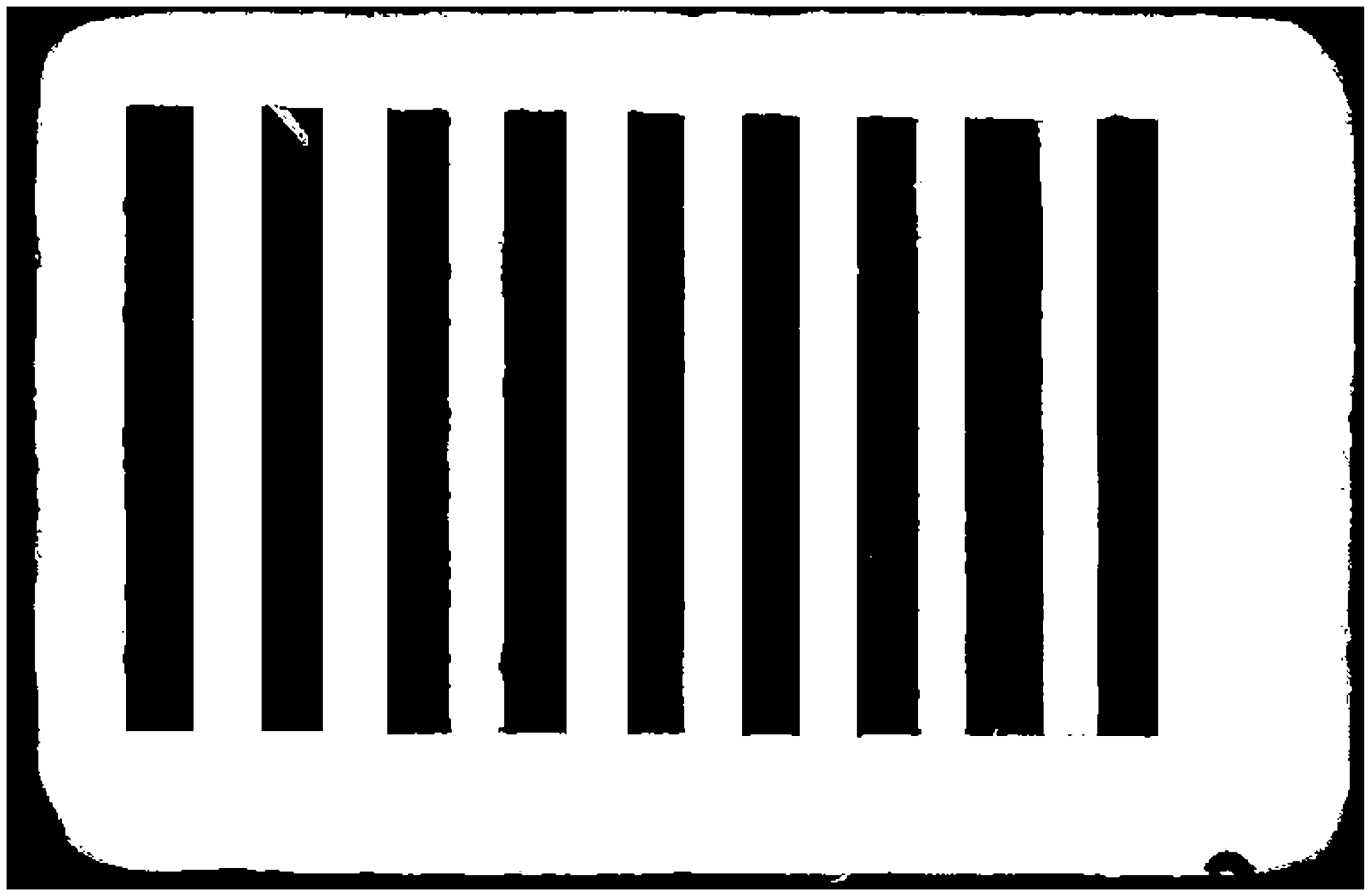
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1893.

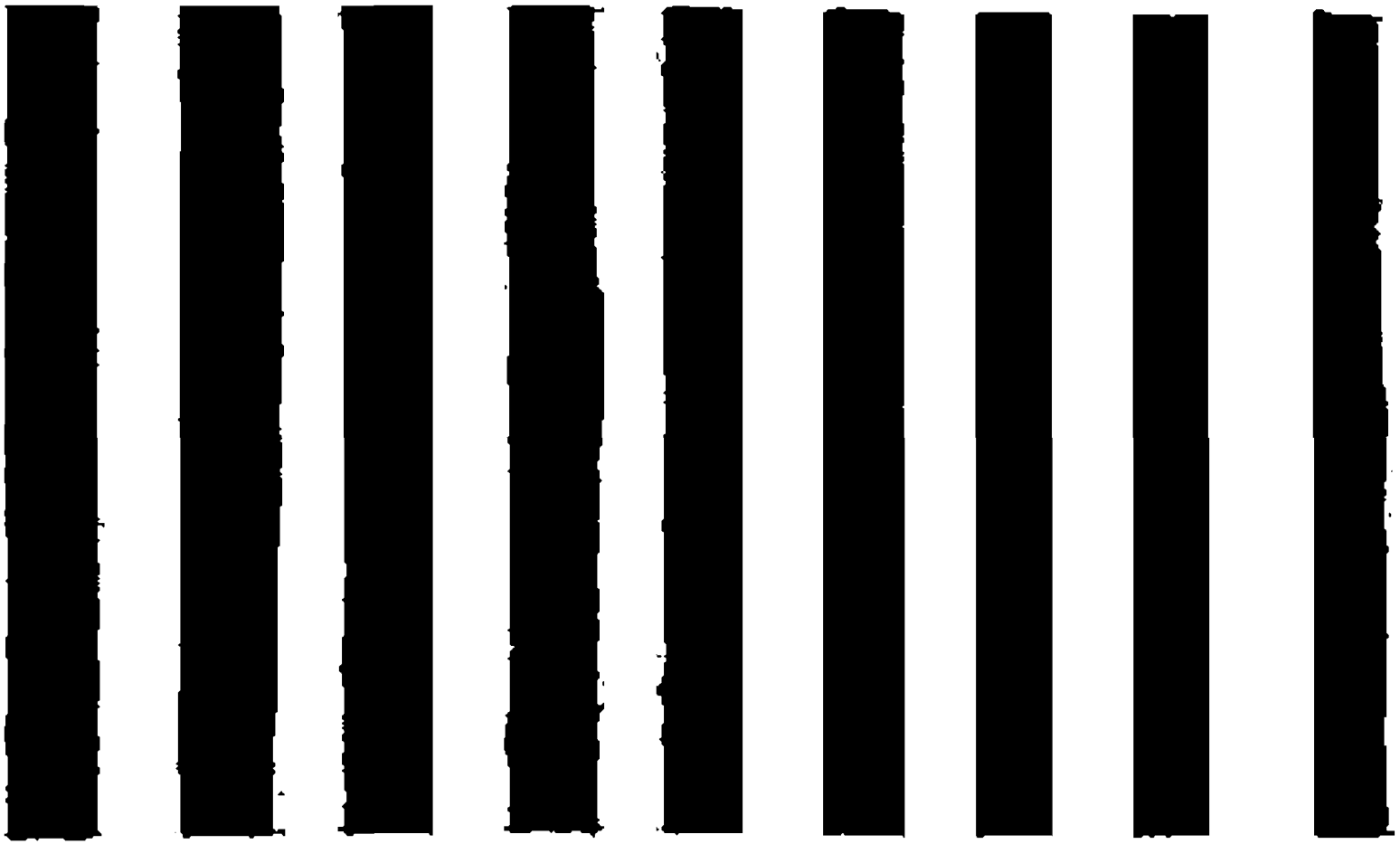
GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE TRADE.

Of late years there has been a good deal of friction in England between employers and employed. The Labour disputes have led to the loss of a good deal of money, to the transference of a good deal of trade from the country to the hands of foreigners and to bad feeling all round. A coal strike broke out about two months ago which has not yet been settled. Some of the men have returned to work, while others hold out. The dispute extended not only to the coal trade, but to nearly every industry in the country. Many factories had to close, because coal could not be procured, or in sufficient quantities to make the work pay. Much again, the distress caused to individuals has been very great, for fuel could only be had at an enormous price for cooking purposes. One result, as we have said, has been to drive away a portion of the trade of the country, and we may be certain it will not return. This has always been the case during a strike, but yet the workmen of England do not appear to understand the evil they are committing by refusing to work, when there is work to do. Perhaps they will see it when too late when all the trade has been lost. It has often been asked why India should not try to obtain a portion of the trade that England loses when the workmen go on strike. This country has better right to do this than almost any other. It is a part of the British empire, it is governed by the same sovereign and the interests of the two countries are closely bound together. Besides, too much money is sent out of the country to purchase English goods, money which cannot be well afforded, and which had better remain where it is. We feel certain that there are many articles got out from home that could be manufactured here, if somebody could only take the case in hand. It is true that cotton mills have been established in different parts of the country, more especially in the Bombay Presidency, and most of them are doing well in spite of the opposition by the manufacturers of Lancashire. Their duty on the twist brought into the country has been abolished in obedience to the wishes of the cotton manufacturers at home, but still the industry has thrived very fairly. It was believed—at least hoped that the abolition of the duties could cause the mills of Bombay to cease working, that the mills of Lancashire would have monopoly of the cotton goods in India, and those interested were very angry to find that their hopes were not realised. But cotton is not the only thing that could be manufactured in this land. A large number of other articles could be turned out here, much to the advantage of the country. Take umbrellas as an example. We believe some millions are imported into India during the course of a year, and we fail to see any necessity for this. They could be made in this land, and thus a

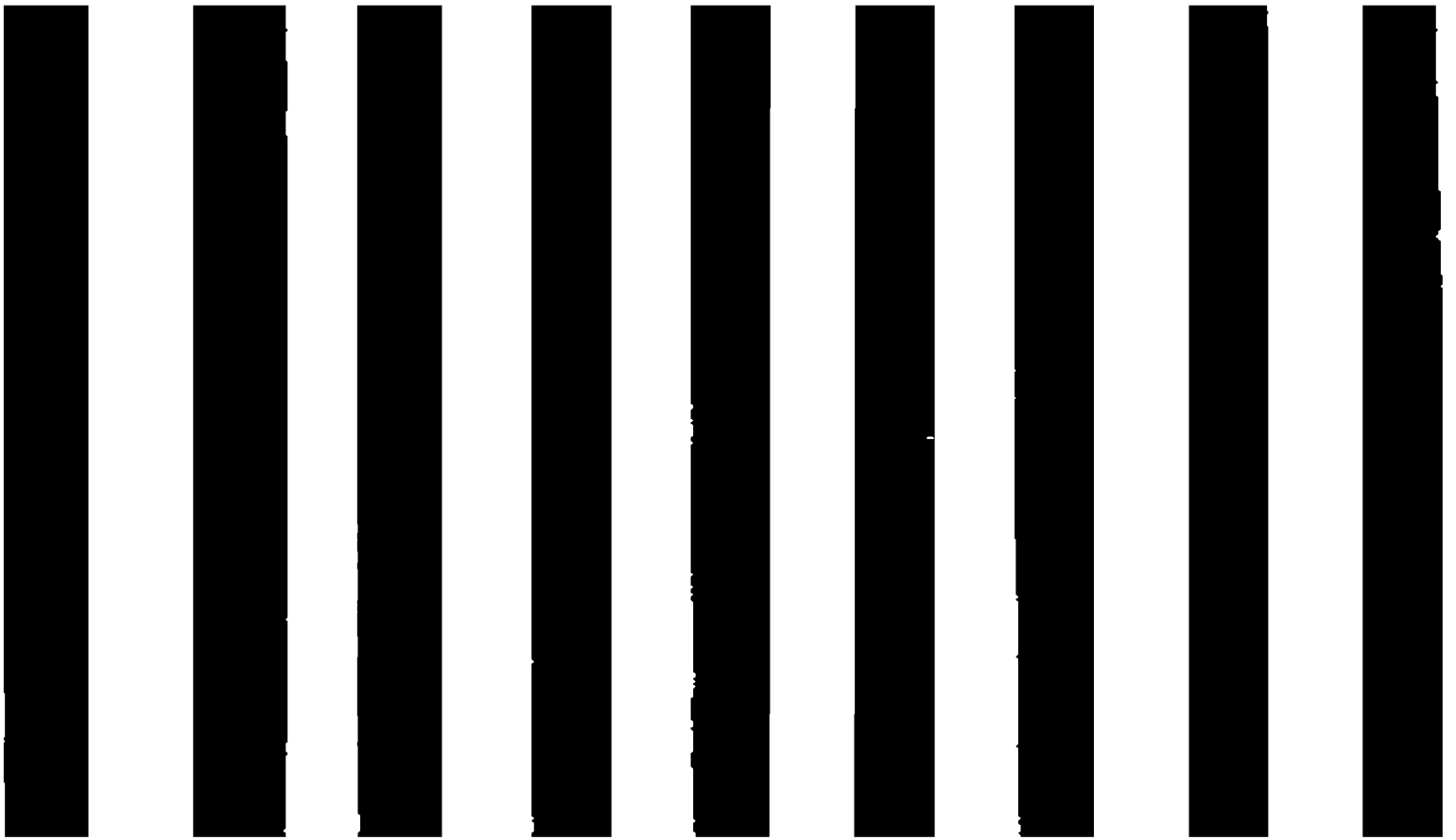


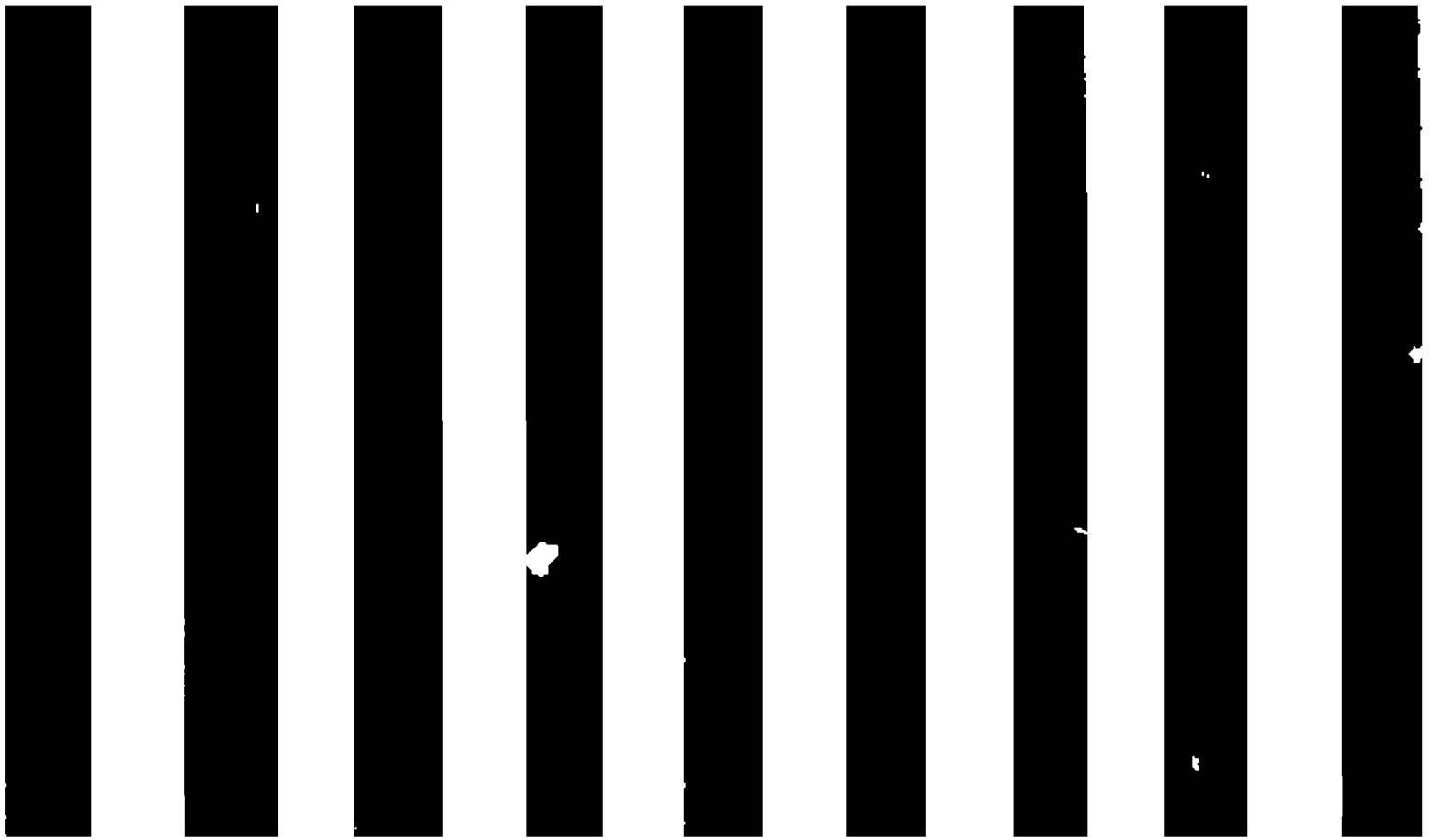


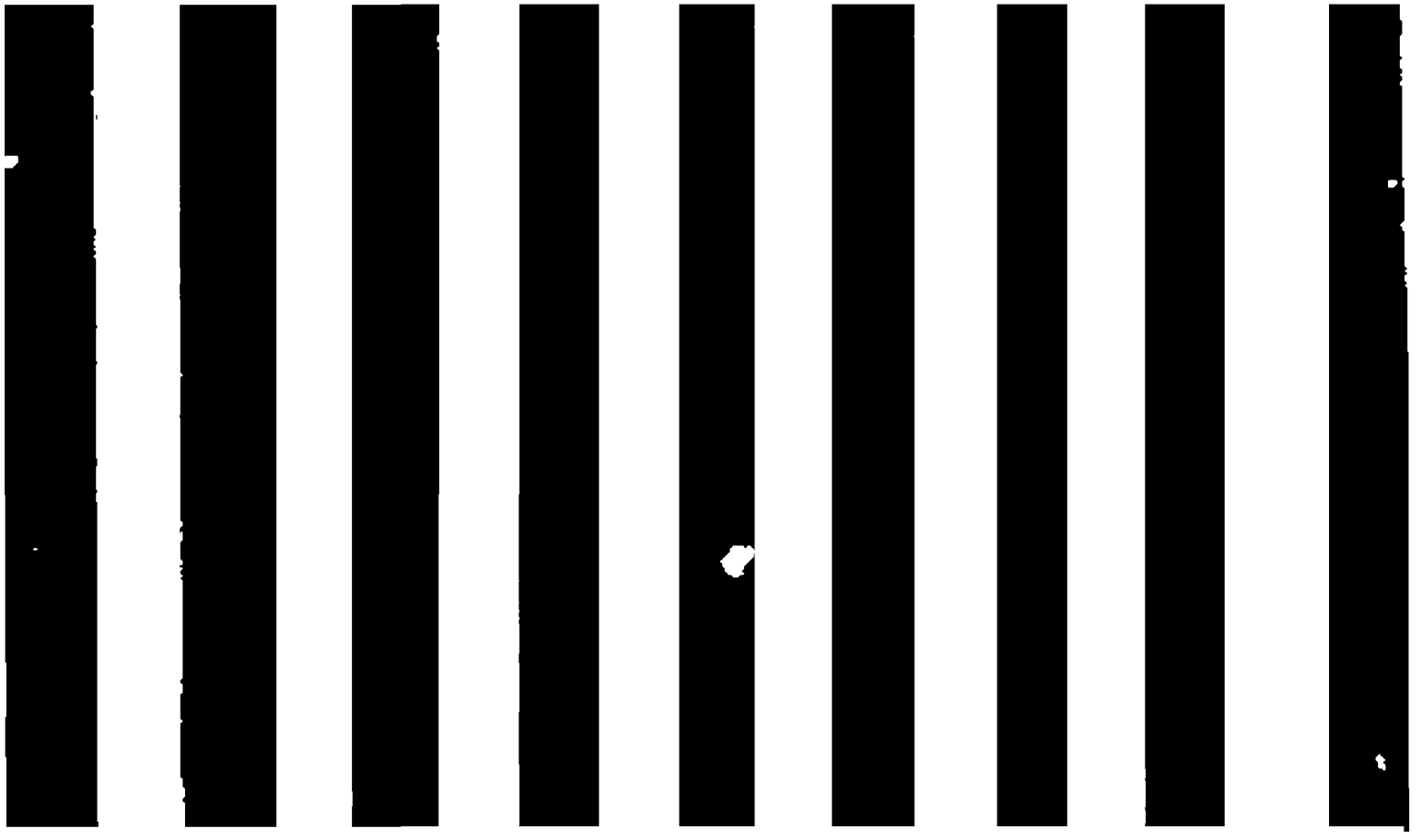




FLASHNO-2







How were they to face the situation? Not by dreaming of illegality in any form. They abhorred violence, and he would even dissuade from vehemence. What they wanted was calm, solid, quiet, but fixed determination. He could not produce a cut-and-dried solution of the present dilemma. He yet clung to the hope that wiser counsels might prevail in the House of Lords, but if the worst came to the worst, consolation was to be found in our recent history. The House of Lords had been prudentially restrained before, and it might be prudentially restrained again. He found in the retrospect enough to encourage him to the prospect If there was on one side a determined nation, that nation would not be baffled by a phalanx of 500 peers The Commons could not give way to the Lords, although the latter bore high, sounding titles and sat in a gilded chamber Such he believed to be the sense of the Liberal majority The next session of Parliament "will not pass without your seeing the subject, so far as I can estimate the future, again appearing above the waves in which it has for the moment appeared to founder As for us, if I may speak for that majority which I have had the honour to conduct during these arduous months, as far as the nation has given us an authority, it has set us and has propelled us on our course, and it is our duty, it is our hope, and it is our belief that we shall find, with the help of the Almighty, the means to reach the goal."

THE NEW VICEROY.

The *Bombay Gazette* states that in many respects Lord Elgin will find the problems with which he will have to deal different from those which confronted the successor of Lord Canning, but they can be dealt with quite as effectually. If he follows in his father's footsteps, guided by the Imperial spirit which prompted that statesman to change the destination of a military force *en route* for China and on his own responsibility to order it to India to confound the wicked, Victor Alexander Bruce, ninth Earl of Elgin, will deserve well of his country and of India.

The *Times of India*—The second nomination which has been made of the successor to Lord Lansdowne is in some essential respects a decided improvement on the first. Lord Elgin has youth in his favour, has the status which he *longs to a representative* of an ancient and honourable lineage, and bears a name which stands out prominently in the annals of the Empire. In selecting him Mr Gladstone has followed the almost unbroken precedent and has acted on the Marquis of Wellesley's advice that the Governor-General of India should be always a Peer of Great Britain Here in India we need not argue from the course followed by Lord Elgin as a partisan of Mr. Gladstone to the course which he is likely to follow in office, so far removed from pressure of Party obligations as the Viceroyalty of India should be He is not known to have been an over zealous Party man in England, and in India he will remember that his first duty is not to his Party but to his Empire No one can be blind to the appropriateness of the choice which, after an interval of thirty years, brings to India the son of a Viceroy who began his Indian career with every promise of success if not of distinction We certainly shall not urge against the appointment the consideration that Lord Elgin has not thus far rendered distinguished service to the State. Lord Mayo's beneficent reign is a warning against all attempts at premature disparagement of that kind, and open records such as Lord Elgin's have in many cases been filled, when the opportunity for distinction came by valuable service to the State The ordinary duties of Viceroyalty are so exacting and the well being of the Empire is so largely dependent upon their being faithfully and efficiently performed, that excellent service may be done to the State by one who makes small claim to distinction, but is prepared to bring an open mind, independence of character and disinterested purpose, to the duties of office We make no prophecies in regard to the career of the coming Viceroy, but if he should fail, the cause of failure will be much more likely to lie in the ill-advised importunities of his political friends at home than in the want of loyal support from the Services in India or the good will of the people at large. Lord Elgin will be welcomed as a representative of the Queen Empress should always be welcomed, and with this added claim upon our confidence, that he comes from an excellent stock and, bears a name distinguished in the East.

The Pioneer—*The appointment is not one* that can be expected to inspire confidence Lord Elgin has reached his forty-fifth year, by which time a man has generally begun to show whether there is anything in him with at having given any public sign of ability. It would be better for his reputation indeed had he not mixed at all in politics for then there would be no saying what his capacities might not be. As it is, his official record, which consists of having held the First Commissionership of Works for a few months in 1886, which it gives him no title to the possession of any administrative experience, is just enough to convey an unfortunate flavour of placemanship to his antecedents. It is safe to say that no such unknown and untried man has ever been chosen before to fill the Governor-Generalship All the greater is the opportunity and all the stronger is the incentive that lies before Lord Elgin for rising to a pinnacle of statesmanship by one effort for his own sake and that of the country We trust that he will be found equal to the occasion *There is no reason to say that* he will not, the only misgiving arises from the knowledge that qualities that make a good Viceroy, firmness of purpose, width of view, independent and balanced judgment, are not distinguishing characteristics of the little remnant of Peers who still hold on to the skirts of Mr Gladstone

The *Morning Post*—The appointment is almost as great a surprise as the selection of Sir. Henry Norman His Lordship had certainly been mentioned as in the running, but he was regarded as an outsider whose chances might be destroyed by his not having yet filled any great administrative position *He is now* given an opportunity of displaying his merits, and we have little doubt that he will not be a failure. Lord Elgin is endowed with possession of great abilities. He bears an historic name and his nomination will be accepted by the Scottish people, who dearly love a Lord, and by that important section of the community including the land sharkers, who finally believe that *no one can touch a Scotchman* in any capacity from a Viceroy downwards On the whole, we are inclined to view the appointment with favour

The *Englishman*—Had Lord Elgin's appointment preceded that of Sir Henry Norman, it would have been received in India with equal surprise and dissatisfaction There was a hope that Mr Gladstone might sacrifice his Party to his country and appoint a new Viceroy independently of political considerations His most statesmanlike and patriotic course would have been to ignore the political and confer the appointment on the grounds of experience and talent *It is would have done much to remove* Indian questions from the sphere of Party politics, and it is to be regretted that Mr Gladstone has lost an opportunity unlikely to recur Lord Elgin is comparatively an unknown man, with no public record whatever He comes, in fact, merely as a representative of a great name, and in this character at least he will command the respect of India, and the services of his father will ensure him a cordial welcome here But he must be fully aware of his tremendous responsibilities He may have a latent administrative talent of the highest order, but he cannot be unaware of the fact that the Viceroyalty of India is the least suitable post in which to serve an apprenticeship in the art of governing His acceptance of the office after Sir Henry Norman's significant refusal is proof of complete confidence in himself and in the lines the best augur of success.

The *Indian Daily News*—It is likely that Lord Elgin had already been offered and declined the appointment, and that in finally accepting it he has sacrificed personal to public considerations Of the selection there is very little to be said beyond the fact that he is the son of his father, which now a days counts for little. He possesses no special qualifications for the post which are known to the world On the other hand, accepting the fact that he is a Gladstonian, which was inevitable, and that being a Peer and also a Gladstonian, is a fact which at the present juncture possesses a significance of an unusually marked kind, it cannot be said he labours under any special disqualification for the office

The *Statesman*—We think that Lord Elgin *should have the earlier offer of the appointment* He has not shown the capacity of a heaven-born ruler, but has a certain political reputation among his friends which he can now indefinitely increase There may be a difference of opinion as to the expediency of making a Viceroy of a man whose father held the post, though the son may be said to take up work under conditions calling for the exercise of all hereditary qualities. His opportunity, if he really possesses the necessary grit and stamina, is a splendid one We hope he will do his duty

The Indian Mirror—On the whole, the *selection is not a bad one*

MEANS FOR THE PREVENTION OF RIOTS BETWEEN HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS

We venture to suggest below some means which, we think, can be adopted for the prevention of riots arising from the question of cow-killing

The first means *is that the Government* should enact a law for the regulation of the slaughter of cows It has been observed that what the vast majority of Hindus most object to, is not so much the slaughter of cows, as the performance of the act in public, and at certain particular places The Mahomedans cannot urge that cow killing, as a religious sacrifice, loses its sanctity when it is done privately, or when it is prevented from being performed in certain particular localities or spots If the Government is anxious not to offend the religious susceptibilities of both the Hindus and Mahomedans, as it avows, then it ought to see that the Mahomedans are not allowed to kill cows in a way that may wound *the religious feelings of the Hindus. To allow* the Mahomedans to have all their own way, in the matter of cow killing, without any let or hindrance and, in defiance of the earnest protest of the Hindus, is certainly doing an injustice to both We confess that our rulers, being beef eaters are in sympathy with Mahomedans *in this matter and are, therefore, liable to be partial* to them But neither common prudence, nor considerations of justice would justify such partiality, however naturally the Anglo Indian officials may be inclined to it We believe, the law in the Punjab prohibits slaughter of cows within Municipal limits, and we do not see why this salutary rule should not be introduced into every other Province or at least, in those parts of the Empire where Hindu feeling with regard to cow killing is strong and excitable It would not be become on the part of the Mahomedans in other Provinces to object to what their fellow religionists in the Punjab have recognised as a just and prudent practice The Government should not only introduce in other Provinces this rule, which will do much to prevent possible disturbances arising from cow killing, resorted to daily, but should lay down that, on occasions of great Mahomedan festivals, the District Officers should select, in consultation with the local Hindus and Mahomedans, only such places and localities, for the slaughter of cows, as will be mutually agreed to by the representatives of both the communities There may possibly crop up difficulties in some parts of the country in carrying out these suggestions, but they may be expected to be overcome by the free exercise of that spirit of compromise and conciliation which it will henceforth be the great object of both Hindu and Mahomedan leaders to encourage and foster among their respective co religionists

Secondly—The Government should henceforth adopt a policy which may not, in any way, induce the belief, either among the Hindus or the Mahomedans, that the authorities are inclined to unduly favour one community or the other. For obvious reasons we should not like, at the present moment of tension of feeling between the two communities to go into details to prove that the authorities have, for a long time, dealt with the Mahomedans in a manner that has generated in them the conviction that they are the pet children of the British Government As in a household, so in a State, favouritism on the part of the rulers is the cause of many evils This is the great lesson which the Government must have learnt from the recent riots, and we will not say that it has not the *capacity to profit by it*

Thirdly—Associations should be established to promote friendliness and settle possible disputes between the Hindus and Mahomedans in all places where the least tension of feeling exists between the members of the two communities It is a pleasure to learn that steps have already been taken in Azimghur to arrange for the formation in each tehsil of what are called "Boards of Reconciliation," the members of which are to be nominated from the leading Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen of the tehsil These Boards will undertake to decide the great points of dispute between *Mahomedans and Hindus, by discovering some* basis of reconciliation in accordance with ancient and established custom *We also note* with gratification that the National Mahomedan Association of this city have held a Conference of Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen and noble men, for the purpose of discovering some means for the removal of those differences between the two communities, *which have resulted in the late unfortunate* occurrences We are persuaded to think that Associations and Conferences for the purpose of promotion of friendly feeling or bringing *about reconciliation between the two races*, will yield the best of possible results. Already in the N W Provinces, one or two Associations of this kind exist and they are known to have been singularly successful in accomplishing the end they have in view The "Jalsat Tahzib," of Jaunpore, is an Association of this description, and the other day, when Sir, Charles Cassil waite paid a visit to that city, His Honour was convinced that the fact of Jaunpore having been free from troubles which have recently disturbed the neighbouring Districts, was chiefly due to the exertions which the "Jalsat Tahzib," under its venerable President, Rajah Shankar Dutt, a Hindu nobleman of great public spirit, made to preserve friendliness between the local Hindu and Mahomedan communities It is not too much to expect that what the "Jalsat Tahzib" of Jaunpore has achieved for that city, will be as easily achieved by similar bodies for other cities and localities in the Empire

Fourthly—Those of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects who are of opinion that it is not incumbent on them, according to the highest teachings of their religion, to kill cows on *Bakr Eid* or during any other religious festival and that cow killing should be avoided, for other sound reasons, should unite and form themselves into an active organized body We strongly hold the view that by abstaining from cow killing—of course if their religion allows it—the Mahomedans will themselves share the benefits which the Hindus expect to reap from the abolition of free and indiscriminate slaughter of cows Our Mahomedan friends must keep also come to learn by this time that beef eating in India even when occasionally indulged in, is not conducive to physical health or moral well being But it is not for us to inculcate any such lessons, for the benefit of our Mahomedan fellow-subjects, for we may be misunderstood and thought to be speaking from interested motives But it is a fact that there are Mahomedans, having sound faith in their religion, who really believe that cow-killing is not imperative, and that it would be much better for them if their brethren in religion could abstain from the act We merely appeal to the good sense, judgment and patriotism of these Mahomedan gentlemen, to make an effort to disseminate their views among their co-religionists, as we expect great good accruing therefrom to the Mussalmans themselves.

Fifthly—If it be a fact, as it is widely believed to be, that the Indian Mahomedans are being encouraged by the Meccan priests to raise a *Jehad* against the Hindus, the influence of the Sultan of Turkey should be *brought to bear on them to desist from it*, as it is His Majesty alone who is invested with the authority of declaring, sanctioning or withholding his sanction to a *Jehad*, intended to be waged by any Mahomedan community in any part of the world For our part, we should be unwilling to believe the report about a *Jehad* against the Hindus to have any foundation at all, if we did not mark a spontaneity in the strong anti-Hindu feeling which the recent riots have revealed We shall be glad to see the authorities instituting an inquiry into the truth of the report and seeking the aid of the Sultan if there be grounds for suspecting that the spirit of *Jehad* has begun to sway the minds of our Indian Mahomedans.

By the adoption of these and other means, we are sanguine, friendly feelings will be gradually established between Hindus and Mahomedans. Out of evil cometh good, is a proverb which we have seen realized frequently in the history of this and other countries, and we are sure, we shall not be accused of being too optimistic if we declare as to be our strong conviction that, out of the evil of the recent Hindu Mussalman riots, the good of a deeper attachment and a more sincere friendship between the two communities will come in the fulness of time—*The Indian Mirror*

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 10 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1893. [No. 43.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	YEARLY	½ YEARLY
English	4—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Include Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	1—8—0

N B—Those who wish to secure the above rates are requested to send their subscriptions at the beginning of the date of their application Subscriptions will be accepted for less than 3 Months Subscribers who either discontinue or change the language portion also or both the "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear in the absence of definite directions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For a single line (per line) 0 6 0
For thousand and [illegible]
Advertisements for [illegible] Instalments and [illegible] on Saturday to appear on Monday are not
Parties desirous of [illegible] to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear [illegible] of instructions to this effect an advertisement will continue until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms
Letters Messrs [illegible] Remittances may be made either in money Order Notes or Postage Stamps of half an anna value the latter [illegible] by a loss of one anna per rupee Stamps of higher value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperma torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4.

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10-8—for the complete cure—once Only

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

The 27th September 1893

It is hereby notified for general information that the annual auction sales of sandalwood the produce of Mysore, will be held at the undermentioned places on the dates specified against each by the Deputy Commissioners and Forest Officers of the respective Districts —

District	Name of Kot	Date of Auction Sales	Quantity in Tons, more or less	Remarks
Shimoga	Sagar	16th November 1893	220 Tons	
Do	Shimoga	17th do	400 "	
Do	Tirthahalli	21st do	120 "	
Kadur	Chikmagalur	30th do	200 "	Government wood
Hassan	Hassan	1st December 1893	275 "	
			25 "	Inam wood
Bangalore	Bangalore	8th do	150 "	
Mysore	Seringapatam	11th do	350 "	
Do	Hunsur	16th do	500 "	

Terms of Sale—Vide Government revised Notification No 105—92, dated 29th November 1892, published in Part I of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 12th January 1893, which will also be read out at the time of sale

I RICKETTS,
Inspector General of Forests

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs. 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutritional Sanative Virile

Only 7 days use brings the system to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions quickens the system and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial packing As 4,

CURE FOR FLUCKNCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by P GHOSE & Co
CHEMISTS
77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
Col H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London 21st Oct —The death is announced of Lord Vivian, British Ambassador at Rome

Paris 21st Oct —A Joint Commission is sitting here, consisting of two French and two British delegates for the purpose of discussing the boundaries of the buffer State between Burma and Siam

Paris, 22nd Oct —A section of the French Press is endeavouring to stir up the public against any cession of territory being made for a buffer State between Siam and Burma *Journal des Debats*, however, refuses to join in the campaign, and feels certain that a cession is necessary for the creation of a buffer State

St Petersburg, 21st Oct —The *Novosti* says that the visit of the Russian Squadron to Toulon guarantees a political balance in Europe and Asia and enables France and Russia to counterbalance British influence in Afghanistan and Siam

London, 23rd Oct —The death is announced of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in Paris

Vienna 23rd Oct —The Emperor Francis Joseph entertained the Maharajah of Kapurthala last night at a banquet at Budapest The Maharajah is now started on his return journey to India

WASHINGTON 23rd Oct —The Democratic Members of the Senate have dropped the compromise already telegraphed, finding President Cleveland did not approve of it

LONDON, 26th Oct —The Admiral Commanding the American Squadron on the Brazilian station has been instantly superseded for having saluted the rebel squadron at Rhodo Janeiro

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30 1893.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE TRADE

Of late years there has been a good deal of friction in England between employers and employed The labour disputes have led to the loss of a good deal of money, to the transference of a good deal of trade from the country to the hands of foreigners and to bad feeling all round A coal strike broke out about two months ago which has not yet been settled Some of the men have returned to work while others hold out The dispute extended not only to the coal trade, but to nearly every industry in the country Many factories had to close, because coal could not be procured, or in sufficient quantities to make the work pay. Then again, the distress caused to individuals has been very great for fuel could only be had at an enormous price for cooking purposes One result, as we have said, has been to drive away a portion of the trade of the country, and we may be certain it will not return This has always been the case during a strike, but yet the workmen of England do not appear to understand the evil they are committing by refusing to work, when there is work to do. Perhaps they will see it when too late when all the trade has been lost. It has often been asked why India should not try to obtain a portion of the trade that England loses when the workmen go on strike This country has better right to do this than almost any other It is a part of the British empire, it is governed by the same sovereign and the interests of the two countries are closely bound together Besides, too much money is sent out of this country to purchase English goods, money which cannot be well afforded, and which had better remain where it is. We feel certain that there are many articles got out from home that could be manufactured here, if somebody could only take the lead in hand It is true that cotton mills have been established in different parts of the country, more especially in the Bombay Presidency, and most of them are doing well in spite of the opposition by the manufacturers of Lancashire Their duty on the twist brought into the country has been abolished in obedience to the wishes of the cotton manufacturers at home, but still the industry has thriven very fairly It was believed—at least hoped that the abolition of the duties could cause the mills of Bombay to cease working, that the mills of Lancashire would have monopoly of the cotton goods in India, and those interested were very angry to find that their hopes were not realised But cotton is not the only thing that could be manufactured in this land A large number of other articles could be turned out here, much to the advantage of the country Take umbrellas as an example We believe some millions are imported into India during the course of a year, and we fail to see any necessity for this They could be made in this land, and thus a

large sum of money could be saved We might name many other articles that could well be turned out here, but which are imported from home. But these will occur to our readers so that we need not specify them We hold that it is the duty of Government to show the way in this business. It is not its duty to establish manufactures so as to gain profit thereby This has been tried on several occasions, and the result was loss to the industries of the country. In other words the Government obtained the money that private traders ought to have obtained At one time the Government of Madras sold young trees to the planters on the Nilgiris, and not only this, but firewood to the people in Ootacamund This was Government trading with a vengeance, and the dealers had a perfect right to protest against it This is not what is required The Government should commence industries just to encourage those who have money to start them, and then should stop In other cases they might patronise any manufacture that was started, and thus those interested could see that the authorities had their interests at heart In the next place, a new industry should not be taxed, or very lightly. The practice has been—in British territory, at least—to put a very heavy duty upon any new industry, thus handicapping it, and in too many cases destroying it in its birth The Government has always appeared to dislike any new manufactures, although they might be for the good of the people, might provide work for thousands, and prevent money from passing out of the country It seems strange that such should be the case, and a better idea of their duty ought to prevail with the authorities It is by manufactures that the thousands now unemployed in India should find a living, and consequently it is the duty of the Government to show the way in this respect As we have said before, we do not require it to trade on its own account. This would not improve matters, rather make them worse People with money should be encouraged to start industries on their own account, the Government should assist, as far as it lay in its power, and it should not throw any obstacles in the way of those willing to lay out their money in trying to enrich the country and give employment to the people

LOUD CRIES REGARDING THE DISPENSATION, &c OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE MOFUSSIL

[COMMUNICATED]

There have been for several years past loud complaints that in the Mofussil criminal justice is tardy, that the fusion of executive and judicial powers in the same persons is a great evil, that there is a paucity of magistrates, and that in consequence, the troubles, vexations, &c, &c, which parties experience in the process of seeking criminal justice, are two many and serious to here enumerate Suffice to say that it has drawn the serious attention of the various Governments, and steps are now being adopted to remedy the evil They have for this purpose rightly selected the Amildari branch of the service as the first one calling for immediate reform Some advocate total, while others, partial sequestration of judicial powers from Amildars and the appointment of fresh or additional magistrates as the case may be However it may be the case elsewhere, in the Mysore Province, it is generally believed and advocated, that the latter course, if adopted, will have the effect of introducing the long desired reform without friction of any kind and the measure itself hailed by the suffering populace with entire satisfaction

The Mysore Government is not unaware of the crisis. Some of the leaders of the "Mysore Dasara Representative Assembly" such as Messrs Annaiya Pandit, Mojappa and others, have brought to the notice of the Dowan during successive years the utility and pressing necessity of providing additional Magistrates which can most easily be done by vesting taluk Sheristadars with magisterial powers The Dowan Bahadur, as usual replied that the matter is a very important one and must be considered under various aspects, that the suggestion is a good one and that the status of the Sheristadars must be improved before investiture, and in short he will consider what can best be done Since then, months have rolled away in anxious expectation of the realization of their suggestions, and yet nothing has been done till now The delay or inattention of the Government or whatever it may be, will be considered by the people and their representatives as a slight offered to them The Mysore Government is second to none in India in introducing salutary reforms and in supplying popular wants and redressing their grievances While so, it is a wonder why it should so stand charged in this most unpopular affair

The present Amildars are not those pure magistrates even, they were some 13 years ago They were in 1880 made heads of taluk Police, and invested with all police functions This has no doubt materially added to the successful working of the Police Villagers and village servants now heartily co operate with the regular Police All preventive measures are attended with marked success Strict surveillance is now kept over the movements of professional and other robbers and bad characters And as a natural result crime dwindled year by year and even prosecutions of members of the force for defaults &c, almost became scarce The state of crime during the penultimate year a year of famine, affords ample proof of the usefulness and wholesomeness of Amildars being heads of Police

Every Amildar as now constituted is a Rev Collector, Police Suptt Lockup officer, Magistrate, Forester, Engineer, Municipal President, Sanitary Commissioner, Survey officer, Purveyor, &c, &c In a word he is everything in a taluk and as such is in possession of all the weapons of oppression, annoyance and danger to the people In his capacity of collector or other, an Amildar may chance to form some unfavorable opinion of an individual, and, if he were to be an unscrupulous man, may in all probability set one or more of his weapons in motion against the unfortunate wretch to torture and annoy him and some times even go to the extent of endangering his personal liberty and property

Apart from the above, in Amildar sends revenue, police and other papers in his different capacities The subject matter of such reports come before these ever changing chameleon tribunals How then on earth can it be possible for any right-thinker even to suppose that an Amildar, however conscious, can judge the rights and fate of the people attending his court without those reports and the previous information, seriously affecting his proceedings Then the duties assigned to him are numerous and multifarious, and for their due discharge he has to leave his head quarters every now and then and perches in his court as a Magistrate or other are dragged from place to place with their witnesses and pleaders if any, or are compelled to wait from day to day at his head quarters pending his return Thus the process being, in many instances, costly and vexatious, many an injured person refrains from seeking redress at the hands of the Amildar tribunal and puts up sullenly and murmur aply with the wrongs and injuries done to him by others considering it his lot so to suffer Those that can and do resolve to seek redress, resort at great risks to this or higher tribunals located at a distance ranging from 10 to 50 miles and upwards Some of the petty cases investigated by the Police are sent up for trial before Munsiffs and other Magistrates In this case parties have to travel a good distance Should they arrive at the court house late in the day, or those officers had so fixed cases for that and the next one or 2 days as not to admit of fresh cases being taken up in the interim, then the difficulties of the parties and the Police may be better imagined than described Should they be taken up at all they must be gone thro' hurriedly and the results anything but satisfactory sometimes putting the Police and Magistracy to carry on hot correspondence, appellate courts to remand cases, &c, added to these the time of the Police which ought to be more usefully employed in the prevention and detection of crime is spent in escorting prisoners, waiting on Magistrates, &

Under existing arrangements there is no independent Magistrate in taluk Head quarters to record confessional statements When accused are caught and tried, they are prone to make confessions of their crimes Amildar cannot record them, being head of Police They are to be taken to Munsiffs and other higher Magistrates and so accused are allowed time for deliberation and opportunity for tutoring and detracting In this way, good evidence is lost Again an Amildar when he is away from his Head quarters, there comes a person in a dying state. Before the Amildar Magistrate could get information of the case and return to Head quarters or before the dying person could be brought before him (leaving the dangers attending such a course aside) such person expires Then also good evidence (Dying declaration) is lost As regards urgent cases of nuisance &c how the want of immediate redress is felt may be better imagined than described in these columns

The above and other considerations naturally led the leaders of "Dasara Representative Assembly" to advocate before the Dowan Bahadur the necessity for providing additional Magistrates for every taluk head as the Amildar The financial condition of the State will not for some time to come, admit of the appointment of well paid independent Magistrates They knew this So they wisely suggested a less expensive, wholesome and approachable course hoping to remedy the evil long complained of It was on that was in vogue before the recent one of this Province It is similar to the one now in force in the neighbouring taluk of Collegal in British Territory It is the appointment of taluk Sheristadars as additional Magistrates that they suggested

These Sheristadars are not what they were some 12 or 13 years ago They were then mere ministerial officials and tools into the hands of Amildars It was that honoured statesman M Rangachariar who during the reorganization of the Rev Establishment in 1889 defined the duties of and created a status for this grade of officials They are now taluk Treasury officers, Sub Registrars & carrying greater responsibilities and some in responsible of action They are under recent orders, always required to be at taluk Head quarters. With some slight improvement of their status and increasing their present pay by 10 or 20 Rs. they may safely be appointed magistrates In this case, certain limitation and latitude of action should be prescribed, the Amildar trying such cases only as have little or no connection with his executive, and the Sheristadar Magistrate trying all other cases falling within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate of the III class There will then be, so to call, a mixed or Amildar Magistrate" and a "pure or Sheristadar Magistrate" in each taluk, a "peripatetic Magistrate" in the former and a "Stationary Magistrate" in the latter If this course be followed, it will for the most part redress the popular grievance, and place criminal justice within easy reach and render the process simple, less vexatious and expensive than now, and acquit the Government of the charge of intention or other of which it now stands charged

Sir K Sheshadri Iyer and Mr Thamboochettiar and others at the head of the administration have admitted the gravity of the question and promised early consideration and redress It was also admitted that the suggestion of the leaders of that august body the Dasara Assembly, to invest Sheristadars with Magisterial powers was a good one Thus a popular grievance, a long existing evil, was laid before the head of the model Government, for redress the importance of it has been admitted, the solution of it is suggested and admitted, and yet the grievance, nay, the evil, stands without redress Perhaps the want of agitation among the people and their Representatives may be the cause which might have led to this delay

Occasional Notes

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Honorary Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, will join his regiment at Meerut this week for a short period of drill and training

A WRITER in the current number of *Blackwood's Magazine* says that nothing will prevent Russia from making her way to the Persian Gulf, and ultimately to the Indian Ocean

The District Judge of Jhansi has found out a good method to punish those Jurors who do not attend his Court punctually Of late he made two Assessors stand upright over Court for half an hour

P H MAHARAJAH SIRAJ ED DIN SINGH of Jodhpur died a few days ago a sister of the Thakore Bahadur of Mansa A principal feature in connection with the occasion was that dancing girls were dispensed with altogether

Their Highnesses the Nawab Sahib and Begum Sahib of Janjira have generously forwarded a donation of Rs 500 towards the Sanitarium for Bombay Women and Children, which is now being built near Nasik Road Station

INTIMATION was received by this morning's Mail that Messrs Hume Dadabhoy Naoroji, and Dudley Norton leave Britishland for Bombay on the 20th instant per P and O company's s s *Oriental*. Mr Norton is expected in Madras on the 11th proximo

The sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the Empress Dowager of China was celebrated recently in the traditional manner More than 1,200,000 pieces of red silk, 40 feet long and 3 feet wide, were made in the Imperial factories to be used in the decoration of the streets of Peking

AMERICA has the richest Universities in the world—thanks to a few American "gold bugs," as Mr Stead calls them, who have left their gold to found colleges The Stanford University, in California, it is said will have an income of over $2,200,000 a year, which we imagine, is more than that of all the English and Continental Universities put together

A remarkable operation has been recently reported from Hull It consisted in the extirpation of a portion of the right lung of a patient, suffering from consumption The patient recovered, and three months after was comparatively well A similar operation has been performed once or twice abroad. This is the first case in England

YET another tragedy in which an Anglo-Indian is concerned is reported Mr Chapman the bar clerk at the Rankipur Post Office, quarrelled with his *Khitmatgar*, and then blew the man's brains out with a Martini Henry Rifle Chapman then shut himself up in his bungalow and threatened to make a hole in any one who approached to arrest him The police responded by preparing to fire a volley, and Chapman at once surrendered

LORD Wenlock, in the course of his reply to the Tellicherry merchants, read an interesting note on the reconnaissances of the proposed Mysore Tellicherry and Arakere-Mangalore railways The latter is the cheaper by 20 lakhs, but we *Mail* are glad to learn that Lord Wenlock thinks there is room for both the railways. There should be no question of rivalry between the two, as we pointed out some months ago.

A few days ago, says a Poona correspondent, three Europeans went on a shooting excursion near *Dhond*. While they were returning from Dhond to Poona, a scene occurred on the railway platform with a Second Class Native Magistrate, who demanded to see their license for carrying arms. The gentlemen replied that they had no license, as they were Europeans. The Magistrate insisted on their giving their names and addresses while six policemen, who were with him, surrounded the three Europeans. The matter has been reported to Mr. Porteous, the Collector, who is making strict enquiries.

Lord Elgin, says a contemporary, is not the first Viceroy whose father was Viceroy before him. In 1822 Mr. Canning, who refused to prosecute Queen Caroline and mortally offended George IV, and for a time ruined his parliamentary prospects, accepted the post of Governor General of India, then about to become vacant by the retirement of Lord Hastings. He paid a farewell visit to his constituents at Liverpool, but the suicide of Lord Castlereagh intervened, and upon all arriving in this George IV ended by offering Canning as [illegible] the Board of Commons and Foreign Secretary, [illegible] to [illegible] after his son had left the office of the Viceroyalty.

While her husband has been distinguishing himself in quelling the Bombay Riots, the *Court Journal* observes, Lady Harris has been touching the women of India to their core. A friend of Rai Bahadur Gulcharan Das, Lady Harris, who is an Honorary Surgeon, recently had the opinion of this new medical consultant. Lady Harris was also present, and after Your Excellency had arrived Lady Harris commenced the proceedings by firing a shot at forty yards and hitting the bullseye. A competition among the lady members then took place, the contest lasting five shots at twenty yards. Sixteen ladies entered, whose shooting was good.

Local and Miscellaneous.

A General Parade—Was held last Friday morning on parade ground. Everything went off well.

Leave Resume—Returned to Bangalore last Thursday after leave. He was accompanied by the Assistant Resident and Miss Henderson.

The Bishop of Madras,—This gentleman is still in Bangalore, and is making visits to all the Christian institutions of the place. He will leave in about a week.

A Gift—Mr. Hay Bennet, the English Warehouse, Civil and Military Station, has offered to provide meals for the destitute of Vizianagaram in connection with the Bowring Hospital.

The Weather—There were a few showers last week, and a good many clouds were seen hanging about at times. It is believed that regular fall of rain will soon come on. We think the north-east monsoon has still to put in an appearance.

The Blackberry Murder—The prisoner Ahmed Khan has appealed against the sentence passed on him by the Sessions Court, and confirmed by the Resident, and the Government of India has telegraphed for the records of the case. Of course, the execution will not take place out to-morrow.

THE MYSORE DASSERAN ASSEMBLY

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD AT MYSORE, ON MONDAY, THE 23rd OCTOBER 1893

Gentlemen—I have received His Highness the Maharajah's commands to place before you at this the thirteenth meeting of this Assembly, a brief account of the working of the principal Departments of the Administration during the past, together with statements of the year's income and expenditure and an exposition of our general financial condition.

H. E. the Viceroy's Visit—It is His Highness' pleasure that I should in the first place refer to the most important event of the year—the visit paid to the State by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Lansdowne. The genuine loyalty and enthusiasm with which the subjects of Mysore from all parts of the State greeted Their Excellencies was a source of sincere gratification to His Highness. You doubtless remember the kind words of appreciation in which His Excellency spoke of the various measures of reform and improvement introduced since the Rendition, by His Highness' Government and his particular approval of the present constitution and functions of the Assembly. I have now the honor to address. And I need hardly say that we all recall with special pride and gratification the passage in His Excellency's speech in which he was pleased to say "there is probably no State in India where the Ruler and the ruled are on more satisfactory terms or in which the great principle upon which His Highness has insisted, that Government should be for the happiness of the governed, receives a greater measure of practical recognition."

Finance—The past year was one of exceptional financial prosperity, during which the State Revenue from all sources (excepting Railways) reached the unprecedented figure of 165½ lakhs. Beginning with 103 lakhs in 1880-81 we had no important variation till we come to 1885-86 in a year marks the commencement of an era of progressive improvement, during which each year has added a few lakhs to the Revenue realized in the preceding year till during 1892-93 we were able to secure the large increase of Rs 24,10,761 over and above the collections of 1891-92. The statement of receipts shows at a glance the various sources which have contributed to this net case.*

I must explain that though the year 1891-92 consisted of 15 months from April 1891 to June 1892 yet for purposes of comparison we have to confine our attention to the 12 months of that year commencing July 1891 and ending June 1892, and to consider, with reference to the figures for those months whether there has been any improvement or falling off in individual items of Revenue during 1892-93. This process will enable us to draw reliable inferences, because the two periods of 12 months under comparison were identical as regards collection operations under all heads of Revenue including Land, Mohatarfa, Sayer, &c. With these preliminary remarks, I shall now ask your attention separately to the two items of Land Revenue and Excise which together have mainly contributed to the increased Revenue of the year.

Land Revenue—Under Land Revenue proper the increase was Rs 16,59,000 of which about 3 lakhs were due to expansion of cultivation, the extent of lands under occupation having increased from 5,685,162 acres in 1891-92 to 5,891,266 in 1892-93. The remainder of the increase was due to the fact that last year was one of a seasonable rainfall during which we were not only able to realize the year's demand to the usual extent, but also to collect the greater portion of the sum of about 7½ lakhs which, owing to the unfavorable seasons of 1891-92, had to be allowed to stand over for remission or reduction during the following year (1892-93). It may be interesting to note in this place that the area brought under cultivation during the last 12 years has increased by 19 per cent and the assessment by 31 per cent, showing an average annual increase of 1 and 2½ per cent respectively. The increments in previous years were partly due to the operations of the Survey and Settlement Department, but in the year under review the increase which was 3·6 per cent in area and 3·8 per cent in the assessment, was entirely due to the larger extent of land taken up for cultivation.

Excise—The most noteworthy improvement has occurred under this head. The Revenue from Arrack alone shows an increase of Rs 5,95,193. Excluding Rs 1,40,704 which represents the realizations of the arrears of the previous year, the net increase due to the operations of the year was Rs. 4,48,439, a large portion of which was the direct result of the revised system of arrack management introduced in April 1892. The cheaper manufacture of spirit under that system enabled us to increase the duty from Rs 3—5—0 per gallon 20° Under Proof to Rs 4 in the Malnad and Rs 3 14 0 in the Maidan tracts. The increase of duty which is solved on the rise of price to the consumer, accounts for over 2 lakhs of the additional Revenue derived, while the sale of the right of vend brought in over one lakh, and these two causes which had the effect of securing to Government money which hitherto formed the profits of middlemen yielded in the aggregate an increase of Rs 3,28,000. The remainder of the increase about Rs 1,28,000, represents the Revenue in respect of 37,655 gallons, the quantity consumed in 1892-93 in excess of the consumption of the preceding year. This increased consumption has occurred chiefly in the Districts of Kolar and Kadur and in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The large increase in Kolar occurring as it did in spite of a reduction in the number of shops, was entirely due to the extensive employment of labor in and about the Gold Fields, while the minor increases in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities were owing to the large influx of Madras and other drinking classes in search of employment on the Special Improvement works. In Kolar 19 new shops had to be opened in localities where illicit distillation by Lambas employed on coffee estates was known to exist. The increase in consumption in the District was 8,586 gallons for the whole year. The Revenue from Toddy amounted to Rs 13,22,086 against 8,23,555, showing an increase of Rs 3,98,531. This result may be regarded with unmixed satisfaction as the increased Revenue has been secured by the mere abolition of intermediaries under the revised system, described in my last year's Address. You will doubtless remember that that system, aimed at the substitution of over 1,000 small toddy farms in place of the 8 large District farms which previously existed, but there was under it no increase in the number of shops for the sale of toddy and therefore presumably no increase in the quantity of liquor consumed. The small farms are naturally able to pay the Government for the lease of its toddy groves higher rents than could be expected from the larger farms. Thus under "Excise" including both Arrack and toddy, the improvement has been Rs 9,48,048.

Forests—There was a decrease of about Rs 75,000 under Sandalwood. The quantity sold was 1,092½ tons against 2,459½ tons in the previous year, but the average price realized per ton was Rs 448 or Rs 46 better than in 1891-92. Under "Timber and Firewood" also there was a diminution of about Rs 96,000 due to the smaller quantity fuel and sold, while under "Miscellaneous" there was an increase of Rs 38,000, due chiefly to larger sales of Minor Forest produce so that (excluding Elephant Kheddas) the decrease on the year's Forest operations was Rs 1,33,212. From Elephant Kheddas the receipts were better than in the previous year by Rs 21,600 and last year was the first in which the Department was self-supporting.

Stamps—There was an increase due to general causes of more than half a lakh which accrued chiefly under general stamps, and duty and penalty on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.

Mohatarfa—The increase of Rs 29,523 was owing mainly to the collection of the previous year's arrears.

Gold Mining—There was an increase of Rs 71,673 in the amount of royalty paid to Government. The quantity of gold extracted from the Kolar Gold Mines in 1892 exceeded that of the previous year by 32,787 ounces. Further particulars with regard to the working of the several mines will be found in this Statement:—

From January to December 1891

	Qty of Bullion	Net Value	Royalty
	Gold extracted	extracted due in Cur	
	oz	Rs	Rs
Mysore Gold Mine Co	67,500	3,40,493	1,51,000
Oorgaum do	34,611	1,74,626	1,07,013
Nundydroog do	21,528	2,41,413	67,872
Balaghat do	5,326	2,09,083	11,164
Champion do	280	13,966	608
Total	130,511	10,02,617	3,11,152

From January to December 1892

Mysore Gold Mine Co.	64,301	3,27,345	1,59,317
Oorgaum do	53,851	3,13,668	1,08,[illegible]
Nundydroog do	31,259	1,48,946	[illegible]
Balaghat do	6,916	4,35,[illegible]	[illegible]
Mysore Reefs	6,776	4,14,731	20,736
Champion do	—	—	—
Total	162,103	16,47,785	4,48,[illegible]

Surplus Investment Account—The income from the invested surplus shows a decrease of over 2½ lakhs, owing to the sale in 1891-92 of 4 per cent Government Securities to the extent of 28½ lakhs in order to provide the funds required to meet the famine which then threatened and for the larger cash balance necessitated by the altered khistbandi. On the securities thus sold, we realized large premia amounting to Rs 2,10,000 shown as profit in that year's account, but the reduction of the amount in Four Per Cents has caused in the following year (1892-93) a decrease in the interest on the invested surplus. Having thus explained in some detail the variations in the more important sources of our income, the general result is summarised in a few words. Land Revenue and Excise together showed an improvement of 26½ lakhs. To this there was a small addition of about 2½ lakhs from other sources, chiefly Gold Mines, Stamps and Mohatarfa. The total increase thus obtained was reduced by a falling off of 4½ lakhs under Forest and in the Income from the invested surplus, thus giving for the net result an increase of 24½ lakhs.

The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs 134,71,166 against Rs. 130,16,906 in the previous year.

The increase of expenditure was chiefly under "Military," "Excise" and "Public Works." More than a lakh of rupees was expended under "Military" on account of the new pattern equipment and saddlery for the Imperial Service corps, purchase and maintenance of transport ponies, purchase of arms and accoutrements and of stallions for the Kaniigal Farm.

The increased expenditure of Rs 86,423 under "Excise" was due partly to charges incurred (on account of additional establishments and transport of liquor) for working the revised system already described, and partly to extra payment made to Messrs. Parry and Co for importing liquor from Nellikuppam in the Madras Presidency during those months in which owing to scarcity of water, distillation could not be carried on at Bangalore. The Public works Expenditure which will be noticed hereafter, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs 1,89,000.

Our surplus for the past year (excluding Railway transactions) was Rs. 30,84,056 as compared with one of Rs 3,80,000 of the previous year which, owing to the scarcity which prevailed and the altered khistbandi, was in some respects abnormal. The surplus of 1890-91, which in all respects was a normal year, was Rs 22,04,449 and as compared with it, the improvement last year was Rs 8,80,607. Having in the preceding paragraphs reviewed the net result of the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the State during the past year I shall next place before you a statement exhibiting our transactions in respect of the State Railways:—

	1892-93	1891-92
Mysore Harihar Railway—(12 mos)	15 mos)	
(1) Receipts—½ths of net earnings received from the S M R Company	4,08,922	4,26,146
Payments—being interest paid to the S M R Co, upon the expended portion of the English Railway Loan of £1,200,000	7,64,887	6,91,042
Deficit for the year	3,55,965	2,64,902
(B) Investments—		
(a) Capital outlay on the State Railways other than the Mysore-Harihar Line—		
(1) Purchase of Nanjangud Branch	6,18,552	—
(2) Construction of Bangalore Hindupur Line	8,93,975	12,34,552
(3) Construction of Kolar Gold Fields Branch	371 87	—
(4) Surveys to the West Coast.	11,140	24,693
(5) Payment towards the		
Total (a) Capital outlay	18,95,158	12,59,245
Railway Loans Redemption Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Grand Total (B) Investments	22,95,158	16,59,245

Our loss on the Mysore Harihar Railway, has been year after year as shown below:—

1887-88	67,870
1888-89	2,9,410
1889-90	5,18,817
1890-91	4,85,189
1891-92	2,64,902
1892-93	3,55,965
Total.	19,88,153

(To be continued.)

LIST OF SUBJECTS OF GENERAL INTEREST DISCUSSED AT THE DASARA REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF 1893.

SUBJECTS.

1 Points relating to the Dasara Representative Assembly.

2 Act XIII of 1859 and questions connected therewith.

3 Cattle Trespass Act.

4 Draft Regulation relating to the prevention of Infant Marriages in the Territories of Mysore.

5 Village Munsiffs' Bill and Panchayats' Courts

6 Questions connected with the Land Improvement Act and Rules thereunder including Rules for advances for Irrigation wells.

7 Rules relating to Gun Licences

8 Uniformity of weights and measures.

9 Halat on Supari and assessment on Supari gardens

10 Suggestions for the speedy disposal of darkhasts.

11 Sagavali Ghats to be granted before 1st July for preparing land with liability to pay assessment for year following 1st July in which the land is cropped

12 Questions connected with the minor distribution of water below tanks. Extension thereto of Channel Conservancy Rules and Penal Provisions. Restriction of cultivation with reference to quality of water stored in the tank.

13 Demarcation of fields. Substitution of stone heaps for earthen mounds as Bands.

14 Rules for the disposal of house sites so as to make them available for poor people.

15 Abatement of the nuisance of neglected house sites.

16 Establishing Government Agricultural Banks.

17 Agricultural instruction.

18 Rules for sanitation in villages

19 Questions connected with remuneration of Toties and Talaris and the duties to be rendered by them to the Village community.

20 Exemption from Compulsory Registration of leases up to 5 years

21 Patel and Shanbhog Haldars officiating by rotation.

22 Amelioration of Taluk Revenue Establishments including grant of Travelling and Halting allowances.

23 Transfer of Government moiety of Mohatarfa and Octroi to important towns to Local Municipalities.

24 Levy of Octroi on piece goods which have already paid it in another Municipality.

25 Introduction of a Compulsory Vaccination Act.

26 Separation of Magisterial functions from Amildars.

27 Status and jurisdiction (pecuniary and otherwise) of Munsiffs.

28 Excessive cost of litigation Half Courtfees to be remitted in cases compromised out of Court.

29 Need for extention of the Gambling Act.

30 Cow slaughter

31 Admission to Mysore Civil Service

32 In recovering arrears of Revenue, there should be freedom to local officers to proceed against movable or immovable property.

33 Separate Engineer for Local Fund Works.

34 No charge should be made for medicines in Government dispensaries

35 Compulsory physical education in schools

36 Enfranchisement of Shanbhog Service Inam Lands.

General News.

THE CLARENDON Press announces that the Rulers of India Series will be completed with the following three volumes, which will probably be published before Christmas:—"Haidar Ali and Tipu Sahib," by Mr. L. B. Bowring, C. S. I.; "Sir Thomas Munro," by Dr. J. Bradshaw, and "Earl Amherst," by Mr. P. W. Richmond Ritchie and Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, nee Thackeray.

A YOUNG LADY hailing from Galatz, on the Danube, had been educated by the Sisters of the Sacre Cœur in Paris, and, having concluded her courses of training at the famous and fashionable pensionnat, recently wrote to M. Zola to ask him point blank whether he would recommend her to read his works. The distinguished novelist sent the following safe and sagacious reply:—"Mademoiselle! As long as a young lady is unmarried she is under the care of her parents, when she marries she will do well to consult her husband. My view is that you may read my books provided your parents or your husband give you leave."

A CONTEMPORARY GIVES AN account of a new system of advertising common in New Zealand, which has led to a disastrous misunderstanding between a doctor and a patient. The Government is glad to add to the revenue by letting the gummed side of stamps to advertisers, who are glad to print their puffs there in spite of the extremely brief publicity insured. The other day a man called on a doctor about some ailment, and while waiting his turn, stuck a stamp on a bottle. When a minute later the doctor bade him put out his tongue he read thereon in letters of blue:—"Stop that cough. Use—'s pectoral." Unable to treat calmly so shameless a taut, the doctor kicked him downstairs.

Extracts.

THE RUSSIANS AND INDIA

Herr Popowski's essay is very uncomfortable reading for Englishmen. According to him diplomacy is powerless to arrest the advance of Russia towards India to the possession of which she, 'we may affirm with absolute certainty,' aspires.

Few competent observers will be disposed to question Herr Popowski's conclusions thus far. Already the value of the Afghan 'buffer' has been greatly reduced by the pushing southward of the Russian frontier to within easy striking distance of Herat, whilst in the debatable Pamir region, on the Afghan-Chinese frontier north of Kashmir, disallowed yet rewarded enterprises of Russian officers, seem preparing the way for the absorption of Wakhan.

Obviously, the day that witnesses the formation of a continuous boundary between Russia and India will enormously increase the difficulty of maintaining intact our Indian Empire. True, there is practically an unlimited supply of excellent raw material on which to draw for the increase of our native troops, but experience has proved that England's safety in India depends on each contingent being composed of about one-third of British troops. To keep up that ratio in the case of a large increase of the Indian Army would involve an entire revolution in our military organisation at home. No system of voluntary enlistments could then suffice, and we should have to face compulsory service.

Herr Popowski, viewing the outlook from a German standpoint, has his alternative. Supposing the advance of Russia to call for armed resistance on our part, England standing alone would be practically powerless. Her fleet could inflict no serious blow, and out of India she has of regular troops at most two Army Corps available for offence. The Indian Army at present consists of 200,000 men, of whom a little more than a-third are British. For the defence of the North West frontier only about 56,000 could be reckoned on for the first line, on a front of twelve hundred miles from Karrachi to Gilgit, and some 15,000 reserves. Supposing Great Britain contributed her two Army Corps in addition, the numbers on our side could scarcely amount to much more than half the total that Russia would afford to oppose to us. Under such conditions it might well be that the Czar who could bide his time—serious offensive warfare against Russia in Central Asia would be out of the question—might very seriously imperil our hold on our great Dependency. What then has Herr Popowski to propose? England must throw in her lot with the Central European Alliance. Her available troops and those of Turkey would suffice, he thinks, to make the conquest of the Caucasus practicable whilst Russia was obliged to keep the bulk of her forces on her Germano-Austrian frontier. If Kars and Baku and Tiflis, and the great mountain range could be wrested from Russia, and with them the command of the Caspian Sea, India would have nothing to fear for generations!

It is well to see our position as others see it, but this hasty outline will suffice to justify our opening dictum, that Herr Popowski's essay is distinctly 'uncomfortable reading.'

FRANCE AND SIAM

On the 29th September M. Le Myre de Vilers presented to the Siamese Government a new draft Treaty and Convention in substitution for his former proposals, and demanded their acceptance within forty eight hours, threatening to leave Bangkok at once in the event of delay. On the 2nd October, M. Develle the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, received from M. Le Myre de Vilers a telegram announcing the successful issue of the negotiations with the Siamese Government. The Treaty and Convention, as forwarded by the Paris correspondent of the *Times* are appended:—

TREATY

"Article 1.—The Siamese Government renounces all pretension to the whole of the territories on the left bank of the Mekong and to the islands in the river.

"Article 2.—The Siamese Government undertakes not to place or navigate any armed boats or vessels on the waters of the great Tonle Sap Lake, the Mekong, or their tributaries situated in the territory indicated in the next Article.

"Article 3.—The Siamese Government will construct no fortified post or military establishment in the provinces of Battambang and Siemreap or within a radius of fifteen miles, from the right bank of the Mekong.

"Article 4.—In the zones mentioned in Article 3 the Police Service will be carried on as usual by the local authorities with the contingent forces that may be strictly necessary. No regular or irregular armed force is to be maintained.

"Article 5.—The Siamese Government binds itself to open negotiations with the French Government, within six months, with a view to regulating the customs and commercial system of the territories mentioned in Article 3, and to the revision of the Treaty of 1856. Until the conclusion of that agreement no customs duties will be established in the zone referred to in Article 3. Reciprocity will continue to be granted by the French Government to the products of the said zone.

"Article 6.—As the development of the navigation of the Mekong may render necessary certain works in the right bank—the establishment of coaling stations for the use of wood and coal depots, the Siamese Government binds itself to, on the request of the French Government, all the necessary facilities for the purpose.

"Article 7.—French citizens, whether natural subjects or protected dependants, may travel about freely and carry on their business in the territories mentioned in Article 3, on being provided with a pass from the French authorities. Reciprocity will be accorded to the inhabitants of the said zone.

"Article 8.—The French Government reserves the right of establishing Consulates where it shall think proper in the interests of its citizens, subjects, or dependants, and particularly at Khorat and at Muang Nan. The Siamese Government will grant the sites necessary for the erection of the said Consulates.

"Article 9.—In case of difficulties, the French text will be the sole authority.

"Article 10.—The present treaty must be ratified within four months from the date of its signature."

CONVENTION

"The Siamese military posts established on the left bank of the Mekong and on the islands in the river must be evacuated within a month from the date of the signing of the present Convention. Those situated in the province of Angkor and Battambang, or on the right bank of the river within fifteen miles thereof, must be evacuated at the same time, and the fortifications razed.

"The authors of the incidents of Tong Kieng-Khan and Cammon will be judged by the Siamese authorities. A representative of France will be present at the trial, and will see that the sentences pronounced are carried out. The French Government reserves the right of judging whether the penalties are sufficient, and, if necessary, of demanding a fresh trial before a mixed tribunal, the composition of which it will itself determine.

"The Siamese Government will deliver up to the French Minister at Bangkok, or to the French authorities on the frontier, all French subjects, whether Annamites, Cambodians, or Laotians of the left bank, now detained for any cause whatever. It will throw no obstacles in the way of the return to the left bank of the former inhabitants of that region.

"The Bang-Phan of Pak-Kieng Khan and his suite will be taken by a delegate of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the French Legation, and also the arms and the French flag seized by the Siamese authorities.

"The French Government will continue to occupy Chantaboun until the execution of the stipulations of the present Convention, and particularly until the complete and pacific evacuation of the Siamese posts established both on the left bank of the Mekong and on the islands in the river, as well as those in the provinces of Battambang and Siem-Reap, and within fifteen miles of the right bank of the Mekong."

The new treaty (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*) is considered by the French Government as giving complete satisfaction to all the demands of France.

The majority of the Paris newspapers express great satisfaction at the signature of the treaty.

The signature of the treaty and convention was only effected on the 3rd October, without clatch of any kind. The *Standard's* correspondent at Bangkok, in a letter, dated the 30th August, reviews the situation in Siam as it then existed. In conclusion he says:—

Siam herself and her incompetent rulers and advisers form the troubling factor to English interests in this part of the world. Siam has been credited with qualities which she does not possess. She has been carefully and elaborately "advertised" by the rivals to European Capitals of Siam as Prince—of whom there are hundreds—and by a judicious manufacture of titles for such occasions. It is a popular fallacy to believe that Siam is well disposed towards England or that she seeks the guiding hand of a Britisher. Siam is no friend to Britishers, whether here, or in Europe, can say that Siam has given them in his friendly and polite concession, to show the least inclination to favour British enterprise. The contrary has always been the case. British trade and British interests have suffered innumerable annoyances from Siamese officials. It is no longer possible to conceal the fact that much of this has been owing to weak British representatives. What we want in Siam are men who will not tamely submit to insult unshamed and put off with frivolous excuses when important interests are at stake. We want strong men, representatives for whom the Siam so would have respect, and whose advice is to be listened to and acted upon.

TEXT OF THE NEW TREATY.

Advices dated Bangkok, the 4th October, give the texts of the Franco-Siamese Treaty. The following is a summary:—

Clause I relates to the recognition of the sovereign rights of Cambodia and Annam over the right bank of the Mekong.

Clause II binds the Siamese Government to keep no military force or armed vessels on the waters of the Great Lake of Mekong.

Clause III states that the Siamese shall not hold fortified posts anywhere along the Mekong within twenty-five kilometres of the right bank.

Clause IV states that any French subjects, having passes from the French authorities, shall be at liberty to travel freely within the said twenty-five kilometre limit, and all Siamese subjects, resident within that limit, and possessing passes from the Siamese authorities, shall have the reciprocal right to travel anywhere in French territory on the left bank.

Under Clause V no duty on either imports or exports shall be levied within the 25 kilometre limit, and the French Government in turn engage not to impose any tax on any Siamese products entering their territory from the right bank.

Clause VI gives the French the right to establish Consulates at Muongrin and Kwat.

By Clause VII the Siamese are forbidden to maintain police on the banks of the Great Lake, or along the 25 kilometre limit, except in such numbers as may be necessary to preserve order in the various Districts.

Clause VIII says that in case of dispute as to the meaning of the treaty, the French text shall be followed.

Clause IX provides for the ratification of the treaty within four months.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

BANGALORE:—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1893. [No. 44.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
Inclusive	3—0—0	1—12—0
Exclusive	1—0—0	1—12—0
Foreign & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

Inclusive	4—0—0	2—8—0
Exclusive	1—0—0	2—8—0
Foreign & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B—All we choose to do with the cash received in advance for the Karnataka Prakasika [illegible] *Subscribers who have paid in advance for the Karnataka Prakasika* [illegible] *are requested to state in their orders the Year or Half year which they wish the Advertisements are to apply in as in the absence of Particular instructions that effect will be inserted in both the editions and charged accordingly*

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion [illegible] 0 0
For the second [illegible]
[illegible]
Particulars [illegible] advertisements to apply in [illegible]
[illegible] Contract [illegible] reasonable terms
[illegible]
Notices [illegible] Notices [illegible] half [illegible] value [illegible] stamps [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSES

SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the Poisons of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury Spermatorrhœa Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impure use of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Painless Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—once Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND A COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE'S Co,
CHEMISTS
77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY
COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance) Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager *The Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers *Annual Subscription* Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER *Mount Road, Madras*

NOTICE

The *Theosophist Pinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India *Annual Subscription* Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the said Company No 1 Hanbury Road, on Saturday the 11th November 1893 at 2 p m, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Saturday the 28th October 1893, and a copy of which has been posted to the address of every Shareholder

B SREENIVASSIENGAR
Chairman

Bangalore 1st November 1893

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

Washington 30th Oct, Midnight—The Senate has passed the Sherman Act Repeal Bill by 43 against 32 votes

London 30th Oct—Mr John Redmond speaking at Tullagh at Nenagh yesterday said the Parnellites would support the Government in its English measures next year, provided a week of the Autumn Session was devoted to the grievances of evicted tenants and that contentious measures were avoided The Government he said, should resign to dissolve Parliament at the end of 1894

London, 31st Oct—Lord Elgin is expected to return for India at the beginning of January

Finance has granted to Russia the right to use any French Naval Station in the Mediterranean

London, 31st Oct—A *Times* correspondent, who has thoroughly inspected Toulon Arsenal, reports that the French are strong enough to wipe out the present British Mediterranean Fleet

London, 1st Nov—It is officially announced that Mr Bannerjee has been appointed to succeed the late Mr Pelang as Judge of the High Court of Bombay

Simla, 2nd Nov—Mr Kirby's Railway scheme now comprises an extension from Broach Junction to Dadgal Meanwhile the views of the Madras and Bombay Governments are awaited

London 2nd Nov—Parliament rose in the Session of Commons Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr Balfour's Resolution with regard to Indian Civil Service Examinations

Mr Fowler then moved the second reading of the Parish Councils Bill

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6 1893

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS

The Dasara festival at Mysore was a complete success About 12 lakhs of people were present, the Ryots coming from all parts to enjoy the hospitality of the Durbar, and Nature seeking to be not to enjoy the sight Joy and Peace were among people that year remarkable previous occasion, and it all thoroughly enjoyed themselves No doubt the fact that the festivities at the capital coincide the period of the Ryots greatly doubtless, and, of course, the number of those who benefit is yearly increasing The Maharajah takes great interest in what takes place, and does his best to further the interests of his subjects When these festivities come to a close the Dewan reads his Address to the assembled Representatives, and, to many, this is the most interesting portion of the proceedings This Assembly is peculiar to Mysore There is nothing like it in any Native State or in British India This Province has the honour of showing the way as regards representative Government It has made a beginning and a good one. Those in power have only to go on developing the present institution in order to make it, if not perfect, on the way to perfection The Address showed that the Province was getting on well The treasury is fairly full, and the machinery of Government is in good order According to the Dewan's statement it will be seen that the land revenue and excise showed an increase over the preceding year of more than twenty-six lakhs of rupees This is a very satisfactory sum, and the revenue authorities ought to be well satisfied with it In addition the Province has an income of about two and a half lakhs from other sources, chiefly postal fees, stamps and inam tarfa. But on the other side must be set four and a half lakhs caused by falling off in the Forest revenue and in the income from the investment surplus, thus giving for the net result between twenty four and twenty-five lakhs We find from the Address that the surplus income over ordinary expenditure amounted to the sum of Rs 30 84 158, a very satisfactory account indeed, and on which the Government and the people ought to be congratulated on the success of their Bank But out of this sum the Government had to meet the deficit of Rs. 3,95,965 on account of the Mysore Harihar Railway, and after putting aside four lakhs of rupees towards the redemption of Railway loans, and investing Rs 18,55,158 on new railways, it had a balance of Rs 4,32,033, and this added to the opening balance of Rs 29 31,909 on the first July 1892 gave a closing balance on the 30th of June of the year of Rs 33,63,842 This is a fine sum, and there are few Governments that can show anything like it Perhaps if anything the sum in hand is too large, and that a good amount of it might have been spent on remunerative public works We are glad to see that under the head of Khedda there was an increase of Rs 21,250, and this is to be effected, by economy in the department, and by selling the captured animals to the best market It is satisfactory to know that the improved condition of things has been brought about under Native supervidence Mr Seshaiengar has reorganised the establishment, has cut down many expenses, and has made the department a paying one which it was not before This has been accomplished while there has been a falling off as regards the forests in other directions The total loss on forests, we find from the Address amounts to Rs. 1,72,046 There was a small increase, as we have mentioned, in the imperial contribution of Rs 15 923 Goldmining has a good straight rise but only to the extent of Rs. 2,606 This is not a large sum, but it is on the right side As regards expenditure we find that it amounted, under all heads to Rs 34,71 696 in the previous year, thus showing an increase, but not to any great extent The Public works appear to have been well attended to, and new projects have been taken in hand, while some of the old ones have been completed. Another strong point is that education has been attended to, and in this respect the Province compares well with any other part of the country. New schools are being

ublished, while the old ones are improved. The Central College turns out a go number of graduates, and it is fed a good number of institutions in all parts the land. In some respects Mysore kes the lead as regards the instruction the young There are the hobli schools, d these are unique of their kind They ing education within reach of nearly every ad in Mysore. Then again literature as not neglected. A number of valuable orks were published, while translating ere made of many others In other parts the country this branch of literature is most, if not entirely, neglected So in ne respect, as well as in many others the rovince is to be congratulated on the ccess it has attained We trust that hen the next year comes round the tale be told will be equally good

A CHANGE REQUIRED

It is the opinion of many in the City hat the arrangement now in force with reard to the President of the Municipality anything but a good one The Deputy ommissioner, as matters now stand, is the end of this institution, and he must find he work very heavy in addition to his ther duties. The result is that it sometimes happens that he cannot attend a neeting, or he comes late to it At the neeting a week ago the Deputy Commissioner was not present, and after waiting for some time the members present came to the conclusion they had better ommence business, which they did by electing the Vice-President to take the hair The work of the day was satisfactorily get through and in good time As the Deputy Commissioner has so much work to do it would be well to appoint somebody else as the head of the Municipal body, one who could devote more time to it. Why not select one of the Commissioners to be President? We see no reason why this arrangement should not be carried out. He would attend to the work much better than it is now attended to, and all the members would take a greater interest in it As matters now stand the work of the office and, in fact, everything connected with the Municipality is carried on in a rather slipshod manner. The President evidently does not appear to take that interest in the work he would do if he had not so many duties to perform Then why should he not be relieved of one? There are plenty of others who could perform the duty and perform it to the satisfaction of all, and it seems a great pity it should be thrown on one who is not able to perform it in the manner required We trust this will meet the eye of Government and that the desired change will be brought about

BAD WATER

There are many complaints about the water in the Dharmambudi tank. We are told that it smells offensively, and that there is something radically wrong about it The reasons assigned are these While the tank was dry it was used for all sorts of purposes, the bed was polluted, and when the rains sent a supply of water into the reservoir, these impurities mixed with the water, and its condition may be well imagined In the next place the channels by which the water comes into the tank were used as latrines in many cases during the dry weather, and the deposits were swept into the tank by the late rains. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the tank should be impure, and that the odour of the water should be intolerable These channels should have been attended to before the wet weather set in They were overlooked and the consequence may be very disastrous. We are also given to understand that some of the water passes over a burial ground, and brings down pollution into the reservoir. It will thus be seen that the sources of this water supply being impure the water itself must also be impure Then again, the tank does not contain so much water as it did in former years, hence any pollutions that may flow in are more seen than they used to be More care ought to have been taken on this account when the tank was empty But, so far as we are aware, nothing whatever was done to make the bed of the tank fit to receive the water, and hence the bad smell the people complain of The Municipal authorities seem to be of opinion that the evil is in the Kaingis, for they have been cleaning these out, but this is a mistake The source of the evil is in the tank itself, and something should be done to improve matters there About a fortnight ago some of these were closed for two or three days, much to the inconvenience of the people, especially as it was the time of the Dasarah They know that very little good could be accomplished in this way, that the root of the evil must be reached before anything could be done that would really lessen the evil complained of. The Municipal authorities should at once take the matter in hand, and do their best to make the tank pure, or there may be a terrible outbreak of sickness Now there is a good deal of fever going about, and this probably is caused by the impure water the people have to drink The people pay taxes and their comforts ought to be properly looked after

Occasional Notes

An immoderate fit of laughter caused the death of a man in East London

Over ten thousand rupees had been already subscribed in Bombay for a Jubilee Memorial

The expenses incurred in connection with Her Majesty's coronation include an item of £2,000, paid to one firm of jewellers alone, for jewelled snuff boxes presented to the foreign ambassadors delegated to attend the ceremony

We regret to learn that the Hon'ble Mahadhev Govinda Ranade, M.A., D.L., C.I.E., now Special Judge in Poona, and minister in the Deccan Relief Act, has been elevated to the Bench of the Bombay High Court in succession to the late Mr K T Telang

Professor Garner is getting on splendidly among the monkeys in Africa He owns a gray fly that knows twenty words of Fanti, and he has discovered more than 200 genuine monkey words The Professor thinks the whole language only has 250 words

Some doctors in America advertised for a man who, in consideration of an indemnity of £1,000, would submit himself to an operation that might end fatally They received 142 applications The doctors desire to cut open the stomach of the man in order to study the phenomena of digestion

The Hon Hugh Campbell, son of Viscount Emlyn (Lord son of the Earl of Cawdor), and Prince Jean de Bourbon, a son of the Duke of Madrid, and a relative to the King of Spain, will visit India during the coming cold weather The Duke des Abruzzes, a relative of the King of Italy, is also paying a visit to India

We are glad that the efforts of the Madras Government to apprehend the author of the villainous murder committed at Guntakal have been so far been crowned with success, for a soldier was apprehended with cartridges at Secunderabad on Monday last, and it is believed that there is sufficient evidence to establish that he is the culprit

The Emperor of Russia possesses forty-four uniforms, one of which has never been worn, viz, that of a Russian Field Marshal, Although he is Commander in Chief of the Army, his Majesty has vowed never to wear the insignia of a Field Marshal until the grade shall have been conferred upon him by his brother Field Marshals after a victorious war.

The *Indian Mirror* observes —"As for *nautches*, tastes differ and opinions we know are divided But we know what those *nautch* girls are. If Lord Lansdowne and Lord Wenlock see to them in *nautches* of course they are welcome to their opinion But our sympathies are entirely with the Madras Reformers on this subject" Every true lover of morality ought to be in sympathy with the Anti nautch movement, and is bound to shun nautches by prostitutes

The death of an Indian Civil Servant named Jagat Kishore Singh, formed the subject of a coroner's inquiry at Charing Cross Hospital on October 9 It was shown in evidence that he Singh, who was a married man with two children, and of very extravagant habits, had made a proposal of marriage to a young woman, who refused him He then left him, took a room at Charing Cross Hotel, and there took poison—white lead and carbolic acid A verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane was returned

It is announced that Miss Vesey, third daughter of the Rev. Canon Vesey, the Chancellor of St Valery, W Hampshire, is coming out to India early in December next to be married to Mr Mottram S Adam, Barrister at Law She is said to be an accomplished lady and comes accompanied by her brother, the Rev L A Vesey, C A (Oxon), who will give her away at the marriage ceremony which will be performed according to Christian rites by the Indian Missionary now at Sirhind at the Punjab Simla at Karachi

As there seems to be some doubt about the number of children of the Viceroy designate, we subjoin the list of their names as given in the latest edition of Burke's Peerage, viz, Edward Timothy, Lord Bruce, born 8 June, 1881, Robert, b 18 November, 1882; Alexander, b 23 July, 1884, David, b 11 July, 1887, Alison, b 9th April, 1892, Elizabeth Mary, b 11 September, 1877, Constance August, b 25 January, 1879, Constance Veronica, b 24 February, 1880, Maysie, b 12 December, 1885, Rachel Catherine b 23 February, 1890

In the *Independance Belg* "Nauticus" concludes a series of articles upon the European situation from the point of view of the position of England He considers it doubtful whether France will go further than leading Russian provisional bands of operations in the Mediterranean That, however, would not matter much, as Russia would conquer a permanent basis for herself on the coast either of Morocco, Tripoli or Egypt, while continuing to threaten with her Mediterranean fleet the Austrian seaboard and Constantinople "Nauticus" adds that his forecasts are not those generally shared by all European experts, as well as by distinguished American naval officers

Some very interesting experiments have been recently made by M Mallet respecting the action of a screw in producing vertical propulsion in a balloon, the results of which (says *Le Genie Civil*) have been presented to the Academie The screw was designed and set to work by M Langlois de Sannier It has a diameter of 7½ feet, and turns round a vertical shaft fixed by two clamps to one of the sides of the car M Mallet succeeded, by imparting to the screw a velocity of 100 revolutions a minute, to raise the balloon, which has a capacity of 28,000 cubic feet, through vertical space in the same time of 333 feet Frequent repetitions of the same experiment invariably gave the same results. As the screw revolved, it necessarily caused the balloon to rotate also, but the movement was not found to produce any inconvenience, since the velocity did not exceed 0 01 of a complete revolution in a second The author concluded his communication by a series of observations upon this particular mode of propulsion, pointing out that it was exceedingly well adapted for purposes of scientific experiments.

Local and Provincial.

The Dewan—Sir K Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., Dewan of Mysore, returned from the capital on Thursday afternoon

Appointment—Mr. Syed Ameer Hosain, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittaldroog District, has been appointed Superintendent of the Central Jail, vice Dr A. Chokset on leave

Capt Bowen, R E—this officer, who was Chief Engineer of the D P W in Mysore, and who went to England on furlough, being since called home by Colonel McNeill Campbell, Royal Engineers, will return on duty to the state of his former labours Capt Bowen, we believe, will retire from the British service and will then take up the duties of Chief Engineer in Mysore again—E M

Colonel Lindsay, R E, has returned to India to resume the Agency of the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Board of Directors in England having specially selected him for the appointment, as it viewed with apprehension the strained relations which exist between some of the present principal officers of the Company His return is joyfully welcomed by all the railway officials and employees

Mr B G Krishnengar's Case—This case, which has been occupying the attention of the 2nd Magistrate for sometime past has, we unofficially report, been amicably settled between the parties through the intercession of a friend of the accused It appears he was reported to the Magistrate yesterday when the case came on for hearing, and he allowed the matter to drop. We may here remark that the prosecution was not a malicious action on the part of Mr. B G Krishnengar as he refused to allow the opposite party to bear the costs of the case

His Highness the Maharajah —Intends visiting Bombay some time this month probably about the 11th It will be remembered that he intended visiting the Capital of the Western Presidency early this year during his tour North, and that the death of Prince in the Royal family of Mysore prevented him from carrying out his intention As yet we have not any idea when he will constitute his suite during the visit nor when he is likely to look in at Hyderabad We will advise him to convince himself of the truth of its extent which and wretched system of administration is compared with the State of which he is ruler—E M

An Execution —At eight pastsix on the morning of the 31st ultimo Ahmed Khan, the murderer of Hussain Bee and Amina Bee, at Bellipally on the 1st August last, was hanged in the Mr Albert Hayes, Chief Judge, in the presence of the Acting Superintendent, Mr Purnamma Chetty, and the Assistant Surgeon M Rajavendra Rao, and Gunapatiah Pillay Hospital Assistant, to which place he had been sentenced to death passed upon him by the Sessions Court, and confirmed by the Judicial authorities

When asked whether he had anything to say he merely expressed his desire that his clothes on the casualty of the police, should be given to his relatives, and his body also handed over to them

This morning he made an strange request that he should adjust the rope round his own neck himself This, of course, was disallowed

He proceeded to the gallows with steadiness, and appeared calm, and remained so while the cap was placed over his head, and the other arrangements made At 6 45 the bolt was drawn, and the man dropped Life was apparently extinct in about 45 seconds, but the body hung for the customary one hour, when it was taken down and handed over to his relatives, who were in waiting at the prison. The prisoner was visited by a large number of friends and some of his relatives on the day, He told his mother to take care of his young wife and even to get her married again. He particularly requested to see Mahomed Osman, whose life he attempted to take, that he might crave his pardon, but the latter refused to go and see him

MYSORE DIVISION.—Improving and extending the Hulihalli channel in Nanjangud Taluk (estimate Rs 6,05,000) Half completed.

FRENCH ROCKS DIVISION.—(1) Improving the Maddur Ane channels in Mandya Taluk, estimate Rs 82,000). Work far advanced 2. Improving and extending the Cullahli channel in Krishnarajpete Taluk, estimate Rs (59,000) Practically completed. 3 Improving the Sulikere tank in Malvalli Taluk, estimate Rs. 1,50,000 One lakh has already been spent on this work.

HASSAN DIVISION.—Improving and extending worth channel of Sriramadevara Dam (estimate Rs. 82,000) Work approaching completion.

SHIMOGA DIVISION.—Improving the Sulikere tank and channels in Channagiri Taluk, estimate Rs 66,000

KADUR DIVISION.—1. Constructing an anikat across the Vedavathi river to feed the Gukkapatnagere tank in Kadur Taluk (estimate Rs 40,000) and improving the Yellanahalli anikat and channel, (estimate Rs 34,000) The latter has been completed.

The following new important Irrigation works were sanctioned during the year —

1. A new tank across the Jangalhalla, near Kathral in Chitaldroog.

2 Restoration of Binnur anikat and channels and Kakasandra tank in Kadur.

3 Restoration of Chikandra tank in Tumkur.

4 Constructing an anikat across the Sankartirtha stream near Singapur and restoration of Bidaganhalli tank in Hassan

5. Restoring Malasandra tank in Hoskote Taluk

In connection with the subject of Irrigation I stated last year that investigations were being made for improving and extending the irrigation operations of the existing anikats on the Kaveri river I personally inspected some of the anikats on this river, and came to the opinion that the improvement of the existing anikat at Alakatte would be the best of all possible schemes for extending and perfecting our Irrigation system under the Kaveri Three alternative projects for this scheme have been prepared by the Public Works Department, and the smallest of them estimated to cost about 18 lakhs odd has since been approved by His Highness the Maharaja This project is to build a new anikat across the Kaveri, 750 feet long, on the site, and in lieu of the existing very straggling Alakatte Anikat, which is 2,500 feet in length and in very old and leaky, and does not admit of really improvement The new Anikat will cost about Rs 80,000 and the sluices on the left and right banks some Rs 30,000 more The anikat and the head works on the left bank are necessary for an efficient supply to Sathgram, Mele, Hampapur and other existing channels on the bank. Schemes for the improvement and extension of the rather complicated Irrigation system embracing these channels had from time to time been submitted for the consideration of the Government, but none of them could be sanctioned as they were all more or less unsatisfactory It has now been finally decided to supersede them all by the new proposed works There can be no doubt that these works are the best for the left bank irrigation and there can also be no two opinions about the desirability of their immediate execution on that ground alone. Regarding the right bank channel it is impossible to decide finally how far it should extend until we have more definite information than we now possess, of the quantity of water which we can at this point draw off from the river without prejudice to the existing cultivation lower down The alignment of the channel has however been most carefully made so as to permit of its being executed hereafter if considered expedient to the full length of 69½ miles, so as to fill the Kukarhalli tank at Mysore. It will be seen that this is capable of ready accomplishment, because the difference of level between the waste weir of the last named tank and the crest of the proposed anikat at Alakatte is 100 feet. Under such circumstances, it is proposed to carry out in the first instance the anikat and head works and a sum of Rs. 60,000 is provided for this purpose in the current year's Budget. Next will be taken in hand the improvement and extension of the left bank irrigation, and the new right bank channel will come last and be necessarily spread over a series of years. This plan will not be felt as a grievance by the City of Mysore, because, as I already explained, we are giving it an efficient and independent supply from the Kaveri direct

SANITATION.—The want had long been felt of a separate qualified Engineer who could give his exclusive attention to developing effective measures for the sanitation of the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and of the more populous towns in the State, as well as to designing and carrying out works of water-supply and drainage wherever required. To this duty Mr. Stanley Lee was appointed under the designation of the Sanitary Engineer with the Government You have noticed that liberal grants have annually been made from State Funds for Municipal and Public Improvements. It is the intention of the Government to continue such grants in future to the extent from time to time found necessary, and at the same time to give for other sanitary works, during the next five years, an additional sum of one lakh per annum, out of which grants in aid or loans could be granted to the various Municipalities in need of such help from the Government In addition, the Sanitary Engineer is expected to supervise the preparation and execution of the larger works carried out from Municipal Funds The Government entertain that the measures above described will ensure, under adequate professional supervision, decided work in all Municipalities, and result in an improvement of their general sanitary condition.

RAILWAYS.—The Mysore State Railway now consists of two parts under different conditions of management and apportionment of profits The Mysore Harihar Section the capital outlay on which has been met from the English Railway Loan, is under the management of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and will continue so for 49 more years, during which period they have to receive one fourth of the net profits The other Sections—Mysore-Nanjangud, Bangalore-Chikjajur and the Kolar Gold Fields—on all of which the capital outlay has been met from State Funds are in the possession and management of the Darbar, who propose to enter into short term working agreements varying from 1 to 3 years, with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the Nanjangud and Chikjajur Sections, and with the Madras Railway Company for the Kolar Gold Fields Branch The important section of the Bangalore-Chikjajur Railway (51½ miles of metre gauge) was completed, with the exception of the Penakoni bridge, the supply of girders for which was delayed by the manufacturers. The first section, from Yesvantpur Junction to Dodballapur, was opened for traffic on the 15th December 1892, and the second section to Gauribidanur was opened, on 17th September 1893 This throughline promises to advance the commercial prosperity of Mysore by connecting it with Bellary, Secunderabad and the sea-coast of India and by bringing Singareni coal for consumption on our Railways, and will also give a special impetus to the traffic in cotton and grain The Kolar Gold Fields Branch Railway, 10 miles of standard gauge, intended for the benefit of the large gold mining industry in Kolar has made good progress. Rails were linked through and road trains commenced running on the 25th September The line will, it is anticipated, be opened for traffic next month.

The survey of the proposed Railway from Nanjangud to Gundlupet was completed, but the results are not encouraging, and the Governments of Madras and Mysore have concurred that the project should give way to that proposed to connect Nanjangud with Erode. Resumes since Surveys of alternative lines of Railway to connect the State with the West Coast have been undertaken by the Mysore Railway Department on account of both the Darbar and the Madras Government. The most important of them is—Arsikere, via Hassan, to Mangalore with a short branch to the Gangoli Harbour.

JUDICIAL CHANGES.—The general absence from Sunnagi of the District and Sessions Judge of Nagar for holding Criminal Sessions at Cuddapah and Chittoor, being found to interfere seriously with the prompt disposal of the Civil work of the Division, the Government have, on the recommendation of the Chief Court, given its sanction for a Sub Judge's Court at Shimoga. Before however actually establishing such a Court, the Chief Court are investigating certain proposals for an increase to the Munsiffs' Jurisdiction, which will have the effect of affording some durable relief to all District Courts and Sub Courts, and, in the Nandydroog Division, of enabling us to abolish the present system under which appeals from Munsiffs lie direct to the Chief Court.

MEDICAL.—There are throughout the Province 102 Hospitals and Dispensaries, including the 8 Dispensaries newly opened during the year. The total number of patients treated in them was 556,031 against 537,787 in the previous year.

In July 1892, the Government, on the recommendation of the Mysore City Municipality, sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the establishment at Mysore of an institution for the treatment of patients according to indigenous methods, (Kunring and Yunan), subject to the supervision of a Hospital Assistant appointed to watch the preparation of the medicines and note the results. The number of patients treated during the half-year ending 30th June 1893 was 20,514, the average daily attendance being 279 86. The institution is very popular.

The number of cases vaccinated during the year was 84,732 against 74,282 in 1891 The increase is mainly due to Jennine paste being available in any quantities required, at the Vaccine Institute since the March 1892 and the consequent revival of the difficulties previously experienced by vaccinators, in procuring a sufficient supply of lymph in many vaccination The percentage of success attended in vaccination with the paste was found to be about 10 per cent higher than the average for the last 10 years under the old method.

AGRICULTURE.—Experimental cultivation of superior varieties of American cotton was continued during the year with success The seed was supplied to the Chitaldroog, Kadur and Shimoga Districts In the cotton growing Taluk of Doddaballapur in the Chitaldroog District, the ryots have intimated their desire to extend the cultivation of the new varieties.

Fresh seed potatoes received from England during the year in much improved condition The Bramah Gardens Experiment has shown that the steady importation of new varieties of the tuber has done much towards eradicating potato disease

An experiment, which promises to introduce the commercial culture of coffee in the Madras portion of the Province, has been tried by Mr Meeneshaiyer with marked success in the Forest Bungalow Coffee which hitherto was believed to thrive only on the Malnad has been proved to be capable of attaining vigorous growth and abundant bearing on the Ghats on the Madras, and this experiment, in which Mr Meeneshaiyer has shown such commendable enterprise, will be watched with much interest by the Government

A collection of Diamond drawings in progress and the Superintendent of the Government Gardens in the Press annating Lalbagh "The Forest Trees of Mysore and Coorg."

The large Sugar investigations which Messrs Abathnot and Company are carrying on at Gundlupet, in the centre of an important sugar-cane tract, may be expected to give additional stimulus to sugar with which Nanjundaiah iron foundry at Chikajapur only meets the growing demand for sugar cane mill rollers, but which is of greater importance, is likely to spread from where one of its kind

(To be Continued)

General News

—()o()—

ARREST OF RAILWAY AND OTHER EMPLOYES.—The High Court have now ruled that processes issued by Judicial officers for arrest of Railway and other public employes should, in future, contain directions thereon for the process server to inform the immediate superiors of the party against whom the process is issued of his intention to arrest him before doing so.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—Messrs. Knowles and Garthwaite, the former of the London Mission, and the latter of the Education Department, Madras, have devised a system for teaching the blind to read, and the Secretary of State having approved of the same, has requested these gentlemen to adapt the same to Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani languages, in view to its efficiency being tested.

THERE has been much damage done in the bay by the cyclone of the 22nd ultimo It was very severe between Chittagong and the Muthah. The native boats were lost up the Megna. The Mail steamer from Calcutta reports passing large numbers of dead cattle and several human corpses. Noakhali has been severely damaged. The islands of Seddee and Hatia have been swept by a stormwave Great loss of life is reported but details are not yet to hand.

A FALL FROM A TRAIN.—The day before yesterday evening a native merchant of Pathour, named Lakshmana Chetty, fell out of a 3rd class carriage of the down Mail train while it was running over the girder bridge between Trichur and Pugadi Station on the North West Line of the Madras Railway. The man fell clean into the river. It appears that the door of the carriage was not fastened, and in his eagerness to have a look at the construction of the bridge he leaned too heavily against it. The cry of his fellow passengers drew the attention of the line watchman, who called for assistance and had the injured man conveyed to the nearest station.

Extracts.

—()o()—

OTHER WORLDS

—()—

At the Great Assembly Hall, Mulvaul Road, last evening (12th October), Sir R. S. Ball delivered the first of a series of lectures arranged by the Gilchrist Trustees before an enthusiastic and highly appreciative audience of at least 5,000 persons The lecture, the subject of which was "Other Worlds," was plentifully illustrated by a powerful oxy-hydrogen lantern. The lecturer in the course of his address said that Mars resembled the Earth inasmuch as it had vast continents of land and oceans of water. The land was of a red colour, which had not been satisfactorily explained, though a theory had been put forth that the vegetation was red instead of being green like ours At the pole of Mars was a white mass which altered in size according to the seasons showing that the planet had its Arctic region. The so-called canals had been a puzzle to astronomers They were 2,000 miles in length and sixty miles in width, that most curious feature being that they were arranged in no definite plan. If St Paul's Cathedral were on Mars it would only appear through the Mount Hamilton telescope as a small dot. A city as big as London would seem no bigger than a penny piece at a distance of twenty miles The planet was 11 times nearer away as the moon, and it was impossible to distinguish any thing but the most prominent objects upon it Many comical and preposterous suggestions had been made for communicating with the inhabitants of Mars, but if we were anxious to chalk a diagram of Euclid so as to enable them to possess telescopes of powerful reasons, the Martians would only just be able to distinguish the little triangle and so far Hob hoped that such a glorious planet as Mars had, like this earth, its inhabitants adapted to its peculiar conditions Jupiter, which was a thousand times larger than this earth, was always seen in a mass of cloud hundreds of miles thick It was absolutely different from Mars, resembling the earth in its early days before matter finally took shape He believed that Jupiter had a future career far more glorious than that of the earth The search for little worlds was constantly going on. The alliance between photography and astronomy had led to wonderful discoveries. So sensitive a plate was used in combination with the telescope that photographs could be taken of invisible stars Exposure lasted only the 100th part of a second, but this was sufficient for the planets to come out in streaks, while the stars showed as dots. The nearest and brightest of the stars was twenty millions of millions of miles away A telegraphic signal that would travel seven times round the earth in a second would take three years to reach the nearest star, while one that was known to astronomers was so remote that if the news of the first Christmas in Bethlehem could have been telegraphed to it 1893 years ago the glad tidings would not have reached it yet. But these distances were as nothing compared with the limitless distances of space —*St. James's Gazette*

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1893. [No. 45.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ yearly
English	3—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B —Those who wish to secure the advance rates are requested to send their subscription within a month from the date of their applications Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone, or both The "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0—6
For the second and every subsequent insertion per line 0—3
Advertisements should be sent in before 12 noon on Saturday to appear in the issue of the following week
Letters advertising are to specify the number of times the advertisement is to appear failing in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be inserted until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms
Letters addressed to the Editor of the Karnataka Prakasika may be either by money Order Value or Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter accompanied by a discount of one anna per rupee 8 annas for larger value are not required

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Sperm torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases, arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 4 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for, Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY.

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 19 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of these medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs. 1-8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Vitale Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA.

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S OLCOTT

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Arts, Literature and Occultism Subscription (Payable in advance Rs 8 per annum single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the said Company No 1, Tumkur Road, on Saturday the 11th November 1893 at 2 p m, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Saturday the 28th October 1893, and a copy of which has been posted to the address of every Shareholder

B STREENIVASSIENGAR

Chairman

Bangalore, 1st November 1893.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a new class will be opened in connection with the Police School at Bangalore in January 1894, for training candidates for the grades of Inspector and Jamedar.

2 Applications from candidates seeking admission into the Training class should reach the Inspector General of Police on or before the 30th December 1893, and the candidates should personally present themselves at the Office of the Inspector General of Police at Bangalore on the 8th January 1894.

3. Preference will be given to the sons and relations of officers in the Mysore Government employ and of other respectable persons residing in the Province

4 Applicants should possess the following qualifications —

(a) They should be of good physique and at least 5 feet 6 inches in height with a chest measurement of not less than 32 inches, not older than 25 years or less than 18 years of age.

(b) They should have passed the Matriculation Examination. If not, they will have to pass an entrance examination of the late Middle School Standard in Reading, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and Composition in the Canarese or English language.

(c) They should produce a certificate from one of the Gazetted Officers or any respectable person in the Province, showing their connections and status in life and testifying to their good conduct

5. Selection will be made by the Inspector General with reference to the qualifications above named Such of the candidates as may be selected by the Inspector General will be examined by the Senior Surgeon, and if passed fit by that Officer, will be admitted into the Police School

6 A number not exceeding 30 candidates will be selected for this class and instruction will be given in the following subjects —

Surveying.
Geometrical Drawing
Photography
Indian Penal Code
Criminal Procedure Code.
Evidence Act
Medical Jurisprudence.
Police Rules and Circulars.
Drill and shooting
Equitation
Ambulance work such as dressing wounds and restoring animation to persons apparently dead from drowning and the practical work of a Station House Officer.

7 Such of the candidates as have already passed the Criminal branch of the Local Service Examination will be exempted from passing an examination in the codes, but they will be required to undergo a course of instruction in the other subjects and to pass an examination in them.

V. P MADHAVA RAO,

Inspector General of Police in Mysore

Bangalore, 10th November 1893.

SELECT TELEGRAMS.

London, 7th Nov—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone, in replying to Mr Redmond and others, said that the rest of Session would be devoted to the Parish Councils and Employers Liability Bills, and possibly to some non contentious Bills, and that he would not be able to consider the grievances of evicted tenants.

London, 8th Nov—In the House of Commons last night Mr Gladstone said Government was perfectly satisfied with the capacity and adequacy of our naval forces in the Mediterranean

The House of Commons read the Parish Councils Bill a second time without a division.

Bellary, 9th November—At Bellary there was a murder by soldiers on last Tuesday night Four soldiers attacked one Chinnasamy, and beat him The deceased was found dead next morning There is no clue yet to the perpetrators. Some of the battery barracks are suspected.

Guntakul 9th November—Ashford has been committed to the High Court Sessions. Twelve soldiers besides others were examined. The common prosecutor theory was not supported by the soldiers Two soldiers state that Hanumma demanded a rupee When they attempted to enter the hut he went against eight soldiers with a thin bamboo stick and knife Some say with a pole in fo There is inconsistency between the prosecution and the rupee theory The prosecutrix is young. There is much European sympathy and police sympathy for the accused. The suspected widow is a relation of a Guntakul Reddy, a high caste Hindu Mr Ananda Charlu prosecuted latterly

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1893

REMARKS ABOUT EDUCATION

Towards the end of the year there are signs that the examination season is about to commence Students are doing their best to get through, while the examiners are putting the last touch to their questions. There is a general expectation of something to come off, and teachers and students are kept in a state of expectation, to many painful expectation For instance, if a young man's living depends upon his passing a certain examination, the tension on his mind must be very great till he knows the result It is a fact that every year the tests are becoming more difficult, the subjects are increased, and so is the standard. A regular system has grown up, and is being worked out with much force. In fact, this is being worked out at high pressure, and the number of men turn out in very large Only China can compete with this country with regard to examinations, and in time India may surpass the celestials

Empire in this respect. It may come to pass that in time there will be only two classes of men in the country—the examiners and the examined. A little more speed in the direction we have alluded to will bring us to this goal, whether a very desirable one there will be a difference of opinion. But it is thought by many that the authorities do not ask themselves what the result of the system is likely to be; what end they have in view, or whether they have any. To some it looks as if the sole aim and end of life was to pass an examination whether any use could be made of it or not. Of course, most of the young men who go up for University or other tests intend making them a stepping stone to some employment or other. If they succeed they obtain all they require; if they fail, they do not regard their education as any good, or very little. It is to be feared that the authorities never look any higher than this. But it ought to be asked whether the education the young men receive renders them better men, better citizens, better members of the family. If it accomplishes all this then it is a success. I do believe it does accomplish it. The men who have been educated in the different institutions understand what their duties are better than those who went before them. Such an institution as the Indian National Congress could not have been brought into existence thirty years ago, simply because the men of that day were not sufficiently educated to understand what was meant by political liberty; now they do understand this. In other cases also the education young men have received has had a great effect. But though the present system has done much it might do still more if some of the anomalies were removed. It is well known among teachers that some of the best boys often fail to pass an examination while inferior ones get through. This is an anomaly, and not a small one. It should be remedied, and this could not be fancy, easily be done. As matters stand a candidate has to obtain a Minimum in certain subjects, and if he fails to do this his name cannot appear in the list. Now it would be better to make one or two subjects compulsory, that is to say, he must obtain the Minimum in these, and then he might obtain a certain amount in all the rest. In this way a pupil who lost in one subject could make it up in another, and he could be able to show good results in any subject that he had taken a fancy to, or in which he excelled. He could devote more time to this and less to one for which he had no aptitude. According to the present order of things, a youth cannot excel in any study which he prefers, for the simple reason that were he to do so he would lose in others, and thus might find himself left out of the list of those who passed. The result is that a youth often becomes disgusted of certain subjects, and after his examination is over he never looks at them again. He has had too much of them already. The present system prevents talent from asserting itself; it has to be repressed, for should a young man allow it full scope he would be a loser thereby. Then again, it would be well to allow those who fail in English to go up a second time in that subject only without plodding through all the others. If a boy fails in the Matriculation by one mark only he has to go through the whole course again if he wishes to pass. Why not allow him to go through those in which he failed or, at least if he failed in English. The result of the change is apparent. Candidates would know more of certain subjects, more especially of English, and this would be something gained. It would be well for the Syndicate of the Madras University to make the change, for it would be a very sensible one. An idea has got abroad that the authorities do not wish many to pass, hence the restrictions that have been placed upon the examinations. Should this be the case we can only describe it as very unfair. If the authorities do not wish youths to pass they should tell them so at once and put a stop to the examinations. There is something very disingenuous in the present method of working the examinations, and something different should be brought about. We fancy the reason why the anomaly we have complained of continues is that too many candidates apply for Government service, and so those in power give the word to keep the number of passed candidates down. Would it not be better to establish other tests for Government employment and have those who pass the University examinations to pursue their studies in order to obtain a degree?

RAILWAY SHORTCOMINGS.

THERE have been several complaints of late about the way the station masters—at least, some of them—of the Southern Mahratta Railway treat the passengers travelling by that line. A local contemporary lately gave an instance of a Station master turning the passengers out of a carriage in order to reserve it for some official friends of his. This was contrary to the rules of the Company, which lay down that carriages can only be reserved at the station from which the train first starts. Moreover, as the passengers had taken their seats they had every right to retain them till they got out for good. It is to be hoped that the authorities of this railway will teach this third class Babu a lesson he will not soon forget. But this is not the solitary case. In many other places along this line passengers have not been treated as they ought to have been. In fact some of the Station masters and their staff do as they much as they like. When a high official passes through they are all attention but to the general public they pay little respect, generally just the opposite. It is clear to us that a change in supervision is required on this line, for unless employed at the different stations require to be better behaved, they should be made to feel that the eye of a master is upon them, and that if they go wrong they cannot escape detection. In this way they would try more earnestly than they do now to perform their duty to the best of their ability. It is well known that the authorities of the Southern Mahratta Railway are very courteous to all they come in contact with, and try to do their best both towards the company they serve, and the public to whom they provides the means, but their efforts are too often rendered nugatory by those who serve under them, and who set them in a bad light. We hope a change for the better will be brought about in the direction we have pointed out, for one is much required. In so many shortcomings common to all lines in India, and among those crowding in third class carriages may be mentioned. But we do not think the Southern Mahratta Line is worse in this respect than several others. But in the civility shown by its subordinates it most certainly falls short of what is required.

Occasional Notes

Mr Dadabhai Naoroji leaves for India on the 18th instant.

It is said that the Secretary of State has disapproved of the policy of appointing a Judge of the High Court to the Executive Council; such a policy is said to be of a retrograde character.

The popular idea that the diamond is the choicest and most valuable of precious stones finds no countenance from Mr. Streeter. He assigns the pre-eminence to pearls, awarding the second place to rubies, and only the third to diamonds.

For the better Government of the Native State says the *Advocate of India* His Highness the Gaekwar intends establishing in his capital a Representative Assembly on the principle of the Mysore Representative Assembly. For this purpose Khan Bahadur Kersaspjee Rustamjee Dadachanjee, the Second Judge of the Varishat Court, has been sent to Mysore to study the excellent political institution of the Southern State.

SIR EVELYN WOOD, in his report on the recent army manœuvres, states that a trial was made of the use of coca leaves to allay thirst. About an ounce of an ounce of the leaves was issued at a time to each man making the experiment and these were chewed with small quantity of slaked lime. The men, he says, with the exception of a very few who objected to the taste declared that they found great benefit from the use of the leaves the feeling of thirst being at once allayed.

CATS have for some time been known to be the means of conveying the infection of diphtheria, and now they stand arraigned on another charge of a similar nature. A surgeon (says a London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) has just distinctly traced an outbreak of scarlet fever in a house to the intrusion of a cat from an infected household, and it is even said that a case was communicated to a Medical Officer of Health in which small pox was so conveyed.

The Valhalla, of Paris, says:—"The opening article in the April number of the Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review on the part of General Pennefather strongly vindicates the Burmese in their action with the late unfortunate Burmese War. The war resulted from a struggle between the conqueror and the conquered which lasted for months, nay, for years, during a period of intense heat, was in the end eventually ended, and the final outcome of the injustice, done to these noble and brave people."

EXTRAORDINARY remedies for hydrophobia are many and strange, but it will probably astonish most people to hear that in some parts of the Punjab it is held proceeds that the act of embracing an ass is sufficient to effect a complete cure. Native newspapers sufficiently provided with advertisements of Anti Rabies, whose merits are all, rightly or wrongly, supposed to be due to ass's kisses. Accordingly, the Lahore paper tells us, within a radius of twenty miles these strange villagers enjoy "a great reputation, for it is only necessary for a person bitten by a mad animal to get the wound embraced by one of its half witted admirers to be perfectly safe."

Local and Political.

MAJOR RAVENSHAW—Pay allowance returned to Bangalore from Chargeship of three months' leave last Wednesday afternoon.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CAVALRY—This gentleman arrived in Bangalore last Friday and inspected the eleven guns which fired the Queen's Birthday Royal.

TOPSYSIDE ABUSE—The Mysore Government has issued Notifications under sections 11 and 19 of Regulations VI of 1890, so until be sold by public auction to persons licensed to keep or sell such arms.

MR. J. J. WHITELEY, of the Madras Public Works Department, who has been appointed tutor to the children of the Maharaja of Mysore, leaves Madras to take up his duties at the end of this month.

THE DEFAULTER—The joint was celebrated last Friday when all the courts and public offices in connection with the Mysore Government and the Civil and Military Station were closed. Every thing passed off auspiciously.

THE RAILWAY POLICE SCHEME—This scheme is not to be introduced, it seems, for some time to come, as the young men who were looking out for posts in connection with it have taken to other walks of life in order to earn a livelihood.

MAJOR RAVENSHAW, I. S. C.—We gladly republish the following notification which appears in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant:—Major C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

THE WEATHER.—Was monsoonish all last week, and a little rain fell. But in Madras and other places there has been a great downpour. There have been breaches on the railway in several places, and the train service is late. In Mysore as if we should have a down pour here before long.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS—Nundydroog—The October returns show a continuation of the increase in output noticeable since May last, when the fall which had been in progress from the beginning of the year to April was first checked. Last month's returns show that—

	oz	dwt
2,375 tons quartz yielded ..	2,277	10
570 tons tailings yielded	156	10.
Total	2434	0

The figures for the year so far are, January, 2,541; February, 2,419; March, 2,111; April 2,037; May, 2,016; June, 2,114; July, 2,305; August, 3,367; September, 2,371.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 18th October 1893—No. 7216—G. 1871—The 7 days casual leave granted from the 7th September 1893 to B. Lingaiah Rao, Amildar of the Holalkere Taluk, in Notification No. 4964—G. 1149 of the Revenue, was extended by 1 days.

The 1st November 1893—Camp No. 144—Mr. D. A. Ballard, Special Police Inspector at the Gold Fields, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittaldrug District during the absence of Mr. Syed Amir Hasan on other duty, until further orders. So much for.

Camp No. 147—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. C. Lynch, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days with effect from the 20th of October 1893.

2. The Sub Division Officer, Chikballapur, will be in charge of the current duties of the District during the absence of Mr. Mudiah on leave or until further orders.

No. 7127—G. P. 37992—The privilege leave for 20 days granted to J. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of the Challakere Taluk, in Notification No. 6122—37, dated 28th September 1893, is extended by one day.

The 3rd November 1893—No. 7531—G. P. 7692—Mr. Krishna Iyengar, Treasury Officer, Mysore District, handed over, and Mr. P. Panchaiah Rao, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Town Magistrate's Court, Mysore, on the forenoon of the 6th October 1893.

No. 7534—G. P. 18092—P. Ningunda Naidu, Amildar, Sagar Taluk, who availed himself of the 3 months' privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 539 dated 19th June 1893, on the forenoon of the 3rd July 1893 having returned to duty and assumed charge of the Taluk on the forenoon of the 30th September 1893, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 4th November 1893—No. 7534—G. P. 37992—Mr. T. Vajravelu Rao delivered over, and Mr. C. Muthuchetty, received charge of the office of the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies, on the afternoon of the 17th October 1893.

7533—G. P. 22392—*The following is a* list of Candidates in order of merit who have passed the Excise Examination held in August 1893:—

Mr. Alf. Hayes, General Assistant Supervisor.

Mr. P. C. Costello, Assistant Supervisor, Excise Department, Bangalore.

D. Srikantaiya, Abkari Daroga, Kadur District.

Delamurunaladi Subba Rao, General Assistant Supervisor, Excise Department, Shimoga.

Empire in this respect. It may come to pass that in time there will be only two classes of men in the country—the examiners and the examined. A little more speed in the direction we have alluded to will bring us to this goal, whether a very desirable one there will be a difference of opinion. But it is thought by many that the authorities do not ask themselves what the result of the system is likely to be, what end they have in view, or whether they have any. To some it looks as if the sole aim and end of life was to pass an examination whether any use could be made of it or not. Of course, most of the young men who go up for University or other tests intend making them a stepping stone to some employment or other. If they succeed they obtain all they require; if they fail, they do not regard their education as any good, or very little. It is to be feared that the authorities never look any higher than this. But it ought to be asked whether the education the young men receive renders them better men, better citizens, better members of the family. If it accomplishes all this then it is a success. Do they? Have it has accomplish it. The men who have been educated in the different institutions and understand what their duties are better than those who went before them. Such an institution as the Indian National Congress could not have been brought into existence thirty years ago, simply because the men of that day were not sufficiently educated to understand what was meant by political liberty, now they do understand it. In other cases also the education young men have received has had a great effect. But though the present system has done good it might do still more if some of the anomalies were removed. It is well known among teachers that some of the best boys often fail to pass an examination while inferior ones get through. This is an anomaly, and not a small one. It should be remedied, and it could be easily done. As matters stand a candidate has to obtain a Minimum in certain subjects and if he fails to do this his name cannot appear in the list. Now it would be better to make one or two subjects compulsory, that is to say, he must obtain the Minimum in those, and then he might obtain a certain amount in all the rest. In this way a youth who lost in one subject could make it up in another, and he could be able to show good results in any subject that he had taken a fancy to, or in which he excelled. He could devote more time to this and less to one for which he had no aptitude. According to the present order of things, a youth cannot excel in any study which he prefers, for the simple reason that were he to do so he would lose in others, and thus might fail himself. He is out of the list of those who passed. The result is that a youth often becomes disgusted of certain subjects, and after his examination is over he never looks at them again. He has had too much of them already. The present system prevents talent from asserting itself; it has to be repressed, for should a young man allow it full scope he would be a loser thereby. Then again it would be well to allow those who fail in English to go up a second time in that subject only without plodding through all the others. If a boy fails in the Matriculation by one mark only he has to go through the whole course again if he wishes to pass. Why not allow him to go through the same in which he failed or, at least if he failed in English. The result of the change is apparent. Candidates would know more of certain subjects, more especially of English, and there would be something gained. It would be well for the Syndicate of the Madras University to make the change for it would be a very sensible one. An idea has got abroad that the authorities do not wish many to pass, hence the restrictions that have been placed upon the examinations. Should this be the case we can only describe it as very unfair. If the authorities do not wish youths to pass they should tell them so at once and put a stop to the examinations. There is something very disingenuous in the present method of working the examinations, and something different should be brought about. We fancy the reason why the anomaly we have complained of continues is that too many candidates apply for Government service, and so those in power give the word to keep the number of passed candidates down. Would it not be better to establish other tests for Government employment and have those who pass the University examinations to pursue their studies in order to obtain a degree?

RAILWAY SHORTCOMINGS.

There have been several complaints of late about the way the station masters—at least, some of them—of the Southern Mahratta Railway treat the passengers travelling by that line. A local contemporary lately gave an instance of a Station master turning the passengers out of a carriage in order to reserve it for some official friends of his. It was contrary to the rules of the Company, which lay down that carriages can only be reserved at the station from which the train first starts. Moreover, as the passengers had taken their seats they had every right to retain them. But they were turned out forcibly. It is to be hoped that the authorities of this railway will teach an official a lesson. It will not soon forget. But this is unfortunately in many other places also. We have seen cases that should be noted as they ought to have been. In fact some of the Station masters and their staff do as they think fit. When a high official passes through they are all attention but if the second class people pay little to, or generally just the opposite. It is clear to be seen that a change is required in this line, and we can simply hope that the different stations require to be better looked after, they should be made to feel that the eye of a master is upon them, and that if they go wrong they cannot escape detection. In this way they would try more earnestly than they do now to perform their duty to the best of their ability. It is well known that the authorities of the Southern Mahratta Railway are very courteous to all they come in contact with, and try to do their best both towards the company they serve, and the public that provides the money, but their efforts in this direction cannot be compulsory by those who serve under them and who set them instructions at a distance. We hope a change for the better will be brought about in the direction we have pointed out, for one is much required. There are many shortcomings common to all lines in India, and among those crowding in third class carriages may be mentioned. But we do not think the Southern Mahratta line is worse in this respect than several others. But in the civility shown by its subordinates it most certainly falls short of what is required.

Occasional Notes

Mr Didabhai Nanoji leaves for India on the 18th instant.

It is said that the Secretary of State has disapproved of the policy of appointing a Judge of the High Court to the Executive Council, such a policy is said to be of a retrograde character.

The popular idea that the diamond is the choicest and most valuable of precious stones finds no countenance from Mr Streeter. He assigns the pre-eminence to pearls, awarding the second place to rubies, and only the third to diamonds.

Further better government of the Native State says the *Allahabad Indian*. His Highness the Gaekwar intends establishing in his capital a Representative Assembly on the principle of the Mysore Representative Assembly. For this purpose Khan Bahadur Kersasjee Ristamjee Dadachanjee, the Second Judge of the Varishat Court, has been sent to Mysore to study the excellent political institution of the Southern State.

Sir Evelyn Wood, in his report on the recent army manœuvres, states that a trial was made of the use of coca leaves to allay thirst. About an eighth of an ounce of the leaves was issued at a time to each man making the experiment and these were chewed with small quantity of slaked lime. The men, he says, with the exception of a very few who objected to the taste declared that they found great benefit from the use of the leaves the feeling of thirst being at once allayed.

Cats have for some time been known to be the means of conveying the infection of diphtheria, and now they stand arraigned on another charge of a similar nature. A surgeon (says a London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) has just distinctly traced an outbreak of scarlet fever in a house to the intrusion of cats from an infected household, and it is overall that a case has come under the notice of a Medical Officer of health in which small pox was so conveyed.

The *Mahratta*, of Poona, says:—The opening article in the April number of the Imperial and Asiatic Quarterly Review from the pen of General Prendergast strongly vindicates the Burmese in connection with the late unfortunate Burmese War. He draws a close struggle between the conquerors and the conquered which lasted for about a year, during which Istalinjee, was in Poona. He was recently asked, and in English, in the English, done to these whole and home patriot.

Extraordinary remedy for hydrophobia. Some time ago there will probably be a march in step in the in some parts of the Bombay Presidency that the act of cutting off an infant to effect a complete cure. Native medical practitioners who think this is all right, and wrong, suppose to have a cure. Accordingly the Indian papers tell us, within a radius of twenty miles these strange villagers supply "a great reputation, for it is only necessary for a person bitten by a mad dog to go to the village and [illegible] half witted idiot is to be perfectly safe."

Local and Publication.

Major Ravenshaw—For the last three months leave last Wednesday afternoon.

The Inspector General of Cavalry—This gentleman arrived in Bangalore last Friday and inspected the seventh guns was fired in the Grand Parade Ground.

Forbidden Arms—The Mysore Government has issued a notification under sections 11 and 19 of Regulation VI of 1890 stating that it will be illegal for persons to be in possession of such arms.

Mr. F. J. Whitley of the Madras Public Works Department, who has been appointed tutor to the children of the Maharajah of Mysore leaves Madras to take up his duties at the end of this month.

The Dasara—This festival was celebrated first time by the court and public this year in connection with the Mysore Government and the Civil and Military Station were closed. Every thing passed off satisfactorily.

The Railway Porter Scheme—This scheme is not to be introduced, it seems for some time to come, as the temporary [illegible] to be found for the employment of [illegible] in other walks of life in order to earn their livelihood.

Major Ravenshaw, I. S. C.—We gladly republish the following notification which appears in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th instant:—Major C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be a substitutive Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

The weather.—Was moderate all last week, and a little rain fell. But in Madras and other places there has been a great downpour. There have been breaches on the railway in several places, and the train is in a state. It looks as if we should have a downpour here before long.

The Kolar Gold Fields—Nundydroog—The October returns show a considerable increase in output, notwithstanding the which had been in progress from the beginning of the year to April was first checked. Last month's returns show that:—

	oz	dwt
2,375 tons quartz yielded	2,277	10
570 tons tailings yielded	156	10
Total	2,434	0

The figures for the year so far are, January, 2,511; February, 2,119; March, 2,111; April, 2,037; May, 2,046; June, 2,111; July, 2,200; August, 3,367; September, 2,371.

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 18th October 1893—No. 7210—G. 1671—Leave of 7 days granted to B. L. Lomana Rao, Vendor of the Holdikere Tahsildar in Notification No. 6964—G. 1149 of the 1st November 1893 extended by 1 day.

The 1st November 1893—Jump No. 143—Mr. D. A. Ballard, Special Police Officer at the Gold Fields, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chitaldrug District during the absence of Mr. Sri Amir Hasan on other leave until further orders. To join at once.

Camp No. 117—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. C. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, is granted casual leave of absence for 15 days with effect from the 20th of October 1893.

2. The Sub-Division Officer, Chikballapur will have charge of the current duties of the District during the absence of Mr. Smith on leave or until further orders.

No. 7427—a. 37.92—The privilege leave for 20 days granted to J. Srinivasa Iyengar, Vendor of the Gubbi Tahsildar in Notification No. 6122—37, dated 28th October 1893, is extended by one day.

The 3rd November 1893—No. 7633—a. 76.92—Mr. Krishna Rao, Treasury Officer, Mysore District, handed over and Mr. P. Lingaraja Rao, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Town Magistrate's Court, Mysore, on the forenoon of the 1st October 1893.

No. 7534—a. 189.92—P. Nanjunda Naidu, Amildar, Sagar Taluk, who availed himself of the 3 months' privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 333 dated 19th June 1893, on the forenoon of the 3rd July 1893 having returned to duty and assumed charge of the Taluk on the forenoon of the 20th September 1893, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The 4th November 1893—No. 7544—a. 379.92—Mr. B. Venkatarama Rao, delivered over, and Mr. C. Mahadevaiya, received charge of the office of the Inspector General of Registration and Registrar of Companies, on the afternoon of the 17th October 1893.

The 3rd—a. 123.92—The following is a list of Candidates in order of merit who have passed the Excise Examination held in August 1893:—

Mr. Ali Hive, General Assistant Supervisor.

Mr. F. C. Costello, Assistant Supervisor, Excise Department, Bangalore.

D. Srikantaiya, Abkari Daroga, Kadur District.

Pelamaranahalli Subba Rao, General Assistant Supervisor, Excise Department, Shimoga.

K Nanjundaiya, Head Munshi, Madgere Taluk.

Hosur Munirajn, Tester, Excise Department, Kolar.

Mr. J E Rogers, Assistant Supervisor, Excise Department, Bangalore.

G R. Narasimhaiyar Madhar, Abkari Daroga, Chitaldroog.

2. List of failures in the Examination held in August 1893 —

106 }
192 } Excise and Opium Acts
252 }

57 .. Absent

MUZARAYI.

The 22nd October 1893—*No. 159*—The following is a list of Candidates who passed the Vidwat Examination held at His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Mysore, in the months of September and October 1893 and who have been awarded Vidwat Diplomas for the Sastras noted against their names—

1 K Gundaiah Narasimhasastri, Dharma sastra
2 Narasimha Kesavasastri Sainya.
3 Yelandur Srikantasastri, Sahitya
4 Kasi Subramanyasastri Vyakarana
5 Kanchi Venkatacharya, Vyakarana
6 Nelidur Rangachar, Tarka
7 Kondapuram Krishnamachari, Tarka
8. Sungam Ramaiah Krishnamachar, Tarka

The 31st October 1893—*No. 157*—The following residents of the Krishnarajapete Taluk are appointed *Dharmakartas of the* Chattrams and Temples specified below —

Name of Dharmadarsis

1. M. R Rj Rangayagar of Krishnarajpete, Government Pensioner
2 „ S Sagar Rao, son of the late Sheristadar, Rama Rao, of Krishnarajpete.
3 „ J Jois Lingaiah of Kommanahalli.

Names of Chattrams and Temples.

Anna Chattram at Krishnarajpete.

Do at Chunkathi.

Mahalakshmi Devastan
Gopalaswami do } at Kammanahalli.
Kaveraswami do

THE MYSORE DASSERAH ASSEMBLY.

ADDRESS OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY HELD AT MYSORE, ON MONDAY, THE 23rd OCTOBER 1893

(*Continued from our last*)

Mazrayi—The management of Mazrayi Institutions by a separate Superintendent has been attended with much of results. Reforms are being gradually and cautiously introduced, to prevent abuses and to ensure the proper application of the allowances granted to temples and charitable institutions maintained by the State. To secure further improvement in this branch of the Administration, it is necessary to have the cordial assistance and co operation of the persons who are interested in the institutions, and with this view local committees have been constituted in the larger centres of population. The cash payments now made annually by Government to temples, chattrams and mutts amount to more than 3 lakhs, besides land on low assets, the annual value of which is nearly 11 lakhs.

As an encouragement to the establishment and maintenance of charitable, benevolent and educational institutions, the Government have inaugurated a system under which funds assigned for such purposes could be deposited in Government Treasuries on favourable rates of interest, not exceeding 5 per cent per annum. The deposits under this system now amount to Rs 2,31,000, and are as follows —

1. Rai Bahadur Dharma Ratnakara A Narayanaswami Madaliar.—1,15,000 —For the maintenance of the Sahyadri established by him — 75,000—For other charities — 40,000

2 *Devaraja Bahadur of Mysore*—*For expenditure on education in Mysore* —50,000)

3. Garikar Mahamahappa of Mysore—For the up-keep of the Mahamahappa's School and for the assistance of certain poor Scholars—30 000.

4. Byrappa, Patel of Konapalli, Chintamani Taluk, and his brothers—For the up keep of the Chattram built by them on the Chintamani Sidlaghatta High road and also for feeding travellers, &c —14,000

5 Polepath Subbaiya Chetty of Bangalore—For the up keep of the Chattram constructed by him near the City Railway Station at Bangalore, and feeding deserving caste students thereon —12,000

6 Nanjaraj Bahadur of Mysore—For the maintenance of the Nanjraj Bahadur Chattram at Mysore —10,000.

7 Bikaji Venkatachar of Bangalore—For feeding indigent and deserving Sanskrit students and needy travellers at Melkote, Seringapatam Taluk.—3,000

Total Rs. .. 2,31,000

EDUCATION—On the 30th June 1893, there were 1,698 public institutions with 76,963 pupils The number of private institutions on the same date was 3,112 with 26,596 pupils There were altogether 91,904 boys and 14,045 girls under instruction It is interesting to note that during the decade from 1881 to 1891 the number of educated males increased from 238,698 to 261, 508 or 11 4 per cent, and of educated females from 9,082 to 17,897 or 96 3 per cent

The total expenditure from all sources on public instruction was Rs 7,62 695 The State Funds contributed Rs 4 11,157, the Local Funds 1,51,878, Municipal Funds Rs 20 031, Fees Rs 77 663 The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs 36,226

The revised Standards of instruction in Primary and Middle schools were brought into force from the 1st January 1893 The Text Book Committee has arranged for the preparation of three Kannada Readers and is engaged in considering the subject of adopting a uniform of Kannada spelling in school text books. A scheme for the opening of two Normal Schools for the training of Kannada Pandits and teachers of Middle and Primary Vernacular schools has been sanctioned During the months of April and May, normal classes were held at the Head quarters of all the Districts for the instruction of vernacular masters in Agriculture and Hygiene The Village books have been revised to be placed under the supervision of local committees. Schemes for the extension of Primary Education in Villages and for the improvement of Anglo vernacular Education in Municipal towns are under consideration.

Female Education—There were altogether 140 girls' schools in the State The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 96,832, to which the State contributed Rs 61,072 Seven candidates from Her Highness the Maharani Girls' School and two from the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, Tumkur passed the Lower Secondary Examination. The organisation and discipline of the Maharani Girls' School have been greatly improved and the staff strengthened by the appointment of Miss Kumudini Khastgiri, B A, of Bethune College, Calcutta, as Assistant Lady Superintendent There are fifteen pupils in the High School Department who are being trained as teachers, and the number of pupils above the age of twelve is 42

Technical Education.—In the Industrial School which was opened in Mysore in February 1892, instruction is given in carpentry, blacksmith's work, masonry, pottery, rattan work and free hand drawing An improved and time saving method of weaving has been recently added to the industries taught. On the 30th June last, the total number of pupils in the school was 104, of whom 10 were Brahmins, 19 Mahomedans, 15 Native Christians, 2 Eurasians and 58, Hindus of different castes Considering the short period the school has been in existence, the progress reported is encouraging and it is hoped that the institution will grow in usefulness and be the precursor of similar institutions in other parts of the Province

It is proposed to establish an Engineering School for the training of Sub Overseers and Taluk Masters The want of such an institution has been greatly felt as the supply of well trained subordinates for the Public Works Department is very limited at present.

MEDICAL —The remarkable discovery of certain Bacteria in the Chitaldroog District, which was announced to you last year has formed the subject of learned papers published during the year in Paris, Vienna and London At the end of each of the inscriptions were a few letters which remained unread These have now been deciphered by professor Bühler of Vienna and prove to be the word *Lepti trema*, indicating the profession of the engraver, in Kharoshthi or Bactrian-Pali characters, which are written from right to left.

Other important inscriptions found during the year shew that the Pallava prince Nolambadhiraja ruling in the Sira country married the younger sister of the Ganga king Nitimarga of Talkad Also that Irungola, who was conquered by the famous Hoysala king Vishnu Vardhana, was in possession of the fortified hill of Nidugal in Paragada Taluk, and that the line of kings to which he belonged had their capital at Hanjara, which is a place specially mentioned in several curious inscriptions claiming great antiquity, one of them being similar in characters and much of its contents, to the grants in the Shimoga District said to have been made by Janamejaya at the Sarpa yaga, more than 1,000 years B C

ORIENTAL LIBRARY AND PRESS.—669 printed works and 712 manuscripts were added to this Library at a cost of Rs 4,055 bringing up its contents to 1,551 printed and 1,021 of manuscript works The large increase in the number of visitors and persons who obtained loans of the Library books, testifies to the usefulness and popularity of the institution.

Among the rare manuscripts may be mentioned a complete copy of the Satapatha Brahmana of the White Yajus, in the Kanva Sakha with accent signs throughout. This work has never yet been published Philosophical treatises on the three religious systems of Southern India are a marked feature of the manuscript collection, the Advaita and Visishtadwaita being represented by such eminent writers as Appayya Dikshit and Vedantachari, while the Dwaita system is represented by the founder of the sect, Madhwachar himself There are also several treatises on Jain religion, and the Puranasara is an important find in Purana literature The Kannada collection contains Udbhata Kavya, the oldest work in Lingayat literature and now for the first time brought to the notice of the public

The printing of the Apastamba Grihya Sutra, with Sudarsana's gloss and of the Apastamba Parishasha Sutras, with the commentaries of Kapardi swamin and Haradatta has been completed. Some printing work was also done in connection with an interesting treatise by the Hon'ble Rajamantra Pravina Chentsal Row Pantulu Garu C. I. E. on the subject of Ustava and Pravara The works now in the Press are Taittiriya Sutra of the black Yajus with Bhatta Bhaskara's commentary, the Dhatu Vritti, a masterly treatise on grammar by the famous scholiast Mallinathachar, and a descriptive Catalogue of the Palace Library

PENSIONS —With a view to ameliorate the condition of stipendiary Poligars in Mysore, His Highness has been pleased to sanction an increase to their pensions The pensions paid to them amounted to Rs 17,133 per mensem during Diwan Purnaiya's Administration, and to Rs 22,257 in Rs 34 45 In 1860, Sir Mark Cubbon raised the pensions by 50 per cent and again, in 1864—65, Mr Bowring sanctioned a further increase of 20 per cent Having regard to the cost of living at the present day, a general increase of 50 per cent was sanctioned from the 1st July 1891. These pensions now amount to about Rs 56 500 per annum

LEGISLATION —*Infant marriage*—Of measures of legislation which now engage the attention of the Government, the most important is the one relating to the prohibition of infant marriages A Regulation drafted on the lines indicated in my Address of last year has been published with the view of affording the fullest opportunity for discussion and criticism The measure is in some quarters regarded as an undue interference with the liberty of the subject, but you are doubtless aware that the action of the Government in the matter is merely a response to the general sentiment of the country which, we have reason to believe, demands the abolition, under the authority of the law, of certain usages which are much opposed to the spirit of the Hindu Sastras, to the best interests of society, Whether these usages present to an extent which can be held to justify the proposed action of the Government, is a question on which important light is thrown by the tables of the last Census, These show that the number of married girls under 9 in 1891 was 1,000 as compared with only 12 000 in 1881 The increase is 50 per cent whereas the increase of population during the same period of 10 years was only 16 per cent Again out of 971,500 married women in the country in 1891, the statistics specially collected at the last Census show that 11,157 had been married at or before the age of 4 (74 in the first year, 349 in the second, 2,347 in the 3rd and 8,387 in the fourth year) and 181,900 between the ages of 5 and 9 Of the 192,000 girls thus married before nine, 3 560 became widows at that early age In regard to boys it has been ascertained that 512 had been married before four, 8,173 between 4 and 9 and 72 831 between 10 and 14, giving a total of 81,516 boys all married before 14 The raising of the marriageable age of boys to 14 will also react beneficially on the marrying age of girls, for, considering the disparity that generally prevails in this country between the ages of husband and wife, it is not too much to infer that in nearly all boy-marriages under 14, the girls are more likely to be under than above 9 years of age, and therefore the raising of the marriageable age of boys to 14, will enable the parents of nearly 82,000 girls, to put off their marriage beyond the age of 9.

These facts are sufficient to establish that the evil which we wish to remedy is one of some magnitude, and what is worse, it is one which shows signs more of growth than of decline.

Game Law—You are aware that a Game Law has been pressed upon the consideration of Government by the Planting Community and persons interested in sport The subject is one which is surrounded by unusual difficulties; for while such a law must be mainly prompted upon considerations of economy and the interests for conserving useful species of animals and birds, it must not attempt to extinguish the immemorial rights of the people to kill game for food or sport, nor to create any monopoly in animals and birds in a state of nature for the benefit of Government or of sportsmen, A Draft Regulation has been framed and is now before you and the Government will be glad to have any suggestions you may wish to offer in regard to it To ensure the due propagation and perpetuation of useful species of game and fish, the Regulation provides for the protection of such species, with reference to time, place, sex and growth, manner of killing and the implements of destruction It also empowers the Government to afford absolute protection to specified insectivorous birds and to animals and birds whose killing would be esteemed unlike or viewed with popular disfavor The killing of animals or birds for the commercial value of their skins and plumage is proposed to be placed under due restrictions by means of a system of licenses.

It will thus be seen that the legislation proposed is based both upon humane and utilitarian considerations, and respecting as it does the reasonable claims of the community in regard to sport and food, it is in hope of Government that the Draft Regulation will meet with the unanimous approval of this Assembly.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY —I have no doubt that the members for the towns of Shimoga, Kolar and Tumkur will be glad to learn that, taking into consideration their large population and general importance, His Highness has been pleased to grant them the privilege of returning three members to this Assembly instead of two as heretofore like other Mofussil District Head-quarter Municipalities.

And now before concluding this address, gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to announce to you that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to accede to your request, made on more than one previous occasion, to make the membership of the Assembly tenable for three years His Highness trusts that this concession will enhance your interest in the various questions with the representation of which you may be charged and, by affording you the opportunity for continuous action in respect of them, be the means of adding largely to the practical usefulness of this Assembly.

K SHESHADRI IYER,
Dewan of Mysore.

GENERAL NEWS.

—()o()—

PRINCE Alexander of Prussia, aged 76, married an actress aged 18.

THE Queen has never yet allowed a lady to use her a cigarette in her presence. She has the greatest horror of a woman smoker.

It is related of a Q C, who is distinguished for his command of eloquence rather than for

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA, NOVEMBER 13, 1893.

his knowledge of law that, having made some preliminary remarks of a somewhat technical character, he proceeded to appeal to the passions of the jury by saying. 'And now, gentlemen, I will drop the advocate and assume the man' 'No, sir,' exclaimed the judge, 'It is only as an advocate that you are entitled to address the jury—as a man you have no right to trouble them' It is most unlikely that members of the Bar will ever seek to depart from this rule, because the legal protection now given to the statement they make in court would assuredly not be continued if they were at liberty to give expression to their personal views

Extracts.

INDO ARYAN RESEARCH

The *Times*, in its article this week on "Indian Affairs," says —

An elaborate scheme has been started, under the impulse of Prof Buhler to bring together the results of Indian scholarship as they stand during the last ten years of the nineteenth century. Prof Buhler and his friends are at compiling "An Encyclopædia of Indo-Aryan Research," in which each of the great branches of the subject will be treated on a systematic plan, and by a leading authority in that particular department of Indian learning Their plan is to divide the work into six main sections of (1) the History of Indo-Aryan Research, and (2) the Languages (3) Literature, (4) History (5) Religions, and (6) Secular Sciences and Arts of India Each section is subdivided into numerous heads, and the degree of elaboration may be realised by the articles contemplated for the historical section alone It is hoped that the sources of Indian history, including the ancient texts inscriptions, and coins, may be dealt with by Professors Buhler and Rapson, the geography of India by a competent scholar, the ethnography of India by Mr Baines, whose admirable Census Report for 1891 we noticed last week, the forms of ancient government and the constitution of the clans, castes, towns, and villages by Prof Oldenberg; the land tenures, agriculture, trades, banking, and handicrafts by Sir Raymond West, the law and custom of India, comprising the legal literature, civil and criminal law, usage (achara), and penance by Dr. Jolly, and the political history of India from the earliest times to the Mahomedan conquest, with a much needed chapter on chronology, by Prof Buhler Even more minutely articulated is the section dealing with the religions of India. Twelve sub sections are in it arranged under the four major headings of "The Orthodox Systems," "The Path of Knowledge or Gnanamarga," "The Path of Devotion or Bhaktimarga," and "The Heterodox Systems," with distinguished scholars allotted to each If this magnificent scheme can be carried out it will mark the commencement of a new era in the history of Indian research. Much remains to be done before its details can be definitely settled But we trust that it will receive the cordial support of scholars in many lands and that the liberality of the British Indian Government, if appealed to will secure that from beginning to end it is conducted in the English tongue.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred between 4 and 5 A M yesterday at Karaimadai near Mettapollium to the 6 45 A. M mixed train that left the Central Station on Wednesday morning In the telegram received by the Railway authorities on the 9th inst no definite information is given as to the cause of the accident. It is said that the accident did not occur to the Mail Train which left on Wednesday evening, as the train can arrive at Karaimadai only at about 11 o' clock in the day The mixed train consisting of about 10 vehicles was going at full speed over an embankment near Karaimadi, and engine and tender had just crossed the embankment when the latter sank, and the Underguard's van was the first to get precipitated, killing an European Underguard, almost immediately. The other carriages that were following collided against the Underguard's van and about five carriages got smashed The number of passengers killed were about twenty and about thirty-two were seriously injured. The Chief Guard escaped without any injuries. The broken carriages were so capsized into each other that there was great difficulty in rescuing the injured passengers. A special train with Mr F. W. Reid, the Traffic Manager, Mr. H R P Carter, the Chief Engineer, Mr. LeFebour, the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Ward, Locomotive Foreman, and a large number of Railway workmen left on the 9th evening to the scene of the accident, taking with them an accident stock van with necessary implements. An Hospital Assistant also proceeded by the same train taking with him surgical instruments and other Medical requisites. Dr. Currie, the Railway Physician, who happened to be away at Hanglipolium was telegraphed to, to proceed forthwith to the place of the accident to render medical assistance Several of the locomotive employes from Podanur were under orders of the Divisional officer sent to Karamadai with the necessary implements to render assistance. A departmental enquiry is to be held to day to ascertain the cause of the accident and whether any blame is attachable to any one The driver and fireman of the train escaped without any injury.

AN IMPORTANT RULING BY Mr JUSTICE DAVIES

At the Sessions Court on Monday last before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Davies, in the case for attempt to commit murder, Mr Willie Grant, the Crown Prosecutor, sought to put in two statements made by the prisoner before the Committing Magistrate, Mr. C. G Kuppuswamy Aiyar, when his Lordship inquired if the statements were taken down in the language in which they were given, Mr Grant replied that they were taken down in English, the language of the Court. His Lordship replied that it was not sufficient that the statements should be taken down in the language of the Court It was necessary, he said, under the Code of Criminal Procedure, that the statements of the prisoner should be taken down in the language in which they were given In the present case the statements were given in Tamil and they should have been recorded in that language The learned Crown Prosecutor pointed out that it was not the practice of the Presidency Magistrates' Court, and that such statements were always so taken as those before the Court, and accepted as such by the Sessions Court. His lordship remarked that was no record. Mr. Grant said that he would tender two statements and ask for his Lordship's ruling on them His Lordship then made the following order "Two statements of the prisoner, both in English, are tendered by the Crown Prosecutor in evidence They are rejected as inadmissible in evidence It is admitted that the prisoner is unacquainted with English and that his examination was conducted in Tamil The first examination was taken before the preliminary inquiry, and but for the ruling in I L R 15 Calcutta, 595 would have to be considered as taken under Section 164 and 364 of the Criminal Procedure Code it does not comply with Section 364, as it is not recorded in Tamil, the language in which the accused was examined But if that Section is the one—the ruling referred to is not applicable in this Presidency Town—I have simply to decide whether a statement written in English can be considered as a statement of a person who knows no English, for the purpose of proving his guilt I have no hesitation in recording that there is absolutely no record of the prisoner's statement and therefore that there is nothing to prove. I reject the first statement as inadmissible on this ground I reject the second statement which was certainly taken under Section 364 C P C. during the inquiry, when it was necessary, that it should be recorded in the language in which the accused was examined. Because it was not so recorded, and the defect cannot be remedied, under Section 533 C. P. C, for, as in the other case, I consider that this is absolutely no statement, and therefore nothing to be recorded

—(:)—

EDUCATION AND PREMATURE DECAY.

(*The Bombay Gazette*).

A correspondence has been carried on in our columns during the last few days concerning the causes of the shortness of life amongst highly educated natives of this country. The discussion has not, we fear, added greatly to the available stock of knowledge upon the subject, and the suggestion that the natives of India engaged in the learned professions do not pay sufficient attention to their physical culture strongly carries the inquiry beyond the common place Some of our correspondents have given what on the face of it seems a sufficient reason for the absence of young Indians from the playground in the over heats of so many of them to secure book knowledge and pass examinations The Education Department ought to be able to tell us how far the curriculum set before the Indian student preparing for an official or a professional career is compatible with a wholesome pursuit of physical exercise and enjoyment If much that has been written on the subject lately be true, there is a hopeless incompatibility between the two orders of activity The Director of Public Instruction will is with us again soon, and we are not without hope that Mr Chatfield's natural zeal for gathering up in luminous generalisation the results of his observation as a practical educationist may lead him to assist Government and the public with much needed guidance on this subject. If the system in vogue is such that no man can prepare for an examination with out running the risk of ruining his health and shortening his days, we are evidently on the wrong track But however the facts may stand in regard to his supposed, it would not, even if established, cover the whole ground of inquiry One of our correspondents attributes the early deaths of educated Indians to the poverty in which many of them pass their student days Now this poverty is a famine fact in many cases and is in fact, and, though it is a fact to be deplored, in the Indian University towns than in the West. And yet the men who early death have given sorrow to us all and have saw and again revived the interest in this painful subject were most of them beyond the pale of poverty, even in their student days One correspondent also have drawn a picture of students from all ranks which Indian life has to deal made up the total out of facts within their knowledge Perhaps the real cause of the pressure of the times will avert much call on intervention that Government, under pressure of public demands for fatherly assistance to be glad chiefly to may flow, will help them. The logical sequel to inferences from these cases is that there is a certain proportion of students who are among our young men that is equal than course and who must pay the penalties of their ambition In the West the poor man's son does, in many cases, rise out of a hard lot, accept the decrees of fate. He knows that the Universities are barred against him, and that the highest prizes are beyond his reach. In this the poor student wrestles with his fortune, and, and pluck commonly wins. The pathos of the case is indeed the exception to it is that so many young men having sacrificed their health and life to pay the penalty of a land the ambition

The tendency to premature collapse of our correspondents have in hand amongst their almost contemporaries so will to be explained by any single theory Doubtless the Elphinstone College Grantham were more highly resented in than it has been described to be, larger proportion of the present generation of students would have to go and see good days Let that consideration, by all means, be pressed upon the students, and let the recently organised movement for the encouragement of athletic contests between the high schools and colleges of the Presidency Town be helped in every possible way But our Indian neighbours would only be preparing themselves for disappointment if they were to calculate upon that as a sure safeguard against the cutting off in the midst of their days of men who have taken to the studious life. Have any of them drawn a lesson from the recent experience of Indian candidates in the Civil Service Examinations in England? Mr Gurney told an interlocutor that the raising of the age of candidates, though it was decided upon largely as a concession to the claims of Indian students was a colossal mistake from their point of view His explanation was that though the Indian students came to intellectual maturity much earlier than the European, he found that they broke down at the final ordeal—that, to use an expressive expression, "they just caved up" At nineteen the Indian student is far in advance of the English youth, in the early twenties the advantage disappears, and the final test comes at a time when relative decadence has taken the place of a marked supremacy Now is there not something like a premonition of the decay which overtakes so many gifted men in this country at an age when in Europe many men are only entering upon a career? Longevity and precocity can seldom go together, and yet the plan of life in India, intellectual and domestic, assumes in practice that they can As our men of mark pass away one by one we tell the tale of their academic achievements, and record as though it were a subject simply for astonishment and admiration, that at a given age such and such a leader of his countrymen had achieved this distinction and that, and had gained honour for his race by showing that the prizes of manhood amongst other peoples are within the reach of youth in an Indian University Much that is thus done is very wonderful, but Dr Johnson's wish that it were impossible often comes into the mind when these *tours de force* are recounted In many cases they are a blanding of costly precocity of achievement made at the cost of the physical and intellectual future of those who have made them Whether these early development of the faculties of the youth of India come from inherent causes, or from systems capable of amendment, is a question to which most people would shrink from giving an answer off hand But it is perhaps the most pressing question that confronts us in India in our time and there is not one amongst the subjects of controversy that are always sure of a hearing to the market place to which the natives of India might with greater advantage devote themselves France has turned with alarm to the steady and serious decline which has set in in the rate of increase in her population. But that is a less urgent matter than the seemingly inevitable tendency—a tendency which has almost established its law—which has been exhibited in India for the men whose lives are most valuable to the community to be on the time of their prime. It is a blight upon the moral and intellectual life of the country, and we cannot wonder at the concern which at intervals is shown in regard to it

The precocity of Indian life is, however not confined to the intellectual sphere Mr Malabari, in a biting phrase, once asked the rising generation of intellectual Hindoos what kind of man they expected as the offspring of boy fathers and illiterate girl mothers The field of sociology is one in which it is necessarily difficult to carry on experiments, but we have a strong suspicion that if the parents of three generations of Indian students could be persuaded to defer their marriages until they had obtained their degrees, those who came after us would bear much less than we have heard of late of the early physical decay of educated Hindoos. Some years ago, when social reform was a little more systematically discussed than it is now, a proposal was mooted for withholding University degrees from married students. This, of course, would never do, for a University that puts itself in evident conflict with the accredited customs of the community to whose intellectual necessities it professes to minister would be in danger of failing in its mission but the principle underlying the proposal was sound enough, and as many of our Citizens have asked us to give them facilities for ventilating their views as to the causes of premature decay amongst the leaders of their race, we presume they will not take it amiss if we remind them that this is a direction in which none of them have looked for a remedy for the evil that they deplore It is in the East alone that the essential incompatibility between marriage and students life is ignored The student life, if we see it under the shadow of the Indian Universities, is indeed so largely an ascetic, that it cannot, except under serious disadvantages, be carried on side by side with domestic institutions in which the boy husband and the girl wife are the most conspicuous features The University ideal cannot well be lowered to bring it into harmony with a social environment of that kind, and if Indian society goes on pouring the new wine of academic learning into old bottles of social custom it must take the consequences The truth, if not brought home to it in one way, will be in another, and perhaps no more impressive demonstration of the defects of Hindoo society is seen made than in these instances of lives too early worked out. Early marriage, the neglect of wholesome exercise, and the precocious development of the intellectual faculties, have each in their degree contributed to the mischief, and the remedy for it must be sought on various lines The subject is one that concerns the Hindoos themselves, and there would have been small inducement for outsiders to take it up But our correspondent invites suggestions upon it and the partial way in which most of them have approached it seemed to warrant friendly interventions

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE.—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1893. [No. 46.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	1—0—0	1—8—0

MOFUSSIL

English	1—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	1—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	1—0—0	1—8—0

N. B.—We have to request that subscribers will remit their subscriptions in advance, either into the hands of our agents or to the Manager, Karnataka Prakasika, Bangalore. Unless they do so, we cannot be responsible for the delivery of the paper.

Kannada Translation. Being an Anglo-Kanarese Journal, advertisers are particularly requested to bear in mind that the insertion of their advertisements is to be strictly in accordance with the instructions received from them. Unless specific instructions to the contrary are received, the advertisements will be inserted in both the languages.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion ... 8 0

Letters addressed to the Manager, Karnataka Prakasika, will be charged at the rate of 1 anna per line.

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday to appear in Monday's issue.

Large advertisements or those to be inserted a number of times at short intervals, it is to be regretted, cannot be accepted. Instructions to the effect that the advertisement will be continued until forbidden, should be given, failing which it will be discontinued after the expiration of the time for which it was paid for.

Letters addressed to the Editor should be addressed to the Manager.

Remittances should be made by Money Order. Stamps should be sent in payment for sums under Rs. 5. Stamps of any other value than annas eight will not be accepted.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B. GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis, Eruptions of Mercury, Specific Ulcers, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Legs and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Rs. 1 per phial, packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As. 3.

SPECIFIC FOR COLICA

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels, Heart-burn, and Indigestion.

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As. 3.

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy, Lepra Maculosa and Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs. 10 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 Days' use of these medicines radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing.

Price Rs. 1 8 for complete cure—One week packing As. 4.

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen. Vitalizes. Only 7 days' use brings the semen to its natural condition. It strengthens the nervous system, hastens the action and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4.

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation. Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception.

Price Rs. 5 for complete cure—one week.

POSTAGE AND COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co.

GHOSE'S,

77 Chitpore Street, Calcutta.

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col. H. S. OLCOTT

A monthly Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism. Subscription (payable in advance) Rs. 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office, Adyar, Madras.*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It has circulated on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs. 5, Half-yearly Rs. 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mint Road, Madras.*

NOTICE

The Theosophist has only weekly *Theosophical Journal* and the cheapest paper in India. Annual Subscription Rs. 2. Apply to Manager, Bellary.

SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 13th Nov.—The *Times* is publishing a series of articles on the British Navy showing how weak it is as compared to the enormous growth of the French and Russian Navies, and insists on our spending £100,000,000 if necessary to secure the supremacy of the sea.

The *Times* Brussels correspondent telegraphs that the French have seized some locations for refusing to do corvée work, making along the Congo, and that the tribesmen are in consequence furious. The semi-hill country of Lomami is full of revolt which has forced the French Forces to attempt to suppress, the native soldiery in the French service being in a state of mutiny.

Allahabad, 16th Nov.—The Mail reports from Banda in Bundelkhand that the wheat of 1893-94

The Maharajah of Bhartpore who has been suffering for so not one past from an old sinuate whitlow on the thumb is now seriously ill, the inflammation having extended upwards to the arm with symptoms of blood poisoning.

London, 15th Nov.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir E. Grey replying to a question said the negotiations with France regarding Siam continue, but it is not deemed expedient to produce the papers relating thereto.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1893.

THE CENSUS IN COORG

We have received a copy of the Report of the Census of Coorg, and find the volume very interesting. The little state holds a unique position in Southern if not in the whole of India. It has gone through a number of vicissitudes, it has been engaged in many wars, and the people always conducted themselves bravely. During the struggle with Tippu they showed great heroism, and internally assisted in putting down the rule of that tyrant. Though small in numbers, the Coorgs are quite distinct from the people around them, in dress, manners, and other ways. Their origin is shrouded in obscurity, but their history, as far as it is known, is very interesting. This small province is situated on the summit of the Western Ghauts, and is bounded on the west by South Canara, on the south west and south by Malabar, and on the north and east by the Province of Mysore. As is well known the country is very mountainous, consisting of hill side and forest, the mountain peaks rising to a height of nearly 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, while those parts of the country that are cultivated and inhabited have an altitude of from 3,000 to 3,500 feet. The river Cauvery takes its rise in the mountains in Coorg, and there are many other streams in the Province. In consequence of the physical configuration of Coorg it has an exceptionally heavy rainfall during the time of the South West monsoon. In fact, there are showers with but little intermission from June to August. The average annual rainfall during the summer months is generally over 100 inches and the total annual fall exceeds 120 inches. The civil administration of the province consists of a Chief Commissioner who holds the post together with that of Resident in Mysore. Next comes the Commissioner and there are two Assistant Commissioners. The country is divided into 10 taluks, each of which is administered by a native officer called a Sirdar. Each taluk is again subdivided into *nads* or *hobbles*, the head of which is called a Peregadeyar. Important of the province during the year the Census was taken amounted to Rs. 8,71,904 and the net receipts to Rs. 6,20,095. The expenditure from this net income amounted to Rs. 3,71,514 and there was thus a surplus of about 2½ lakhs of rupees. The principal sources of income are, the land revenue, excise on spirits and drugs, state forests and stamps, and the chief items of expenditure are Civil Establishments, Public Works and Education. The area of Coorg is 1583 square miles or a little less than the size of Hampshire. There are eight English counties with an area larger than that of Coorg. The population of Coorg is 174,055 or about the same as that of the county of Buckinghame. Coorg is much the smallest of all the Indian provinces both as regards area and the number of inhabitants. The average sub division of a Madras district has a larger area and a greater population. In Coorg there are 109 persons to each square mile. There are 5.85 acres to each individual, and the mean distance between each person is 181 yards. Coorg is more sparsely populated than most parts of India. In South Canara which borders on Coorg there are 271 persons to the square mile, but in the Nilgiris, a district which resembles Coorg in many respects, the number is only 104. The density of the population in Coorg is not one-fourth of that of England and Wales, but it is not much less than that of Scotland, where there are only 132 persons to the square mile. The mountainous nature of the country must be taken into consideration in connection with the population, and the density is probably as high as in most districts of a similar character. We find that the total number of towns and inhabited villages is 197, which is six less than the number in 1881, but it is not clear whether the number for that year includes uninhabited villages also. The average population of each is 343, but for villages alone the average number of inhabitants is 320. The average area of each village is 1.49 square miles, and the mean distance between each site is 1.92 miles. The people of Coorg, however like those of Malabar and parts of Canara live in isolated homesteads, and the Coorg village is merely a revenue expression denoting the area lying within certain boundaries. The total population of five of the largest places in Coorg is 15,511, so the urban population is 8.96 per cent of the total. In Madras the proportion is 9.56 percent but there a town is something very different from the tiny places in Coorg. A curious feature of the Coorg urban population is that the number of persons to an occupied house in towns is considerably less than in villages, an anomaly which is partially due to the rural population being frequently housed in large family houses containing several generations of the same parent stock. As regards religion we find that Musalmans and Christians tend to the towns much more than the Hindus, a feature which is also observed in Madras. This is due probably to the preference for trading shown by these two sections of the community. The number of occupied houses is 36,506, and the average number of inmates of a house is 6.16. The average space to one house is 37.79 acres and the mean distance between each is 1.01 yards. The corresponding figures in the Madras Presidency are 13.47 acres and 271 yards. The report before us shows that the Hill's province is a flourishing one and that the people are doing well.

BOARDING HOUSES FOR STUDENTS.

We are told that Mr J Cook the Principal of the Central College has recommended to the Mysore Government the erection of a boarding house for those students not residents of the place The authorities are favourably disposed towards the scheme, and in a short time it will, most likely, be taken in hand That such institution is required there can be no doubt In Madras and other places there are boarding schools for students, and they answer the purpose for which they were established admirably A fair proportion of those who study in the College come from different parts of the Province, for it is the only one of the first class in Mysore There is no second class college nearer than the capital, so that youths are compelled to attend the institution established in this place. These youths have to take up their abode in hotels, where they have to put up with all sorts of inconveniences, and suffer all sorts of trouble. Their meals may not be properly prepared, and sickness may be the result When they are sick they are not properly looked after, and are left in the hands of strangers who do not care for them In the next place they are exposed to all kinds of temptations, there is no control over them, and they can act as they think proper Probably a good many youths are ruined by taking up their residence in these hotels, while others contract habits that they may find it hard to relinquish Some of these places bear anything but a good character, but yet the youths are obliged to remain there as there are no places in which they can find a residence. There is no choice in the matter. It is well, therefore, that the subject has been taken in hand, and when the boarding house has been established much good may be expected to result from it The students will be regularly looked after; their wants will be regularly attended to; they will have time to prepare their lessons, and should they fall sick medical aid would be at hand to relieve them. It would have been well if an institution of the kind had been established earlier, but "better late than never," and we trust the work will soon be taken in hand and finished Bangalore will then be on the same level as regards the care of students as other places, and the reproach will be taken away that those who come from a distance to complete their education in the place are left to take care of themselves The thanks of the students are due to Mr Cook for taking the matter in hand

THE MALIGAL WATER SCHEME

The Resident has received a telegram from the Military Department of the Government of India enquiring whether arrangements have been made with the Mysore Government for the acquisition of the Maligal catchment area, and, as funds may be available, enquiring to what extent payments on account of compensation can be made during the current financial year An Officer has been deputed by the Mysore Durbar to place himself in communication with Major Grant for the purpose of ascertaining the precise amount of compensation that will have to be paid in order to conserve the entire catchment area of the proposed reservoir. Major Grant's detailed project is nearly completed, and will be ready in a few days for submission to Government Lieu Nathan R E, has been appointed as an Assistant to Major Grant in the Water Works Division, and there is every reason to believe that the preliminary works will be put in hand at an early date.

THE "CROWN OF INDIA" FOR H H THE MAHARANI OF MYSORE

We are informed that the Insignia of the Crown of India and the Royal Warrant accompanied by a *Khirita* from His Excellency the Viceroy has been received from the Government of India, and handed over by the Resident to the Dewan, for presentation through His Highness the Maharaja to Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore, on whom the title of Crown of India was conferred on the 24th May last

Occasional Notes

MAHMUD KHAN WAS INSTALLED as Khan of Kholat on Friday before last, by Sir James Browne, in the presence of the Garrison and the Sirawan and Jhallawan Sirdars There was a durbar and military parade, with native sports and illuminations in the evening

THE MAHARAJAH OF KAPURTHALA, accompanied by Her Highness the Ranee, Colonel C P. Massey, the special Political Officer, and the members of his staff arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning in the P. and O s *Oriental* after a tour extending over six months in Europe

Owing to the recent accident at the Karnafuli bridge, the authorities have now ruled that a night watchman should be specially stationed at each bridge on the whole of the Madras Railway line to give intimation at once when the rivers rise in flood so that the driver of a train may stop and first test the bridge before taking the train

GENERAL Sir Richard Meade was crossing Cromwell road, South Kensington, about five o'clock on the evening of October 17, when he was knocked down by a cab He was picked up in a unconscious condition, and taken in a cab to the West London Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from several cuts about the face and injuries to the ribs and knee The gallant officer soon recovered, and about nine o'clock he was removed in his carriage to his residence

THE LAHORE PAPER observes that the "portrait of Lord Elgin the Viceroy elect, as shown in the illustrated papers to hand by the last mail, bears a rather remarkable likeness to Dr Watt, c i e, the Reporter on Economic Products to Government " The portrait represents Lord Elgin to have a fine pair of eyes of kindly expression, a short, straight and somewhat prominent nose, a broad and intelligent forehead from which the hair is brushed back into a wavy mass at the top of the head The mouth and chin are entirely concealed beneath moustache and beard which are black slightly streaked with grey Altogether it is the mild face of a student rather than the eager face of a man of affairs

The *Indian National Reformer* —The absence of the match at the entertainment given on Saturday last by the Honourable Sir Justice Muthuswamy Iyer to the Honourable Sir Henry Edward Stokes has settled the question for ever so far as Madras notables, who are at all worth the name are concerned We looked forward, we may confess, with some misgivings to the entertainment, and, we may say, we were justified in our doubts by very high authority. Even now we think pressure was put on the learned Brahman Judge to defy the Anti match movement, and it is on dounts to his honour and high sense of responsibility that he has withstood such pressure As it is, Sir P. Muthuswamy Iyer's action in this matter has saved the situation so far as Madras is concerned and if additional proof were wanting of the influence of the Anti match movement, it is to be found in the fact that in His Excellency the Governor's recent tour the anti match was conspicuous by its absence The practice of the Government in this respect has been far better than its theory, and we leave our opponents to judge whether or not the Anti-match movement has been a failure We commend the above to the Madura celebrities

Local and Provincial

WATER —The Mysore Government has sanctioned Rs 15,000 to each district, from local funds, for the excavation of drinking water-wells during the year 1893 94

A NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE —The Inspector General of Telegraphs has issued instructions for the early opening of a branch Telegraph office in the general Post Office. Another has been established at Ulsur

MR MADDEN VS THE BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY.—This case came on for hearing on Wednesday last, when it was again adjourned in order that it might be argued whether the plaint could be amended The case seems likely to continue along time

VACCINE INSTITUTE —The Mysore Government have accorded sanction to a provision of Rs 5,000 being made in the budget for 1893 94 for experiments in connection with the Vaccine Institute, and has requested the Senior Surgeon to submit a regular estimate under detailed heads.

NEMMAR MURDER CASE —The Assistant Government Advocate has been authorised to arrange for filing an appeal in the Chief Court under Sec 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code against the order of acquittal passed by the Additional Sessions Judge of Nagar in the Nemmar Murder Case Kadur Sessions Case No 6 of 1893 —H S

THE WEATHER —At the beginning of last week we had a good deal of rain, when the tanks were filled up, and the ground saturated It is believed that this rain was a portion of the North East monsoon We have had plenty of rain this season, and the prospects are bright for the coming crop that the cultivation and sowing should begin soon

ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIPS TO MYSORE STUDENTS —The Mysore Government has awarded Engineering Scholarships of R 33 each held in the Madras Engineering College, of Rs 25 each held in the Poona College of Science, to Messrs K G Sheshachari B A, T Ramachandra Rao B A, and T Srinivasachari, B A, and also and the usual allowance for a period of two years and a half from 1st July 1893 to 31st December 1895, scholarships of R 25 each to Messrs B Krishnamachari and Saggere Sheshachari who have already completed a portion of their course for the L C Examination in the Poona College of Science

INFANT MARRIAGES IN MYSORE

Astoundingly little interest has so far been shown by the Indian Press in the proposed Infant Marriage Regulation in Mysore The discussion of this important piece of legislation by the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly was reported pretty fully at the time in these columns, but it has been passed by almost in a letter by our contemporaries The reason of this is hard to see, for if they lay claim to be organs of public opinion our contemporaries certainly owed it to their readers to make some mention of such a remarkable piece of the times Perhaps it was thought that Sir K Seshadri Iyer's bantling was not to be taken seriously and that the possibility of the proposed Infant Marriage Regulation becoming law in Mysore seriously was very remote indeed If such was the notion, it seems likely to prove a erroneous one We have it on the best authority that the Maharajah and his Council are amenable to any thing in the discussions of the Representative Assembly to induce them to stand in the way of provisions of the Bill which are in advance of the ideas of propriety and social to which Regulations are accepted by the thoughtlessness of parents The Mysore Government will, therefore, proceed with the Bill as a whole, though some modifications in non essential details are considered necessary in the light of some practical suggestions made by sundry elderly and experienced members of the Assembly *H Mail*

THE COMING CONGRESS

The Reception Committee of the Ninth Indian National Congress suggest that the following subjects be brought forward for discussion at the next Congress at Lahore —

1 The Resolution of the House of Commons on Simultaneous Examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Services

2 The rules under the Indian Councils Act of 1892

3 The privilege of electing a Member to the Supreme Legislative Council by the people of the Punjab

4 Expression of gratitude for the withdrawal of the Bengal Government Jury Notification and prayer for extension of the system

5 Separation of Judicial and Executive functions In connection with this subject attention may be drawn to the admission made by Lord Kimberley as to the justice of the principle, the only difficulty, in his opinion, being a financial one It will be remembered that practical schemes, entailing scarcely any additional expenditure, have been proponded for the separation of the two functions.

6 The increase in military expenditure Lord Northbrook's powerful criticism in the House of Lords throws considerable light on this question

7 Resolution of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission (the Public Works Account Department the Geological Department, &)

8 The Currency Question and the hasty legislation of the Government of India

9 The Exchange compensation to European and Eurasian officials

10 High Education

11 Omnibus Resolution (some as Resolution No V of the 8 th Congress)

12 Reaffirmation of Resolution IX of the 8 th Congress

13 Reaffirmation of Resolution X of the 8th Congress

14 Legislative Council for the Punjab

15 Chartered High Court for the Punjab

16 Agricultural Indebtedness and the Report of the Commission of Inquiry

17 The Habitual Offenders Bill

18 The unfortunate Hindu and Mahomedan Riots

19 The Cantonment Committee inquiry and the inquiry by Lord Roberts

20 A petition of welcome with the object of giving greater publicity to the Congress Organisation

21 The Congress session in England

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 8th November 1893—No 7744—J, 734—With reference to the Notification the Inte Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 172, dated 13th February 1881, prorulgating revised rules for licensing and regulating Tahmkhanas or Gymnasia in the principal towns of Mysore, it is hereby notified that the said Rules are extended to Sosvalu and Bannur in the Periamakudlu Nanjapur Taluk of the Mysore District, with effect from 1st December 1893,

The 8th November 1893—No 7903—a r 12 94—The privilege leave for one month granted to Cowlippa, Amildar of the Molal durga Taluk, in Government Notification No 1182—G I 12 92, dated 8th September 1893, is hereby extended by 15 days

No 7914—a r 133 92—Under Article 221 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr. C D Varaj Ars, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District has been granted a fortnight's leave without allowances from 10th November 1893, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 13th November 1893—No 7874—a r 128 92—The following is a list of the candidates in order of merit, who have passed the Civil Examination (Part II) held in August 1893 —

First Class

1 Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga

2 Mahadeva Rao, Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Shimoga.

3 B S Narasimmangar,

4 G Venkatasimanaya

5 P Nanjunda Naidu, Amildar, Sagar Taluk

,, H Khanda Rao

7 K Lakshminarayana Iyer, Sheristadar Sub Judge's Court, Bangalore

8 Chamappaja Ars, Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Nanjangud

9 Mutta Raja Rao

10 M Srinivasa Iyengar, 2nd Grade Pleader, Mysore

11 Mr. M S Narayana Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Revenue Survey

,, H Srinivasa Rao, Head Munshi, Munsiff's Court Chikmagalur

,, Nadiga Venkatagiri Rao,

14 M. A Singeneharar,

15 Sivarajapur Narain Rao, ,,

16 V S Vadivelugnam Modaliar, Sheristadar, District and Sessions Court, Nundydroog Division.

17 C N Suryanarayan Rao,
18. Manik Gnanoba Rao,
„ W Tirumala Rao, Revenue 3rd Munshi, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldroog
20 B Ranga Rao, Teacher, Wesleyan High School, Mysore
21 B Srinivasa Rao,
22 Narasimha Rangu, Student
23. B Kempanna,
„ B Jivan Rao,
25 H Ramaswamaiengar,
26 C Keshavaiya, Revenue Gumasta, Chamarajnagar
27 N Narasinga Rao,
28 M Khoreshi Abdul Hasan, 2nd Grade Pleader, Nazabad Mysore
29 B Krishna Singh, Head Clerk, Office of Director of Statistics
30 B S Srinivasa
31 G Sayanarayana Chetti, Acting Head Clerk, Resident's Court, Bangalore
32 S Mangova,
33 T Pichaiengar,
Y Lakshmi Rao
C Subba Rao, Clerk, Narasaiya's House, Bangalore
35 A S Rao
37 M S Ramachar,
„ M Venkatachar
39 Srinivasa Rao Rao Assistant Master Hindu School Hassan
40 Sakharam Vithal Gubbi Taluk
41 M Shamanna Rao
42 P Krishna Rao
43 M S N Rao Assistant Nazar Dewan Sessions Court of Mysore
44 Venkatachalapathy Chief District Munsiff Court Kadur, Sub Court
45 A Chidambara Iyengar

Second Class

1 K Ramachandra Rao
2 A Narayana Iyengar
3 C Srinivasa Rao, Clerk, Revenue Branch, Dewan's Office
4 M Subba Rao, Head Master, English School, Manlya
5 H V Bhooma Rao
6 S Srinivasa Iyengar, Deputy Accountant, District Treasury, Mysore
7 A J Raja Naidu

The 14th November 1893—No 80[illegible]—a, 1900—The following is a list of candidates who have passed the Revenue Examination held in August 1893 —

First Class

1 Mr C Raghavachariar, Officiating Sub-Division Officer, Closepet
2 C H Subbaraya Rao, Munsiff Mysore,
3 Mr K S Chandra Hari Rao Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore
4. S Venkata Varadan Iyengar Additional Munsiff, Mysore
5 R Mahalingaiah Deputy Munsiff and Translator, District and Sessions Court Nagar Division
6 Mr K Ramaswamaiengar Assistant Superintendent Mysore Revenue Survey doing duty as General Assistant Commissioner, Kolar
7 A Subramanya, Nil
8. Mysore Ramachandra Rao Revenue 3rd Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hassan
9 Magadi Bhawa Rao Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Sira
10 A Narasiha Murti, Apprentice Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office Public Works and Railway Accounts, Bangalore
11 B P Sri Raman, Revenue Assistant Record-keeper, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hassan
12 V. Ganesa Iyer, Nil
13. Kanpur Shama Rao, Deputy Inspector of Vaccination, Chikmagalur District
14 Parshere Ramaiah Nil
15 T K Lakshmanaiyar, Head Clerk Office of the Inspector General of Registration
16 Chinnapatna Seshagiri Rao, Revenue Accountant, Cuttalroog
17 Shikaripur Dharma Rao, Head Clerk, Forest Office, Kolar District
18. Naggih Ih Gundachar, Taluk Shiristadar, Sidlaghatta
„ Nadiga Venkatagiri Rao, Nil
20. Mr K Sheshadri Dharmaswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar
21 Mr B. Ramaswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga
22 S Venkataramana Sastri, Process Writer, Dewan's Office
23. H Ramakrishna Rao, Munsiff, Kolar.
24 B C Krishna Sastri, Process Writer and Translator, Dewan's Office
25 S M Tiganmathan Chetti, Head Clerk, Local Board's Branch, Dewan's Office
26 Kumaur Rama Rao, 3rd Munshi, *Munsiff's Court, Nellamangala*
27 H V Krishnappa Librarian, Mysore Government Official Library
28 Sivarajpur Narayana Rao, Nil
29 Mr K R Srinivasa Aiyangar Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore
, Hassan Narsing Bhat Accountant, Examiner's Office, Public Works Accounts,
31 C Keshavaiya Revenue Gumasta, Chamarajnagar
32 T Venkataramaiya Head Munshi, Sub Division Office, Closepet
33 M Ramappa, 1st Assistant Master, Government Normal School, Davangere Taluk
, S V Krishnaswami Iyer, Acting Revenue Accountant, Deputy Commissioner's Office Kolar
35 Vinai Ramachandra, Karkun Survey Superintendent's Office, Bangalore
, M T Bhat Kerum Head Quarter Assistant Forest Department
37 P Venkatarama Rao Shekhar, Pavagada Taluk, Rodda Hobli
, Mahalingaiah Nil
39 B Ramachandra Narayan, Measurer, Bangalore Taluk
40 M V Sriganchariar Nil
41 H Keshavaiya, Clerk, Judicial Branch Dewan's Office Bangalore
„ W Tirumala Rao Revenue 3rd Munshi, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldroog
43 D Venkatesh Shanbhag Rao, Peshkar Inspector, Bangalore Taluk
44 T B Jayarama Iyer, Advocate Chief Court of Mysore
45 M S Pattanna, Translator, Chief Court of Mysore
46 Mr M S Narayan Rao, Assistant Commissioner.
47 K T Gowrishankar, Head Clerk, Mysore Local Examination Office
48 B Seetharama Iyengar, Statistical Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office
49 K Ramachandra, Nil
„ S Venkatramana Char, Mathematical Assistant, High School, Chikmagalur
„ C Kesseragi, Shiristadar, Magadi Taluk
52 A. N Nanjundaiya, Revenue Clerk, Dewan's Office
„ T S Srinivasa, Nil
„ K Mallappah, Treasury Accountant, Kolar District
55 Mysore Krishna Rao Clerk, General Branch Dewan's Office
56 S Narsinga Rao, Deputy Munshi, Tahil Office, Bangalore
„ Arcot Subba Rao, Nil
58 M R Dasappa, Revenue Deputy Munshi
„ A Muthayappa Iyer, Mazumdar Secretary's Office, Bangalore
„ G G Narsinga Char, Acting 3rd Munshi City Magistrate's Court Bangalore
„ B Jeevana Rao, Nil
62 R Narsingappa, Nagali Gumasta Pavagada Taluk
63 Mr M Nanjaraj Urs Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mysore
„ C N Sanjeevaiya Rao, Nil
„ S Manjaiya, Nil
66 Chamrajpet Urs, Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Nanjangud
67 M P Narasimhaiengar 2, 2nd Clerk, Mysore Gazetteer Office
68 Sidhaj Ramachandra Baindadli, Measurer, Revenue Survey Head Quarter Office
69 Mr B Devaraj, Urs Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District
70 Mr Parsh Krishna Rao, 3rd Munshi, 1st General Assistant Commissioner's Office, Bangalore District
71 K Nanjundiah Head Munshi, Malgore Taluk
72 K *Sreenivasa Rao, Clerk, Special* Duty Office.

Second Class

1 B Srikantaiah, Abkari Daroga, Kadur District
2 K. Ramachandra Rao, Nil
3 B H Sreekantaiah, Police Inspector, Chikballapur
„ Bangalore Kempanna, Nil
5 Hyse o Keshavaiah, Police Inspector, Kolar
„ Bangalore Srinivasa Rao, Nil
7 J D Chinnappanna Pillai, Taluk Shiristadar, Pavagada Taluk
8 Manik Gnanoba Rao, Nil
„ C Subba Rao, Clerk, Narsaiya's House, Bangalore.
10 Mysore Venkata Subbaya, Accountant Revenue Branch, Dewan's Office
11 Gangam Venkataramanaiya, Nil
12 Bilanjung Ranga Rao, Head Master, Municipal English School, Maddagiri
, M Venkoba Rao, Sub Registrar, Chamarajnagar
14 A Ramachandra Rao, Accounts Clerk Kumara's Office, Bangalore
„ M Ramaiah, Assistant Master, Chikballapur
16 Narsinghan Pavan, Deputy Munshi, 1st Assistant Commissioner's Office, Shimoga
17 D Vaishnavi Rao Record-keeper, Kolar Taluk Office
„ Yedtore Rama Rao, Nil
19 Narasimha Iyengar, Student
20 C Ramappa, Revenue 3rd Munshi, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga
21 P Ranganath Moodaliar, Accountant
22 Mr H Nanjunda Urs, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore
„ N Nanjaswami Naidu, Taluk Shiristadar, Bangalore
24 K Venkataramaiya Iyer, Acting Head Munshi, General Assistant Commissioner's Office, Kolar
25 Magadi Venkateshanna, Nil
„ M Srinivasaiengar 2nd Grade Pleader, Mysore
27 H S Venkata Chari, Head-Quarter Inspector of Police, Hassan
„ Shimoga Anantaramaiyengar, Forest Ranger, Lalgulli, Kadur District
„ M V Veerappa, Dharmadarsan, Palace Department, Mysore
30 K K Venkataswami Iyer, Head Clerk Jail Superintendent's Office, Mysore
„ H N Chennaiya Rao Police Deputy Munshi, District Office
32 B S Narasimha Iyengar, Nil
33 H Ramaswamaiengar Nil

NIZARRAM

The 13th November 1893—No 103—The undermentioned residents of Horekere Devarapur are appointed Dharmadarsis of the Lingayat Mahaswami Sri Hore Kere Devarapur, Holalkere Taluk —

1 M R Ry Lingabhatta
2 „ Rangappa, Shubhag
3 „ Sahukar Doddappanna of Maddur
4 „ Patel Giriyappa of Mallappahalli
5 „ Patel Karappanna of Pattanahalli, Hiriyur Taluk

MILITARY.

The 6th November 1893—The following promotion to fill up a vacancy in the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, is to take effect from the 16th October 1893 —

1st Subedar, Murtaja Salabat, Promoted to Risaldar are Syed Mosum, Incorporated

General Jewels

—()o()—

It is not often that a Judge is called upon to costs in the very court over which he presides. This not uncommon has come to the Judge de Paix, or County Court Judge, of Commentry, near Montluçon. The Judge, M Bouchard, had a dispute with his baker about an account, and the baker took out a summons against him. When the case came on for hearing, M Bouchard stepped off the Bench, and begged his substitute to decide it. The substitute did so, and the result was that the Judge *was ordered to pay the costs and pulse*, together with the costs of the proceedings

THE *China Mail* publishes the following story, sent to it by a correspondent —"On the 2nd instant on a hill side in the neighbourhood a centipede of extraordinary size, measuring about two yards in length and eight inches round, was seen coming out from between two very large rocks, causing them to roll down the hill and smash six *houses at the bottom of it*, killing at the same time twenty of the inmates. The rolling down of the stones caused streams of water to follow them down the hill, which are still running. The centipede had on several occasions been seen by people in the neighbourhood casting out luminous vapours, and on more than one of these occasions a very brilliant stone was seen in the vapour which the creature swallowed back again. The terrified people said not dare to touch it." Centipedes in China must be even more magnificent reptiles than snakes in the States.

—

IMPRISONMENT "BY CONSENT"—In the City of London Court, on Monday, "The Mutual Loan Fund Association (Limited) v Wise" was heard before Mr Commissioner Kerr. The plaintiffs, of Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, applied for the committal of the defendant, Mr A A. C Wise, bank clerk, for the non-payment of £3 18 9 due. The plaintiff's Solicitor's clerk said he had arranged with the defendant's Solicitor's clerk that a committal order should be made against the defendant, suspended until November 1. Mr. Commissioner Kerr—You have arranged that the man shall go to prison, have you? The plaintiffs' Solicitor's clerk—He has agreed to it. Mr Commissioner Kerr.—The Courts of justice of this country have not yet arrived at that stage of civilization by which they are to be the machinery for sending men to prison "by consent" Possibly that period may arrive, but until it does I must refuse to order men's committals in that way. I will make an order for payment of £1 per month

Extracts.

—()o()—

THE AFFAIRS OF THE DEAD MAHARAJAH

The Exchange Telegraph Company states that *the life of the late Maharajah Dulleep Singh* was insured for £70 000. The following is an outline of his financial affairs —An arrangement was made in 1862 with the Indian Government, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, under which the estates of the Maharajah were to be sold at his death for his widow and children's benefit. The Maharajah was 11 years of age in 1849 when the Punjab was annexed, and when, by the advice of his Darbar at Lahore, he signed the terms of settlement proposed by the British Government. These terms were that all the property of the State, of whatever description in the Punjab was confiscated to the East India Company the Koh-i-noor diamond was surrendered to the Queen, and a pension of not less than £ [illegible], and not exceeding five lakhs of rupees (£50,000) was secured to the Maharajah. The Maharajah claimed to be possessed of private estates in the Punjab with £150 000 per annum, but this claim was not recognised. For some years after the annexation his allowance was £12 500 per annum, in 1853 this allowance became £[illegible] per annum, in 1882 this allowance had been reduced by charges and advances to £13 000 per annum. The purchase of the property in Fredon, in Suffolk, cost £138,000 and the Maharajah spent £22 000 in repairs there

THE CURE OF SNAKE BITE

Surgeon Major W F Thomas, District Surgeon of Chingleput, Madras Presidency, is reported to have met with signal success in the treatment of a case of cobra snake bite by the method laid down by Dr A Mueller of Tasmania. Here is the report of the case in question —

A Brahman aged 20, was carried into the Chingleput Local Fund Hospital in a complete state of coma. His relations stated that he had been bitten by a cobra, and, at the same time, they produced a dead cobra about four feet in length. He had accidentally stepped upon the cobra, which turned round and inflicted a wound on his left ankle. In the case Dr Mueller's plan of treatment was at once adopted, and within seven hours the man was *perfectly restored, and a few hours later* was allowed to go home.

Dr Thomas writes as follows in the *Indian Medical Gazette* —"Here was a patient bitten on the left ankle (where were seen two small punctures bleeding) by a cobra When brought to the hospital quarter of an hour after the accident, he was on the point of death, in a perfect state of coma; the pupils were dilated, cardiac action almost imperceptible. I believe that the free and fearless use of hypodermic injection of strychnine brought the man round, and in this case was an antidote to cobra poison"

We have here an apparently authentic case of a complete cure under the Mueller system of treatment which, if we remember rightly was, some time ago pooh poohed by a large number of Indian medical authorities who averred that the strychnine injection was probably good enough for Tasmanian snakes, but was of no avail against the bite of the cobra or karait The Government of India, however, issued orders some time ago, through the Local Governments, to all medical officers and their subordinates to the effect that the plan of treatment laid down by Dr Mueller should be given a fair trial, and this is the first case we have heard of since then —*Indian Daily news*

THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

A shareholder in one of the Bombay mills has brought to our notice a misunderstanding that he has had with the agents of the mill in which it seems to us the latter were wholly in the wrong There is no need to mention names on either side, and it will be sufficient to say that the mill agents are a firm who have grown affluent beyond the dreams of avarice upon the quarter-anna commission system, and that the mill in question is one which has for some years past yielded considerably less to the shareholders than to the agents Our correspondent a few days ago, hearing that the mill was working at a loss, and that a small balance carried over from the last account had been absorbed, went to the office and asked for an inspection of the accounts. This was refused him, as was all information, verbal or otherwise, as to the condition of the company's affairs Some correspondence then ensued between the agents and the shareholder, whom it was endeavoured to satisfy with the barren assurance that he should see the accounts when they were submitted to the general body of the shareholders at the half yearly meeting In answer to further very natural importunities he was told that he could not be allowed to inspect the books, as there was no express clause in the articles of association providing for the inspection of the accounts by the shareholders When in a subsequent letter the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act were pointed to as making irrelevant this appeal to the articles of association, the agents replied that they were advised that there was nothing in the Act which gave individual shareholders a right to see the books of a company whenever they might choose to do so The Indian Companies' Act, however, does not leave it to the agents or to anyone else to determine whether or not a shareholder shall see the accounts In a sub section of section 78 it is provided that "the books of account shall be kept at the registered office of the company, and, subject to any reasonable restrictions as to the time and manner of inspecting the same that may be imposed by the company in general meeting"—not by the agents, be it noted—"shall be open to the inspection of the members during business hours' Nothing could be clearer than this and any shareholder who has any difficulty in gaining access to the accounts of any company in which he is interested will do well to note the provision that the law has made for enabling him to see what is being done with his money There is no need for us to give advice to a shareholder who is obstructed in the exercise of his legal rights It may be necessary, however, to offer a word of counsel to mill agents who think that these are the times for withholding information from the people whose money is entrusted to them for management Public opinion has already pronounced strongly against the manifold and obvious inequities of the system under which they are enabled to prosper upon other people's losses They will certainly not strengthen their position by following a policy of concealment—if concealment, moreover, which comes under serious suspicion of illegality The mill industry is passing through a time of crisis the outcome of which must be contemplated with serious anxiety, and they will have small claim upon the confidence and respect of their fellow citizens who at a time like this refuse to take the shareholders into their confidence, and show a callous indifference not only to what is equitable but to the obligations which the law imposes upon them

STATUS OF GAZETTED OFFICERS

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA The following Resolution from the Home Office is published —"As there appeared to be no uniform practice in regard to gazetting the appointments of Uncovenanted Officers the Government of India took into consideration the question whether it was possible to prescribe any general principle for determining whether an appointment should be treated as gazetted or not, and the authority under whose orders it should be gazetted With this object Local Governments and Administrations were asked in a circular letter for information as to the practice prevailing in the several provinces in this respect, and whether the practice was based on any general principle which had been prescribed as a regular distinction between gazetted and non gazetted appointments The term 'Gazetted Officer' is generally held to apply to an officer whose appointment is gazetted by the Government, and not by the head of the Department ( ) After giving careful consideration to the subject, the Governor-General is of opinion that the broad line of demarcation between gazetted and non gazetted officers should be that which separates the provincial from the subordinate service, and that all officers belonging to the provincial service (including munsiffs, except in the Punjab and Central Provinces, where these officers are placed in the subordinate service) should be held to be gazetted officers within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations while members of the subordinate service should not come within that category, even if their appointments are published in the *Gazette* His Excellency accordingly directs that as a general rule, and except in very special cases, such as that of Munsiffs in the Madras Presidency, *who are gazetted by the High Court*, all appointments which it is decided to make in the provincial service shall be gazetted by the Local Government, and shall be held to be gazetted officers within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations, while those in the subordinate service shall, if gazetted at all, be gazetted by the heads of departments who have the power to make them under the orders of the Local Government, in the Provinces where the powers are delegated to heads of departments Where in respect of the latter class of appointments powers are exercised by the head of the administration himself, the appointment of officers in the subordinate service shall, if gazetted, be notified in that part of the *Gazette* in which the notifications of heads of departments appear Thus Tahsildars would be gazetted in the North Western Provinces and Oudh by the Board of Revenue, as in the Punjab by the Financial Commissioners, while Mamlatdars would be gazetted in Bombay by Commissioners On the other hand, in Bengal and the Central Provinces, where the corresponding class of officers (Sub Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars) are appointed by the head of the Administration himself, the appointments, though gazetted under the orders of the Local Government, will be notified under the separate heading relating to the subordinate service, together with the appointments made by the heads of departments The case of officers serving in other departments, such as the medical, registration, police, or jails, should be governed by the same rule, that is, where the Government makes the appointment it should be gazetted, and only appointments so made should be recognised as gazetted appointments, within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations In other cases heads of departments should gazette the appointments of officers subordinate to them, subject to the orders of the Local Government as to any limit which it may think it expedient to lay down The Governor General at the same time desires that it be clearly understood that notifications investing officers with powers under different acts, in order that the Courts may take judicial cognizance of them, do not constitute the persons invested with such powers gazetted officers within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations. It is the practice for the Director-General of Post Offices, the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue Department, the Surveyor-General of India, the Director General of the Geological Survey, the Inspector-General of Forests, the Director-General of Railways, the Director General of Telegraphs, the Accountant General, Public Works Department, the Surgeon General with the Government of India, and the Director General, Military Works, to issue notifications relating to officers serving under them, in Part II of the *Gazette of India* The orders contained in the present Resolution are not intended to take away these powers, nor do they rank the officers so gazetted non gazetted officers"—*Correspondent of the Pioneer*

— (o) —

THE VICEROY ON COW KILLING RIOTS

The Viceroy in his reply to an address from the Agra Municipality referred at length to the cow killing disturbances His Excellency said —"Let me tell you in the plainest language that the Government of India has no intention of permitting these exhibitions of lawlessness to be repeated Our policy is one of strict neutrality and toleration, but that toleration does not extend to disorder and crime, and whoever is at the head of affairs in India, depend upon it, that disorder and crime will be put down with a strong and fearless hand The Government of India is under a two fold obligation We owe it to the whole community, British and Indian, to secure the public safety and to protect the persons and property of the Queen's subjects from injury and interference We are also bound to secure to both the great religious denominations freedom from molestation or persecution in the exercise of their religious observances The law secures to Mahomedans the right of following the ancient which have been custom ry for them and for their forefathers, while it secures to the Hindus protection from cattle and unsuit and for this reason forbids the slaughter of cattle with unnecessary publicity, in such a manner as to occasion wanton and malicious annoyance to those of the other both sides understand clearly that any lawlessness or aggressive conduct on their part will in no case be departed by an inch from this just and honourable policy Do not fancy that the slaughter of kine for the purpose of sacrifice or for food will ever be put a stop to We shall protect the religion of both sides alike and we shall punish according to the law any act which wantonly outrages religious feelings of any section of the community Let it also be clearly understood that we shall not permit any disturbance of the peace on the ground that whenever violence is exhibited we shall not be afraid to put it down by force In acting up to this, we shall merely give effect to the principles which again and again have been affirmed by the Government of the Queen and which have received the sanction of successive Acts of the Legislature Let it not be forgotten that in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which the people of this country with good reason regard as the great charter of their civil and religious liberties, it is laid down that the subjects of the Indian Empire are to be in no way favoured or molested or disquieted by reason of their religious faith or observances, but they shall enjoy alike the equal and impartial protection of the law Let it not be forgotten that practical effect is given to these great principles in the provisions of our codes, which render liable to severe punishment with imprisonment or fine those who take place of worship, disturb religious assemblies, or wilfully their words or acts deliberately wound the religious feelings of their neighbours Do not let it be imagined that under the pressure of an agitation like that which has lately taken place, we are going in face of these sanctions to take away from one side or the other rights which they possess under this law, or that we shall allow one creed to persecute or to torture another, merely because it happens to be numerically the strong at in one particular part of the country. Let those who form the majority in any town or district remember that it their co religionists are stronger party in one place, there are other places in which they are few and their opponents numerous, and that both sides are interested in seeing the protection of minorities There is one other observation which I should like to make when I tell you that the policy of the Government of India is one of neutrality and toleration I entreat you not to believe that our attitude towards these questions is one of mere indifference That is not by any means the case We know well that the religious feelings of the people of this country are strong and deep seated We recognise the fact that in the eyes of the majority of the inhabitants of this country the cow is a sacred animal regarded with a feeling of affection and veneration, the intensity of which we can scarcely fathom We know that they worship the animal not only as the emblem and embodiment of their faith, but on account of the place which it occupies in the economical system of India. We have never sought to dwell upon what may seem to us incongruities and inconsistencies of their creed We accept the fact that it is the creed of more than 200 millions of the Queen's Indian subjects, and we are determined that nothing shall be done to outrage it gratuitously We know also how deep is that faith which carries the Mahomedan pilgrim from the remotest parts of this Continent to Mecca, which leads them to face sufferings, privation and disease as a religious obligation, and which causes Mahomedans to adhere to the ritual of their religion even at the risk of life and limb I can well understand that religious feelings of men whose convictions are so strong, should at times be difficult to control, but it is the business of the Government of India to see that those feelings are not wantonly outraged, and you may depend upon it it is duty will not be neglected The law is clear and it is our duty to enforce the law It is yours to obey it I appeal then earnestly to those gentlemen whose position in the community enables them to exercise an influence over their neighbours, and I would implore them to impress upon those who are less well informed than themselves the folly and the disastrous consequences of such acts as those which have lately taken place in these Provinces and elsewhere I have noticed with satisfaction signs which show that the leaders of both the Hindu and Mussulman communities are taking a sensible view of the situation and are endeavouring to quell the excitement which has arisen I appeal in particular to the editors and proprietors of newspapers whether English or Vernacular, whether written for Hindus or Mahomedans or English readers to show a calm and temperate spirit both in their comments upon these disputes and in their published descriptions of the facts, as what have occurred Let the Press remember that a great power for good as well as a great power for evil is in its hands, and that it enjoys in this country a measure of freedom which beyond all questions would be denied to it under any Government other than that of the Queen It is not too much to ask of it that it will use with prudence and moderation the privileges which have been accorded to it, and that it will avoid itself of them not for the purpose of disseminating mischievous misrepresentations and inflammable imputations, but for that of consolidating forbearance, of exposing exaggeration and falsehood, and of bringing about the cessation of strife and the renewal of kindly feelings where these have been interrupted Those who follow this course will certainly deserve well of the Government of India which desires above all things that this country should enjoy that peace without which prosperity is unattainable I can find no words strong enough to denounce the wickedness of those who have told you that the Government of India encourages these quarrels in order to sow dissensions between class, and class a miserable falsehood which is not believed by those who circulate it and which has, I am convinced found little credence in this country I would therefore say to the Mahomedans —Do you in exercise of your religious duties take thought for the susceptibilities of your Hindu fellow countrymen Perform your religious rites, but perform them reverently, unobtrusively and in such a manner as not to wound the feelings of your Hindu neighbours, while to you Hindus I would say by all means organise your societies for protecting cattle. Spare no pains to secure that they shall be treated humanely and protected against all treatment, against the horrors of a lingering death when they are old and worn out, but on the other hand do not allow your Sabhas to be converted into an Association for organising the intimidation of your neighbours and for spreading the poison of class hatred throughout your peaceful and industrious villages And to both Hindus and Mahomedans I would say if you will bring to our notice any partiality on the part of our officials or any deliberate violation of our laws and regulations you may depend upon the support of the Executive Government

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 10 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY —1893

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893. [No. 47.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—*It is not wish to see the al[illegible] are requested to give pur[illegible] their applications. Subscriptions will not be received for less than 3 Months. Subscribers either the English or the Kanarese [illegible] the "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear, as in the absence of definite instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.*

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 5 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 1 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Morenal Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co

CHEMISTS

77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 6, half yearly Rs 4 with postage payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras*

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs. 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 18th Nov—A deputation from the East India Association yesterday presented a memorial to Lord Elgin touching upon the Indian frontier questions, exchange and home charges Lord Elgin in reply, said he was unable to express an opinion on such grave questions which he would most carefully consider. He would follow his father's example in promoting good will between the Natives and Europeans

London, 20th Nov—Lord and Lady Elgin and suite embarked at Brindisi in the s s *Rome* on the 7th January

His Lordship goes to Windsor Castle to day to see Her Majesty

London 21st Nov—The programme of Lord Charles Beresford for increasing the British Navy has been published The total outlay as set forth therein is £18,000,000 sterling which includes ten small new class ironclads for destroying torpedo stations of the enemy in narrow seas.

London, 23rd Nov—The Parish Councils Bill is making very slow progress in the House of Commons and the second clause is being discussed in Committee

In consequence of its recent defeat, Government has promised to introduce an amendment giving the franchise to married women. The passage of the Bill before Christmas is considered to be doubtful

The police of Barcelona have unearthed a nest of dangerous Anarchists and have arrested two hundred altogether.

The Anarchists in London are being closely watched by the Police and drastic measures will follow any outrage

London 24th Nov—Advices from St Petersburg state that a Committee of Russian Ministry of Finance is discussing Russian trade relations with the Afghans

Peshawar, 22nd Nov—The Kabul Mission rode down to Jamrud this morning whence they were driven to Peshawar in the 9th Bengal Lancers brake, kindly sent out for them Sir Mortimer leaves this evening for Simla, and the Mission is now broken up

London, 24th Nov—The Employers' Liability Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons

London, 25th Nov—In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone replying to a question from Sir George Chesney said that when the Navy estimates were presented, it would be found that further shipbuilding was intended in an early date and certainly it would be done to avoid delay Mr Gladstone reaffirmed the necessity that existed for maintaining the British Naval supremacy

Mr Mundella replying to a question in the House of Commons said he was unable to promise to introduce a Bill for the abolition of Hall marks as the majority of the trade were against such a step

London, 25th Nov—The *Standard* correspondent at St Petersburg says Russia is pleased at the success of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to the Amir, hopes that the agreement between Russia and England in the delimitation of Pamirs will thereby be facilitated

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893

ARRIVAL OF THE OPIUM COMMISSION

The Opium Commission has opened the campaign with great *eclat* The members from England landed and as soon as they reached Calcutta they commenced proceedings Lord Brassey, the President, made a speech, and then evidence was taken The members of the Commission will now divide Some will go to Madras and Burmah, while others will remain in the capital. They will meet again towards Christmas, and then proceed to the North-West Provinces and the Punjab. There evidence will be collected, and about the end of March the Commission will return to England A report will be written, and it is to be hoped that the opium question will be set at rest for ever To most people the Commission is a perfect farce. The evidence might just as well have been taken in England, and the matter settled there The anti opiumists hold that the drug is causing an immense amount of misery to the people of this country It is destroying them wholesale, the evil is to be seen on all sides, and a stop ought to be put to it The Government, they say, is encouraging the consumption of opium, and it is the duty of the authorities to put a stop to the manufacture of the drug and to shut up all the shops. The people, they believe would gladly fall in with the Government, and would give up opium most gladly, they only desire to be saved from themselves. On the other hand it is said that these views are all nonsense Opium is not causing the destruction that its enemies declare it is. Its evil is not so widespread as it has been given out. On the contrary, many are of opinion that, if taken in moderation, it does good In malarious districts the people are compelled to use opium, and if they could not procure it they would die It would then be an act of cruelty to stop what is to them a source of life In the next place it is well known that some of the finest races in India use opium habitually, and they do not appear to be deteriorating in consequence We may mention the Rajputs and Sikhs who are great consumers of the drug Why should these men be forbidden to use what they believe is beneficial to them. It is hard to see why they should be compelled to change their habits at the bidding of a few faddists. If the point can be established by the Commission—and we believe it can—that opium is not doing the harm ascribed to it, no change must be made in the present system of manufacturing it. The anti-opiumists must produce those who have suffered from the use of the drug before the Commission, and those opposed to them must also bring forward men who take the drug *habitually, and thus the members can judge for themselves* how matters stand. There is another point that the Commission will also have to consider. What effect would the prohibition of the drug produce upon the minds of the people who have been accustomed to its use? Would they not view this as an infringement of their rights They might hold that they had as great a right to use opium as people in other parts of the world had to use liquor, and the result might be something very serious The anti opiumists ignore this objection altogether, they hold that the people will only be too glad to give up the use of the drug if the Government would help them to do so We believe this is a very absurd way of looking at the matter The people would resent—and there is—the stoppage of what they had been accustomed to take and disturbances might be the result. The prohibition would affect the bravest portion of the Indian community and those that oppose it would not be likely to submit

quietly to what they believed to be a wrong. Then comes the question of finance. A large sum of money would have to be given up, and how is this to be made good? The anti opiumists have a number of schemes to this end, but they would find these would not supply what was required. There would be deficit and how could this be met? We suppose fresh taxes would have to be imposed, with the result that great dissatisfaction would be caused. In fact, the machinery of Government might be stopped, there might be an upheaval as great as the Mutiny, and the anti opiumists would not be able to put this down. Besides, there would be a great amount of smuggling and illicit manufacture of opium in every part of the country. Not only would the revenue now derived from opium be stopped, but a large sum would be required to be paid to watchers and others to prevent the drug being brought into a place, or the poppy being grown. The people of India ought to get up a monster petition against being charged any portion of the cost of the Commission. If the people at home wish to find out all about opium by all means let them do so, but let not the cost be charged to India. Let the people who desired to have the enquiry pay for it. This would be only fair, and the people of this land ought to take the matter into their own hands and tell the Home Government it is unjust to charge them with a Commission they never asked for and do not want.

HELP REQUIRED

At the meeting of the Station Municipality to be convened on Thursday next, a letter will be read asking that something should be given towards the up-keep of the Maternity. This request ought to have been made long ago. It is only right that the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station should contribute, because a large proportion of the patients who attend the institution come from that part of the place. There is no Maternity there, and so the poor women who cannot afford to have nurses flock to the one in the City, and are there attended to. It would be interesting to know how the numbers stand with regard to the two sections of the place. It might turn out that more came from the Civil and Military Station than from the City, and should this be the case there would be no question about the propriety of calling on that Municipality to have a fair share of the cost. The institution is a heavy drain on the resources of the Municipality of the City, and help would be very acceptable. The Maternity is much valued by the community at large, and it should be kept up in the highest state of efficiency, but this requires money, and not a small amount, which it is difficult for one Municipality to provide. If the two contributed everything required might be done and done properly. We trust, therefore, the letter to be read on Thursday next will have the desired effect, and that the members of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station will see the propriety of giving a fair amount towards the expenses incurred in carrying on the institution. From time to time a proposal has been made to have a Maternity for the Civil and Military Station but it has never got out of the region of talk. Like the water works it cannot get beyond this. Such being the case it should give a helping hand to the institutions in existence, and we do not see how it can well refuse to do this.

Occasional Notes

—o○o—

In Norway people who are not vaccinated are not allowed to vote at an election.

There is a rumour in London that the Duke and Duchess of Fife are meditating a trip to India.

It is said that the Maharam of Patiala will visit England with his English Maharanee, early next year.

It is rumoured that Lord Lansdowne is to be made Duke of Kerry on his return to England. His Excellency has extensive estates in that county.

It is definitely settled that the vacancy in the North West Provinces High Court created by Mr. Justice Mahmood's retirement must fall to a native of India.

Edison is at work on his phono kinetograph. It knows that will speak, he says and therefore, undoubtedly, a great improvement upon the speaking business.

The Nawab Viqar ul Umra has been appointed officiating Prime Minister of Hyderabad for six months during the temporary absence of Sir Asman Jah Bahadur.

One of the greatest attractions of the Paris Exhibition of 1,900 will be an immense reflecting telescope, the mirror of which will be 50 feet in diameter and the tube 140 feet in length.

The inquiries which are being made in Ceylon with regard to kerosed oil, are bringing forward valuable discoveries. It is now stated that the oil is a great wood preserver.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. Closgrain, C.I.E., has been appointed to the Supreme Council and leaves shortly for Calcutta to attend the sitting during the Winter Session.

A Mussulman became a convert to Sikhism a few days ago at Lahore. His name has been changed from Allah Dya to Gulab Singh. Perhaps this is a strange phenomenon.

It is reported that Breaches have occurred all along the line between Kolhar and Pachy. Even telegraphic communication was interrupted as wires over the bridges were under water. Traffic is impossible they say for a week.

Mrs Besant delivered at Madura, on November 21st thrilling lecture on the "Dangers of materialism" at the College Hall. The Hall was full to suffocation, the verandahs and maidan were crowded. The whole audience was much moved.

The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says that Dhuleep Singh's eldest son "has decided to retain his present title and not to adopt that of Maharaja, a decision which is in every way wise." The Prince has no option in the matter. The matter was "decided," but not by him. He has no more right to style himself Maharaja if he wished to do so, than the illegitimate Prince Napoleon would have had to call himself Emperor of the French.

An esteemed friend from the Punjab, who went home to England lately full of a strong desire to awaken the attention of the British public to the unhappy condition of the Eurasian community, writes to the Lahore paper "I am beginning to despair of doing anything for the Eurasians. I had hoped that I should succeed in raising some interest in them in England, but the people I want to get hold of will have none of it."

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has the following:—A most outrageous happening at the last Indian Civil Service Examination. Fifty six candidates succeeded to pass the examination and the failures commenced from the fifty seventh. This fifty seventh is a native of India. The wonder is that not only he, but also number fifty eighth and number fifty ninth are natives of India! So the failures were by three natives of India! Naturally, this curious incident has suggested foul play somewhere.

Quinine made up in doses of five grains is now offered for sale at most of the Post Offices in England. Thus at last, writes Dr. G. King in his Report, "after thirty years of effort, has the end been attained which the Government set before itself when the growth of the medical cinchonas was begun in British India. That end was thus expressed in an early Government Resolution on the subject:—'To put the only medicine that is of any use in the cure of the commonest and most fatal of Indian diseases within the reach of the poorest.'"

The following is a list of the present Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General, exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, K.S.I., Lakshmeshwar M. D. C. S. I., Pal Gaikwad Rao Pantulu C.I.E., D. Rad Bhiry Ghosh, Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E., Lingabhoy Vishwa, J. Bangham, C.I.E., Maharajah Sir Tej Bunsam Singh, K.C.I.E., Bahadur, of Benares, Babu Kanu Singh Hadi, C.I.E., M. Hariyan Jee Bahadur, C.I.E., P. M. Mitra, M.A.

A meeting of native Indian gentlemen was held at Bombay on the 15th instant to consider the best means of welcoming Mr. Dalibhai Nowrojee on his return from England. It was resolved to form a strong Committee of influential citizens representing the various communities of the city, to arrange the details of this reception which will be on a large scale. Deputations with addresses will also be received from many important towns in the Presidency. Early will be fixed soon for Mr. Dalibhai's arrival to present addresses to him.

The Liberal says a currency to a rumour which is being circulated in certain quarters to the effect that it has been found impossible to keep up the supplies, either from the country or from the large point of view in this country, the Government has resolved to make an experiment with regard to the Exports. They say, will be tried at Dinapur, which is an important military station and beef is to be gradually discontinued and goat's flesh is to substitute three days in the week and then Mutton for the rest of the week.

Before leaving Poona Mr. Justice Ranade gave Rs. 50,000 to the Institute in memory of his late wife and certain public institutions and has promised to give further donations.

The general unanimity approval felt by all sections of the community in regard to the elevation of the Honourable Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade to a seat on the Bombay High Court Bench has been evidenced by a series of entertainments which have been given in his honour during the past fortnight. He proceeded to Bombay on Tuesday and took his seat on the Bench on Thursday last.

A Contemporary's correspondent at Bangkok writes that the Siamese are increasing their army. This will shortly consist of about 30,000 men who will be over eighteen and under forty five years of age. They are raised by conscription. In the similar provinces there will be one from the rice fields is strongly felt. A large number of flags of the new Siamese pattern have been ordered, and large quantities of both arms and ammunition have lately arrived from Singapore. Ships have been busy running up Mexican dollars from Singapore to fill the boxes in the Treasury, which are empty by the payment of the indemnity to France.

Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.S.I., who was among Madras Engineers for more than half a century, is to shortly celebrate the age of ninety years. He is at the apartment of his lodgings in the Indian Viceroyalty Simla, with the objections which have been raised to Lord Elgin on the ground that he is not well known. Sir Arthur Cotton has influence of the case of the thirteenth Lord Elphinstone, who when he was Governor of Bombay, was an butterfly of society. When he went to Bombay, he did not seem to have any idea, but he turn out a brilliant success, and one of the brightest glory during the Sepoy mutinies of 1857. Sir Arthur Cotton, who lives in a thatched house on the slopes at Dorking, is a staunch total abstainer and wears the blue ribbon.

"Truth" asks the question:—"Can it possibly be the fact that the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief in India are privileged to remit money home at 2s. 2d. and 2s. 3d. per rupee? I find this statement not for the first time in a complaint, made to me, on the eternal rupee question, and I should be glad to know whether it is really the case. If it is, a more scandalous injustice than the denial of such a privilege to needy men, whose families are half-starved through the depreciation of the rupee, while the privilege is granted to extravagantly paid officials who have no need of it can hardly be imagined. To him that hath." On this an Anglo-Indian paper remarks:—"It is the case that no Viceroy in modern times has avoided himself of the privilege. They have generally preferred to share the misfortune of those who serve under them."

The new Minister of Hyderabad, Nawab Vikar Ul Umrah, says a contemporary's correspondent, has inaugurated his Government by paying visits to all his Assistant Ministers who are much gratified by the spontaneous recognition of the important position which they occupy in the administration. The Nawab's promptitude in this respect will do much towards cementing the elements of his government together, and eliminating all causes of friction. He has also visited the Salar Jung family, which is now represented by the only son of Sir Salar Jung, the Second, an interesting and handsome boy some six years old, by whom he was received. The action of the Minister meets with public approbation, as the family is held in high esteem by the Hyderabadis, who remember the distinguished services rendered to the present Nizam and his ancestors.

"Truth" writes:—The story which I gave last week of the Viceroy who contributed some two whole of his salary to the provident fund of 2s. 2d. per rupee, reveals only a portion of the possibilities thus opened up. I have since heard of another Viceroy who has been making out of his salary £25,000 £22,083. He then had to pay £22,083 remitted back home, making net saving £17,917 at £100 to £1,790. The total profit on the two transactions was thus £6,673 per annum, in addition, I suppose, to Lordship, being a model man of economical habits, pretty well fixed. He was thus enabled to save an enormous sum, estimated at from £50,000 to £70,000 during his course of office, in addition accounted that at the end of his time he remitted the whole of this to England at the privilege rate, making something between £6,000 and £70,000 in addition.

Local and Provincial

—o—

The Resident:—It has not yet been decided when the Resident will start for Coorg.

Mrs Besant:—This lady, accompanied by Colonel Olcott will pay a visit to Bangalore in the beginning of next month. She will deliver several lectures in the place.

Money for the Madras Bank:—Last Wednesday morning's train brought two lakhs of rupees from Madras for the branch Bank in Bangalore. This money was put into sixty three boxes, and came from the station escorted by Policemen.

Using old Postage Labels:—A Native Compositor has been sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment for using an old postage label. Colonel Mograth in passing sentence said that in many cases of this kind had been happening lately, he had determined to make an example of the prisoner.

The Weather:—There was rainy again several days last week, and some good showers came down. The tanks except Dharmambadhi, have benefited by the rain. But had the rain continued it would have caused injury to the crops that are about ready to be reaped. In other parts of the country a good deal of rain fell, and in some places damage was done.

Police Training Class:—This class is now open to outsiders to a limit of 30 candidates who have passed any general examination, if not they will have to pass a preliminary examination of the standard of the old middle school and from these a selection will be made who will have to undergo a course of instruction in photography, surveying, drawing, law and

ambulance, also military drill Applications for admission should be addressed to the Inspector General of Police, Mysore

THE MEDICAL OFFICER AT HASSAN writes the correspondent of a local paper recently made very interesting experiment with a case of snake bite A Mahomedan of the town was bitten by a cobra and began to show signs of collapse when his friends brought him to the hospital The medical officer injected strychnine four times with a short interval between each injection and in about five hours the man was quite himself again" This method of treatment is the one recommended by Dr A Gaudel of Melbourne

A TEAM OF FIVE GREYS travelled in Mysore recently lent by Mulji Jeta from Bombay in charge of a Veterinary compounder of H the Maharaja They were selected by H H A Dodwell superintendent of the Imperial Stables Mysore They were in excellent condition and well matched they will be used for conveyance in Calcutta [illegible] Order of [illegible] H H the Maharaja [illegible] Mysore [illegible] passed [illegible] Order [illegible] Bombay [illegible] such [illegible] —S

THE CITY ENGINEER OF COMMISSIONER—On Friday the 17th instant Mr C V Mr [illegible] Public Works City Improvement Trust Board met with the Trust Party Messrs Subbaraya [illegible] Kalk Partha Chetty and H A Quinton Superintendent of Police for Mr K Seshamma [illegible] the Vice President of the City Municipality [illegible] to the Public School [illegible] The students were examined in plan drawing and surveying [illegible] was [illegible] with pupils [illegible] they went out surveying [illegible] the party proceeded to report the progress of the work in the Western Extension Mr Seshachari Member of the Committee who had been to Lingasugur [illegible] Messrs Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Subbaraya Subbaraya Advocates [illegible] Doctor with the [illegible] perseverance and [illegible] way back [illegible] for the purpose [illegible] money [illegible] was applied by Mr Arcot Mudaliar Mr Miller with [illegible] within [illegible] Mr Seshachari [illegible] the City Improvement Committee [illegible] the [illegible] Trust [illegible] Board [illegible] for building consortium [illegible] Mr Seshachari—*Daily Post*

Mysore Gazette

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 13th November 1893—No 8031—R 42 93—Under para 2 of Section 23 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Regulation IV of 1888) the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the Jodi village, Kadur Taluk of the Devanhalli Taluk

The 15th November 1893—No. 8271—G 1945—Mr L Rice, C I E, Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant

The 16th November 1893—No 8203—G 466 92—Mr K S Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, handed over, and Mr Abdul Aziz, Acting Assistant Commissioner assumed, charge of Kolar District Treasury on the afternoon of the 11th October 1893

2 Mr Narayanasingar, General Assistant Commissioner Kolar, delivered over, and Mr K S Doraswami Iyer, assumed charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's office, Kolar District, on the afternoon of the 12th October 1893

The 18th November 1893—*Camp No* 183—Mr Philip Francis Bowring is appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police in Mysore

The 14th November 1893—Camp No 206—S Krishnappa Judicial Head Munshi Deputy Commissioner's Office, Hassan is hereby temporarily invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class for offences under the Railway Act vice R Mallappa Rao until suspension pending enquiry into criminal allegations against him

The 6th November 1893—Camp No 209—Under Article 172 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr A Coopoosamy Mudaliar Vice President of the Mysore Municipality is granted leave for 10 days from the 21st November 1893 or such other date as he might avail himself of the same

No 8345—G R 19—Sub Assistant Surgeon J V Gulbarga Medical Dispensary, Captain [illegible] Civil Hospital, Bangalore to be [illegible] Civil

2 Sub Assistant Surgeon V Abhoy Nath [illegible] to be duty at the Lunatic Asylum and Vaccine Institute Bangalore

No 8317—G R 92 93—Mr Syed Ameer Hussain Director and Mr B Ramaswamy Iyengar Assistant Commissioner received charge of the Cantonment District Police on the forenoon of the 30th October 1893, and the last named Officer made over and Mr D A Billard assumed charge of the same on the forenoon of the 6th November 1893

No 8318—G R 92 93—Dr Chokku, Superintendent of the Central Jail, handed over and P Puttanna Chetty, Superintendent of the Central Jail, on the afternoon of the 30th October 1893, and the last named Officer handed over, and Mr Syed Amir Hussain, charge of the Central Jail on the afternoon of the 31st [illegible]

The 21st November 1893—No 8296—G R 178 93—Mr Ratnaraja is appointed to the office of the Kanji Municipality in room of Mr Mallappa resigned

The 20th November 1893—G 8270—G R 92—The following is a list of the candidates who have passed the Civil Examination (Part I) held in August 1893 —

First Class

1 Mr K R Srinivasangar, Probationary Assistant Commissioner Bangalore
2 Sivarajpur Virana Rao
3 Mangal Rama Rao, Clerk, Munsiff's Court Shimoga
4 B S Narasimmaiengar
5 C N Sundaraya Naidu
6 Lidh Kandaraswamy
7 E S Srinivasar
8 Nadagowda Bagalkot Rao
9 W Tirumala Rao, Revenue 3rd Munsiff Deputy Commissioner's office, Chitaldrug
10 Narasinga Rao
11 M Sheshagiri Rao
12 B Kempanna
13 Chamarajapatna, Clerk, Nanjangud Munsiff's Court
14 B Jivan Rao
15 Manik Gnanoba Rao
16 S Manjaya
17 Mr M S Narasimha Rao Assistant Commissioner, Mysore Revenue Survey
18 M S Ramachandrar
19 Mitti Raja Rao
20 M. Venkatachanna
21 C Subba Rao, Clerk, Narasaiya's house, Bangalore
22 M A Singracharlar
23 Y Rama Rao
24 A Subba Rao
25. B Srinivasa Rao
26 K Ramachendra Rao
27 G Venkataramanaya
28 G Sangramaya Chetty Office attending Head Clerk, Resident's Court, Bangalore
29 M Khurshid Abdul Hussain, 2nd Grade Pleader, Nandidrug Mysore

Second Class

1 A J Raja Mudaliar
2 H Subba Rao
3 H N Chennaya Rao, Police Deputy Munshi, District office, Shimoga

List of Candidates who were unsuccessful in part 2 of the Rules relating to the Mysore Public Service Examinations published with Notification No 13948—G R 349 92, dated 15th May 1893 exempted from passing again in the lower Examinations and who have passed in the other subjects of the Civil Examination Part I held in August 1893, arranged in order of merit

First Class

1 P R Subramanya Iyer, 1st Assistant Master, Government High School, Kolar
2 Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga
3. I C Ibrahim Amildar, Hassan
4. Mr K S Doraswami Iyer, Assistant Commissioner, Kolar
5 Mr Chingaiya Chetty Assistant Superintendent of Police Hassan
6 Mr B J Karamsaut Nazir, Probationary Assistant Commr Tumkur
7 B Krishna Singh, Head Clerk, Office of the Director of Statistics

General News

—()o()—

MRS BESANT IN CEYLON—A correspondent writes —" Mrs. Besant and the Countess Wachtmeister who are now so well known in connection with the Theosophical Society have in company with Colonel Olcott just brought to a conclusion a very pleasant week's visit to Ceylon In Galle and Colombo At Colombo they lectured in the Public Hall to a crowd [illegible] among the audience [illegible] the Governor of Ceylon and Lady Havelock H E the Commander in Chief and most of the leading people and subalterns of the place The lecture was listened to with [illegible] attention and the applause at the termination of the lecture was very vociferous

A DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS and other relics of bearded people in the vicinity of Cowan Creek, the southern arm of the Hawkesbury river, New South Wales A party of gentlemen exploring the beauties of the neighbourhood had occasion which were a number of skeletons buried about 18 inches below the surface of the loose earth and debris which formed the cave's floor Some of the skeletons were evidently those of men [illegible] in positions several of the skulls being of enormous size The bones are in an excellent state of preservation and have been put on view The exhibition has caused something like a rush to see the skulls running being indulged in as earnestly as by a New Guinea war scare

THE General Electric Company of New York have constructed the largest search light ever made The lens reflector is 5 feet in diameter, and being of the concave spherical type of Mangin gives a beam of parallel rays The carbons of the arc are 1¾ to 1½ inch thick and coated with the copper The positive or upper carbon is placed a little in front of the other, and the intense light from the center is cast on the reflector The maximum current required is 200 amperes and the arc has a luminous intensity of 90 000 to 100 000 candles The reflected beam has a total intensity of 3 000 000 candles The search light set up by the same company on Mount Washington only gave a total intensity of 100 000 candles, yet the light could be seen 100 miles away How far the new light can be seen has not been tried

THE MYOR OF CHICAGO.—Many stories says the *Daily News* are told of the eccentricities of the late Mayor of Chicago A member of the Society of French Engineers, who accompanied that body to the Chicago Exhibition, published a report of the Mayor's speech, in which he bade them welcome, and some of the passages are as follows " You (the French engineers) have shown us the way but I reckon we shall very soon beat you I am a plain engineer but I am the Mayor, and as such I direct the engineers. I am also head of the Fire Brigade and I extinguish fires By virtue of this star you see on my breast I command all the policemen in the city, and I order them to put you all in prison, and I could order them to release you if I choose You will say I am a great person I think so too I am the first man in Chicago Chicago is the first city in Illinois Illinois is the first State of the United States and the United States is the greatest country in the world, I am therefore the greatest man in the world I invite you and your children to come to the next World's Fair at Chicago By that time Chicago will be a great and most beautiful city in the world and beside it London will be a village and Paris will be nothing at all

Extracts.

—()o()—

REVIVAL OF MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

From a recent Government Order we notice that it is intended to restore the Matriculation Examination to its former position as a test qualifying candidates for promotion to the Superior Grades of the Public Service It will be remembered that on the institution of the Upper Secondary Examination some five or six years ago, the Matriculation Examination was deposed from that honorable position it had hitherto held and was classed with the Middle School and Primary School Examinations as a service test qualifying only for inferior appointments, that is for appointments carrying salaries of less than Rs 15 *per mensem*. The Upper Secondary Examination however, proved a failure, and the standard of the Matriculation having been raised Government has decided, on the recommendation of Dr Duncan to restore the Matriculation to its former position. This means that whereas it was the expressed intention of Government to make the First Arts Examination virtually the minimum general test for admission into the Public Service Matriculates will, as heretofore, be eligible for admission to the same service The concession now made, however, is to some extent nullified of its value for the benefit of its extended only to Matriculates of 1892 and subsequent years. Those who passed the Matriculation Examination before 1892 will remain for ever shut out from the superior grades of the Public Service, if they are not so fortunate as to obtain a footing in any Government office before the 31st December of the current year There is perhaps some reason for making a distinction between those who matriculated before 1892 and those who passed after that date but it would have been better we think to have bestowed the advantage on all alike irrespective of the year in which they happened to pass.

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN ABOUT THE RESIGNATION OF HIS SON, MR. MAHMUD

(*Aligarh Gazette*)

About the resignation of his son, Mr Mahmud Sir Syed Ahmed Khan writes a leaner in the *Aligarh Gazette* of which the following is a literal translation " In 1869 when Syed Mahmud was sent to England for education my sole desire was that he should study in the Cambridge University and learn English Literature Those who are aware of the English literature about the Mahomedan and its founder its civilisation and the Mahomedan power, have an earnest desire that there should be at least one such Mahomedan whose training may fit him to remove the misunderstandings created knowingly or unknowingly against the social condition of the Mahomedans. We want such a man who should not solely devote himself in earning his bread, but he should live, to show to the world the errors of the English authors about our religious customs and manners. Our young men, who receive English education in the Government and Mission Schools, cannot fully realise such wrongs, rather many foolish and erroneous ideas about their religion, race

and [illegible] are inculcated in their minds and [illegible] gradually they begin to regard their own ancestors uncivilised and their own civilisation of a low order and feel ashamed in comparing the Mahomedan civilisation with the English. My English and Indian friends were desirous that Syed Mahmud should enter the Civil Service and there was every chance of his success, but I did not favor the idea I was not even in favor of Syed Mahmud's becoming a Barrister, as my earnest desire was that he should solely devote himself to the well being of not only the present generation but to the posterity But as his qualifications of Bar were not likely to interfere in my project I allowed him to qualify himself at the Bar On return from England Syed Mahmud began to practise, which I considered to be a temporary arrangement and thought that he would soon devote himself to the work that was proposed for him While practising as Barrister, he wrote some very able articles to the *Pioneer* particularly the one in reply to Sir William Muir In 1878 some events happened against his mind and he came back to Aligarh with the intention of retiring from the Bar to my greatest pleasure

"I am sorry the kindness which Lord Lytton used to show to me and Syed Mahmud compelled me to agree to Syed Mahmud's accepting a District Judgeship in Oudh Afterwards he was appointed Judge of the High Court, Allahabad The question who appointed him and how he was appointed need not be discussed here as I neither agreed to his accepting the Judgeship nor was I pleased by his getting the appointment In my opinion the time has not come and perhaps will never come, when our European friends, conquerors of this country, and naturally full of pride of their conquest will condescend to sit on the same bench with a conquered and naturally hated Indian, who is desirous of performing his duties with equal honor and respect required to his high position If the Indian wants to keep up his self respect (Sir Syed uses this English word) as an honest and well bred gentleman, his life becomes unbearable. On the contrary if he yields to his European colleague (who on account of his being a conqueror regards himself altogether a superior person) or if he acts on certain directions, he can be happy. But if an Indian desires to obey the dictates of his conscience and if there is little blood of his ancestors in his veins, then he cannot perform his duties It is no secret that the treatment which English people accord to their own country men and the one which they accord to the Indians is as different from one another as black from white, people might brag either wise but wise know the whole truth

"I am glad that Syed Mahmud is not mean minded and feels there is some blood of his ancestors in his veins He never cared for the High Court Judgeship If my friends were to know all the events that happened at the time of his appointment and then why he wrote a memo in his official form that he may not be made permanent, my friends would have never expressed their surprise at his resignation He does not care for money not because he is wealthy, but because he is a contented man A man who would not save money from the thousands and would content himself in a limited income, will never care for money He does not care for power, in fact he looks at down He considers it mean not to feel honored by any appointment, thus how can he care for the High Court Judgeship. Syed Mahmud now reads two stanzas from the poem of Ibn Yamin two pieces of breads of wheat or barley, two pieces of new or old cloth, within the four walls of one's house where nobody is to say go this way or that, are thousand times to be preferred from the kingdom of Kalkabad and Kikberoo. He also reads the following from Umarkhyam "In the world he who has half bread, and a house to live in, he who is neither servant nor master is the happiest man" If Syed Mahmud were forced to work against his conscience and if at the sacrifice of self respect he was to obey the Chief Justice and act with him with a view to secure full pension, then, according to the present rules he would have had to work for 7 years and this was such a long term that he could not drag on, hence he has resigned and now he is master of his own time he may do whatever he may be pleased to do"

THE CABINET MINISTER'S VADE MECUM

By Hon Auberon Herbert

One of the richest pieces of political satire is contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* by Mr. Auberon Herbert, under the title of "A Cabinet Minister's Vade Mecum" What he calls the 'thirteen commandments of the new dispensation" are thus enumerated —

If you wish to pass a great measure that profoundly alters, for good or for evil, the relations of the parts of a great country, first make yourself master of the following necessities

1 Keep the measure carefully veiled—something after the fashion of a presentation picture or a bust of the Mayor subscribed for by the Corporation—so as to make it impossible, until the actual fight begins, for the nation to understand it, criticise it, test it detect weak places, or pass an intelligent judgment upon it This, perhaps, may be expressed in other words whenever convenient from a strategical point of view, put a hood over the eyes of the nation, treat them as a negligible quantity, and don't for a moment indulge their fancy that they take any real part in passing great measures That work is exclusively the private business of the professional fighters

2 When there is a specially difficult and complicated point, (a) call upon either the newspapers, or the House, or your own party in the House, to be good enough to settle the matter for you, (b) leave it for your successor —whoever he may be—to deal with (c) use such language in your measure that nobody can exactly say what is meant or not meant

3 Be ready to alter vital arrangements at twenty four hours' notice, and to expect all those concerned to alter their profound convictions in the same number of hours It will be found of the highest importance in modern politics to place so the moral centre of revolution on your own mental axis, so that, whenever necessary, the dogma of yesterday may be instantaneous process be expelled in favour of the dogma of to day Celerity of movement in this manœuvre is of the highest importance as it not desirable that the public should realise what is taking place.

4 In order to facilitate No 3, aim at bringing the discipline of the party to such a high point that they take their official exercise in the official lobby without experiencing any inconvenient desires to exercise other functions except the crural muscles No Member of Parliament can be of real service to his party if these special muscles are not in good order Grouse shooting is recommended in the recess by way of useful training

5 Always assume official infallibility, and therefore—except when it may be necessary to avoid a catastrophe as regards the division list—disregard all views of your opponents and all those varied lights which are thrown from different minds, when a subject is frankly and widely discussed apart from political partisanship by an intelligent public,

6 Be prepared to assert that days and hours are of infinite importance in the life of a nation, that, if discussion is not brought to an end, Ministers will refuse to be responsible for the continued existence of the nation, and therefore it is far safer for the nation to exist in ill arranged fragments than to make rash attempts—at the expense of days and hours—to give order and coherence to the parts

7 If you are aware that some special portions of your work are of defective workmanship, strict silence on the part of your own followers, and free use of the closure on the plea of saving time, are the orthodox and approved as well as the most simple methods of treatment

8 It is no use being squeamish in such matters, and if you establish a machinery for stopping discussion, you may as well employ it to prevent voting as well as speaking on amendments.

9 To put it quite plainly, use any kind of gag or guillotine that is most efficient. A political opponent is but a kind of vermin to be got rid of on easiest terms, and the parliamentary machine must be constructed so as to deal effectually with vermin at short notice A majority has to govern, and there is the end of it

10 When you are engaged in passing what is perhaps the biggest measure of the century, you must be careful not to let the nation judge it frankly on its own merits It must be angered by putting by its side certain dainty morsels that you consider toothsome for various important sections. The way to pass those great measures on which your party depends is to put the sections in good humour and to let them understand that their own bit of cake depends upon the big loaf being eaten Sugaring the sections is the secret of success in modern politics

11 When you hold in trust the interests of two nations, you must boldly sell the interests of the one nation at any point where by selling them you thus command the support of the other nation for yourself In such cases look upon nations but as sections in a nation, and treat in same manner A clear head and boldness in buying and selling will indicate the best method to be followed

12 If there is a weak class possessed of property whose influence and support count for little or nothing, they can be usefully treated as votes material for strengthening your position as regards other more valuable classes of supporters

13 If by chance you have given pledges or expressed opinions, or have been betrayed into denunciations which conflict with the course which you are now taking, you must explain that truth in political matters must not be confused with truth in other everyday matters, that in politics it is strictly relative that a thing which is true from the Opposition benches is not necessarily true from the Government benches, that a truth employed to pass a measure at a particular time ceases to be a truth after the measure is passed, and that it is mere moral pedantry to suppose that political truths have an objective reality, as they closely depend upon the condition of mind at any given moment of certain classes of voters, especially those classes which happen to hold the balance of power in their hands. Political principles are of the highest importance and utility, so long as they are confined to their one proper purpose, as rhetorical decorations. They are of great value during a debate, to which they give considerable force and dignity, but should not receive attention after the close of debate

Mr Herbert winds up this code of rules by declaring,—

Commandments of the new dispensation will think, quarrel much with them They are in the nature of truisms and platitudes now a days on the lips of all Mr Balfour and Mr Chamberlain will tell you that these are the principles on which the Liberals manage their business Mr Gladstone and Sir W Harcourt will tell you that they exactly express the conduct of the Conservatives when in office

A new definition of the State as we know it appears in this article it is the Voting Crowd This is not the only phrase given here which is likely to become famous

THE SETTLEMENT WITH ABDURRAHMAN KHAN.

Lord Lansdowne may be personally congratulated on having effected a settlement with the Amir of Afghanistan previous to relinquishing the Viceroyalty, for had he left India with the negotiations still unsettled, it is not at all unlikely that his successor would have very considerably modified the demands which Sir Mortimer Durand was entrusted to make We think we can see that the misunderstandings between Abdurrahman Khan and the Indian Government have all culminated during the present Viceroy's term of office, and were due almost entirely to the latter's pressure of a "forward" policy on the frontier, it will be understood how anxious Lord Lansdowne must have been to round off all the angularities which that policy has caused We are not at all sure that it will not be found when the settlement is published in full that the terms are less favourable to India than they appear at first sight to be The Amir is an acute observer of current events, and one may feel pretty sure that he made as much advantage as he could out of Lord Lansdowne's evident anxiety to smooth matters down before he resigned office However so far as we can judge from the *communique* in the *Pioneer*, most of the smaller matters in dispute have been most satisfactorily arranged by the good offices of Sir Mortimer Durand though we are still left in doubt as to the arrangements to which the Amir has been induced to consent in connection with the Oxus frontier of his dominions

Briefly put the terms of the settlement arrived at with regard to frontier matters on this side of Afghanistan are as follows The Amir recognises fully the British protectorate of Chitral and engages not to concern himself with Bajour, Dir, Swat and the petty States which lie along our frontier in that direction He, however, retains Asmar, which gives him control of the Kunar Valley, north of Jellalabad, up to the southern districts of Chitral. In the central part of the borderland the limits of the Kurram Valley, the direct administration of which was taken up at His Highness's suggestion about a year ago, remain undisturbed. The Waziri country, the Switzerland of the North West frontier, including Wana—about which there was so much bother not so long ago—is placed outside the sphere of Afghan influence, the small tract known as Birmal, on the North West corner of Waziristan, being excepted, as the local tribesmen, the Powindahs have interests in common with the Amir's subjects on the home land west To the extreme south Chagai has to cease to be an Afghan post, its future being bound up with that of Baluchistan generally Finally, the permanent occupation of New Chaman as the terminus of the Quetta-Peshin Railway on the Afghan side of the Khojak Tunnel has been satisfactorily arranged As a reward for "the re-establishment of a good understanding with His Highness, the confirmation of the old alliance and the guarantee of future amicable relations," Abdurrahman Khan is to have his annual subsidy of 12 lakhs, which has been paid to his ancestors in succession in 1880 raised to 18 lakhs. He will be allowed, too, to import such arms, machinery, appliances for the manufacture of warlike *materiel* stores &c, as he may desire, no embargo being laid upon his consignments from England

The settlement has, it appears, been approved by the authorities at home, so that Lord Elgin, when he assumes the reins of office, will be bound to accept it as a working basis for any frontier policy that he may favour He will find that reconsiderations that having gone so far it is impossible for the Government of India to turn back There are many speaking with authority who say that the progressive policy on the North West Frontier which has marked the tenures of office, almost simultaneously, of Lord Roberts and Lord Lansdowne, has been carried too far, that it would have been wiser to advance with more caution "It is demonstrable, as a recent critic remarks, that every advance of Russia in the North-West, since the Gorchakoff-Granville-Gladstone agreement, was the exactly proportioned by some enlargement of our own military party—down to the last, the seizure of Merv Those advances can be stopped and a secure *modus vivendi* established between the two great Western Powers in Asia, Indian statesmen can be set free to attend to their proper sphere, but for more vital business of civil administration, and the Indian exchequer can be saved from the ruinous burden of never-ending little wars, if only our own military party be kept in check But the puzzle is, how to check the military party At present it practically 'runs' the Indian Government, and at present the Indian Government is all but irresponsible' There is a great deal of truth in this criticism, but it is a manner of use trying to reverse matters that cannot be reversed Gilgit, Hunza Nagar, Chitral, Waziristan Chagai and New Chaman are accomplished facts Once occupied these outposts must be held at all costs, for their abandonment at the present time would result in something much more serious than mere loss of prestige The policy that should be pursued in future is one of sitting still, strengthening existing fortresses, preserving on the Indian side of the frontier a well disciplined, fully equipped and easily mobilised army, and striving by every means of good government to earn the good will and support of the Native princes and people of the vast Empire Above all, every forward movement that might give excuse to our rival in Central Asia to make counter demonstrations in the wards, and every act of aggression that might lead to embroil our relations with "our friend and ally" in Afghanistan, should be avoided In the speeches which he has been making since he left India Lord Roberts has asserted many times that our position on the northwest frontier of India is low, so far as human foresight can make it, practically unassailable Let us rest content therefore, and await events rather than force them At the risk at time the danger to British influence in the East has lessened through the Kingdom of Abdurrahman Khan than through the dominions of the Shah of Persia In Persia matters are ripe for a Russian invasion The "Russification" of the Northern Provinces is already half accomplished and it will require the most prompt action on the part of the Indian Government, when the time comes, to prevent the Russian occupation of the Persian Gulf littoral.

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No 40 Hospital Road, CITY —1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893. [No. 48.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	Yearly	Half yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	2—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B —Those who wish to secure the Annual Circulars require to pay their subscription within a month from the date of their applications Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 *Months* Subscribers can take either the *English or the Kanarese portion alone or both* The "*Karnataka Prakasika*" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to this effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion per line 0 0
For the subsequent insertions 1 0
Ad ertisements for the Kanarese Edition should be sent in at least three days before the day of publication
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of such instructions the ad ertisement will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into on reasonable terms
Letters addressed to the Editor should be addressed Rs 8 per line
Orders Notices and Advertisements by the line of half an inch or less per line Displayed Advertisements charged higher rates are not inserted

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma Bronchitis and Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart-burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs. 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As. 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile. Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the vital powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 Colly Street Calcutta

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

Col H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee. Apply to the Manager *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5 half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the Manager, *Mount Road, Madras.*

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 27th Nov—The *Times* states that an earthquake has occurred in Khorassan in which twelve thousand of the inhabitants have perished and fifty thousand cattle have been destroyed Shocks still continue

Berlin, 27th Nov—Count Caprivi yesterday received a box from Orlamé addressed to him which contained an infernal machine The Count's Aide-de-Camp, who unpacked the box, promptly rendered the machine harmless.

London, 28th Nov—The House of Commons have passed the first six clauses of the Parish Councils Bill

Two dynamite bombs were yesterday discovered by the Police in Dublin and a compositor named Sheridan was arrested with detonators and explosives in his possession A man named Reid who was his comrade, was afterwards found murdered owing it is supposed, to his being suspected of having given information to the authorities which led to Sheridan's arrest

London, 29th Nov—A grocer's assistant named Mearns and a labourer named Noran, were arrested in Dublin yesterday on a charge of murdering Reid, the informer.

Berlin, 28th Nov—An infernal machine from Orlamé, identical with the one sent to General von Caprivi, was sent to the Emperor William, but owing to its suspicious appearance the box was opened carefully, without doing any harm.

Aden, 28th Nov—Mr. Dadabai Naoroji, M P, received a most hearty reception here yesterday from the Parsees and Indians on his way through to Bombay

Allahabad, 28th Nov—Sir Mortimer Durand will take short leave to England next month

London, 29th Nov—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Sydney Buxton, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, read a telegram from the Chartered South Africa Company denying that the Mashonas had been allowed to kill the Matabele whilst lying on the field of battle wounded

Sir James Fergusson declared that the imputation was a scandalous one.

Mr Labouchere retorted that it was a scandal for Sir James Fergusson to support a bankrupt set of murderers and marauders like the Chartered Company were

Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question put by Mr Gourley, said that Government was without any information regarding Russia acquiring a naval stand zvous in the Mediterranean, and he had no reason to suppose that negotiations in reference to the same were proceeding Mr Gladstone further said that if Turkey allowed the warships of any nation to pass the Dardanelles Great Britain would claim the same privilege

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893

HINTS FOR THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE Indian National Congress that will meet this month at Lahore finds itself in a different position from what it did years ago Then the central item in the programme was the enlargement of the councils Now these Councils have been enlarged The British Government has allowed, to a certain extent, what the Congress asked, so that a change will have to be made when the next meeting assembles The measure is not everything that could be desired, the elective principle is recognised, but only indirectly. Still the Bill was placed on right lines, and if it is well worked it is sure to produce much good The same men would be sent to the Councils if direct election was allowed, and if they show themselves capable this will be granted in time The Government will see that the election principle pure and simple must be adopted, that it will do more good than harm—rather will do good, and not harm—and it will be pressed into service Instead of asking that the Councils may be enlarged the Congress will have to decide how their deliberations ought to be carried on. The enlarged Councils have certain privileges allowed them, the members of the Government can be questioned on almost any subject, the finances of the country can be discussed, and the general condition of the people can be brought forward Whatever may go wrong can be pointed out and a remedy may be asked for, the new men may now represent the people in reality, and not only profess to do so, as in the days gone by Should the men lately introduced be found capable more power will be given to them, and to the people who sent them there. They will be elected directly, the Government thus showing that it has perfect trust in them It should be the duty of the Indian National Congress to provide material, as it were for the Councils, to show them what is wrong, and how it may be put right. There is a danger that these institutions may become somewhat too provincial if they are not well looked after, and it is the duty of the Congress to supply a corrective. This it can well do, and it is to be hoped it will not miss its opportunity. The finances of the country require to be well looked after. This is a work about which the Congress can well instruct the members of Council. The members who compose the former are gathered from all parts of India, they know what burdens are placed upon the people, and they know how they can be relieved Taxation presses harder in some parts of the land than in others, and it is the duty of the Congress to point out any grievance that may exist This programme may not be so ambitious as the present one, but it will be found to be eminently useful Take the Income tax as an example It presses very heavily upon the people at large. If a man earns Rs. 500 a year he is liable to pay the tax. The amount should be raised to at least Rs 1,000, and it would be better to put it at Rs, 1,200 The Congress should instruct the members of Council to insist on the amount being raised, so that its incidence may not be so much felt by the people at large. This tax is felt to be a burden in many ways The subordinates who collect it make use of the power exposed in them to harass the people, even those who do not fall within its domain. They use the tax as a threat to extort money, and they make a good thing, it is believed, in this way. These irregularities should be pointed out by the Congress, and the members of Council should be told to bring them forward at an early opportunity. In the next place the Congress should do something towards encouraging the industries of India. It is in this direction that help should be sought. The people depend too much upon agriculture The great mass of the people are engaged in this, there are few industries, and many of these are established with European capital A change should be made in this respect. The people of this land should organise industries, and manage the same themselves Till this is done the country will be poor, and the burden of taxation will be felt very severely. The population is increasing and it is very difficult to pro-

vide employment for all It is only in the direction of industries that the problem can be solved; these can provide employment for the surplus population, and nothing else can do it. This branch of the subject has been too much neglected by the Congress, and it is high time it was attended to. The members have hitherto confined themselves almost entirely to political subjects, and these, though necessary, are not everything They will not help to feed and clothe the people, or only indirectly Young men must be taught that there are other ways of obtaining a livelihood besides Government service and the law As matters now stand every avenue is full of applicants for employment and thousands are waiting for something to do, "some thing to turn up," which however rarely does turn up Lastly, the Congress should take education in hand This is not practical enough, and a change should be brought about. In fact, there are many directions in which the Congress could perform good service, and as the enlargement of the Councils has produced a change, advantage should be taken of this to do what is needful.

A STANDING COMMITTEE

The last meeting of the City Municipality was anything but satisfactory one There were more than twenty items set down in the agenda paper, but only three were touched upon There was the maximum of talk with the minimum of work, a not unusual occurrence at these meetings The temptation held out to the members to hear their own voices is very great This has a soothing effect upon them, and they cannot resist it. But the members performed one good act, they destroyed the Standing Committee as it is called. This body was a terrible anomaly. It was appointed by the Government to look after certain works, the chief being the western extension of the city. There was nothing wrong in this The members of the Municipality might not be able to attend to the work individually, so the business might with propriety be delegated to others But the most curious part of the matter is that the Standing Committee was in no way answerable to the Municipality Being appointed by Government it was of opinion that it had only to consider the wishes of the Government. What it wanted must be carried out whether the rate payers desired it or not, whether it would be for the good of the place or whether it would be for its harm. The Municipal body had only to provide funds, the duty of the Standing Committee was to spend them This could hardly be considered a fair division of labour, and so the members, very wisely, determined to put a stop to it The proposition to do away with the Committee was brought forward, and was carried with acclamation. Nearly all voted for its dissolution, it had no friends, and it fell unlamented The Municipality is determined to have control over the funds of this body, and this is as it ought to be. We wonder how it can ever to pass that such a body as this Committee was ever brought into existence It was simply an act of arbitrary power, and as such ought not to have been instituted It is to be hoped that at the next meeting of the Municipality more work will be done, that the items set down will be gone through, or most of them, and that less time will be taken up with barren discussion. Much requires to be done. We have on several occasions referred to the roads, the sanitation of the place is wretched in the extreme, and wants attending to, while there are many other things that ought to engage the attention of the Municipality. When they have done all that is required they can indulge in useless discussion, and this they are far from having done.

INVESTITURE DURBAR AT MYSORE

The following is a report of the Durbar held at Mysore on the afternoon of the 25th instant for the investiture of Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.—

At 4 45 p m His Highness the Maharajah entered the Durbar Room, and all the officers and nobles who were present paid their respects to His Highness and took their seats. Their Highnesses the Princes graced the Court with their presence Her Highness was seated behind a *Kancel pardah* on one side of the Durbar Hall

At 5 p m the British Resident, Colonel P D Henderson, c s i, accompanied by Major C W Ravenshaw, 1st Asst Resident drove up to the Palace square, escorted from the Residency by a Rissala of the Mysore Horse, and from the Fort gate he was greeted by the usual Palace honours. On alighting he was received by Rajasevabhushana A Basappaji Urs, Military Bakshi to H H the Maharajah, Mr T Ananda Row, Chief Secretary, and two other nobles At the steps of the *Cannadi Thotti* he was received by the Dewan and conducted to the Durbar Hall, at the entrance of which His Highness met him and conducted him to a seat to His Highness' right. After a short conversation the Resident in explaining the object of his visit heartily congratulated their Highnesses the Maharajah and the Maharani on the special mark of favor bestowed on the latter by Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and delivered to His Highness the Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, forwarding for delivery to Her Highness the Maharani, the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, together with the Royal Warrant of Her Highness' appointment to the said Order, and thereupon His Highness caused the Insignia to be delivered to Her Highness through the first Prince During this ceremony all remained standing After the assembly resumed their seats, the Durbar Bakshi Rajakaryaprasaktha Rai Bahadur A Narasimiengar, read the Kharita and was presented with a Khilat and then a salute of 31 guns was fired His Highness then, on behalf of himself and Her Highness the Maharani, acknowledged the honour in suitable terms.

After the presentation of *attar* and *pan*, the Resident took leave of His Highness and left the Palace with the same ceremony as on his arrival The Durbar was then brought to a close by the presentation of garlands and betel to the other gentlemen present, who took their departure after paying their respects to His Highness.

The Silladars and Barr who were drawn up in the Palace square, and the Kudure Thotti respectively saluted the Resident on his arrival and departure, and the band played the National Anthem. A salute of 13 guns was fired on both occasions Full dress uniform was worn on the occasion.

At night His Highness entertained the Resident and other Europeanofficers at a small public dinner at Government House in honour of the occasion. The Resident and his Staff who went to Mysore on Monday night returned to Bangalore by an early train

Occasional Notes

—o◯o—

SEVENTY thousand vehicles enter and leave London in the course of a day.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR of Baroda is suffering from a malady of extreme nervousness which is said to be the outcome of too strenuous application to State work.

THE Railway Conference has recommended that when a new railway joined an older line, it should not be compelled to agree to a joint station, but should, if desired, have separate coaching and goods booking arrangements of its own.

There is still some work left for the Survey Department to do on the Anglo Siamese frontier. Some portion of boundary remained unsettled at the close of last season, and the demarcation of this is to be undertaken during the present winter.

THE *Anglo Indian Advocate* says —"The District Judge of Jhansi has found out quite a novel method of enforcing punctuality on the part of Jurors and Assessors Recently two Assessors were made to stand in open court as a punishment for late attendance" Are these Native Jurors?

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR has appointed a Council for the disposal of the revenue cases pending in his own office, including appeals against the decisions of the Durbar His Highness has thus delegated his own powers to the Council with certain reservations

Now that the question of the reorganisation of the Thomason College at Roorkee has been disposed of, the Government of India has sanctioned a proposal that a Faculty of Engineering should be constituted at Allahabad University, and has empowered the Senate to confer degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering

Able Indian Barristers at Law earn very high fees occasionally The monthly fees of Mr W C Bonnerjee are said to amount to at least 10 thousand rupees It is stated that the Rajah of Nabha has engaged, at Rs 20,000 per month, the services of another able Indian barrister, Mr Manmohan Ghose, in connection with some rich cases

THE Hindu sect of Aryas at Lahore appear to have become hopelessly divided over the subject of flesh eating, one party maintaining that the eating of flesh is not only not forbidden by their sacred books, but that it is good to man The Vegetarian section are holding the 16th Anniversary of the sect to day in the Arya Samaj Mandir and the flesheaters are also celebrating the same anniversary in the D A V. College

SIR C DALRYMPLE, Chairman of the Committee on Public Petitions, in the House of Commons, on the 10th instant said the total number of petitions presented in favour of holding simult neous examinations for the Indian Civil Service is 14, containing 20 232 signatures The number against is one, containing one signature—that of a public meeting The number of petitions signed by chairmen of public meetings in favour is 17.

THE AGENT AND MANAGER, Madras Railway, telegraphs to *Madras Mail* from Podanur —"My attention has been drawn to statements made by some of your contemporaries to the effect that after the recent accident at Kuramadai, the dead bodies of native passengers were buried under the diversion which was laid to prevent delay to traffic Will you kindly, on my authority, give an unqualified denial to these statements"

AN artificial larynx has been constructed by Dr Perier, of Lariboisiere, France, which enables the patient to speak with air supplied to it by means of a pneumatic appliance fastened on his chest. The larynx is of silver tubing, and contains a reed which gives a uniform tone to the artificial voice The air pump, if we may call it so, consists of two India rubber bulbs, communicating together and with the larynx by flexible pipes, and is actuated by a collapsing bulb held in the hand. The bulbs serve as reservoirs for the air, like the bag of a bagpipe, and the other bulb is used to fill them.

To restore the Brahmins to the position they once enjoyed as leaders of Hindu society is the object of an association just established in Calcutta, with branches in the Mofussil Since the introduction of English education the Brahmins in Bengal have commanded far less veneration than formerly, and many Brahmins, whose fathers were pundits or priests, are now employed as cooks, &c, as Sanskrit learning has gone out of fashion, while many families have discontinued the practice of keeping gods in their houses The new Hindu organization will direct its efforts chiefly to securing again for Brahmins their lost position as expounders of Sanskrit and domestic rituals.

An election of two Fellows by the graduates of the Madras University was held on Saturday at the Senate House between 3 P M and 5 30 P M The Hon'ble Mr. Grose and Rai Bahadur P. Ranganatha Mudeliar were polling officers The order in which the candidates stood at the end of the poll was as follows —(1) Mr. N Vaidynatha Iyer, (2) Mr C Nagoji Rao, (3). Mr. M Rangacharyar, (4) Mr S Satyanathan, (5) Mr M O Parthasarathi Iyengar, (6) Mr. C G Kuppuswami Iyer, (7) Mr N Subrahmanya Iyer, (8) Mr P Anantacharlu, (9) Mr John Lancaster, (10) Mr M Jagga Rao Pillay, (11) Mr C V Sundaram Sastryar The result will be reported to the Syndicate who will declare which of the candidates have been elected.

THE following which appears in an English paper coming by the last mail, hardly speaks very high of European civilization:—Six miserably clad little children (five boys and one little girl) were found yesterday by Sergeant Moulden, of the Woolwich Garrison Police, roving over the barracks rooms and helping themselves to the refuse food thrown into the swill tub The food was what the soldiers could not eat The children were brought before the Woolwich Magistrate and charged with stealing the refuse from the barracks The prosecutor was the contractor for the refuse food, and, in giving evidence, said the children had often been there before, and he could not keep them away Some of them took the food to their homes In reply to a question, the boys said they were hungry, or they would not eat food from the pig tub The case was dismissed

Mrs Besant, during a conversation with the inevitable interviewer, said —"I expect to see a great deal of Indian life that is not to be seen by most Europeans, as I shall be able to go among the natives in a fashion that is not popular among ordinary English people I shall be at Allahabad, fortunately, for the great festival that takes place in January At Calcutta I am going to lecture on the relative position of women in England and in India, and before I return I hope to gain a lot of insight into the mission of India among the nations of the world I have a very strong sympathy with the Hindu religion, and I believe that will dispose them to hear me with greater readiness than mother" "But do you really think, Mrs Besant," asked the interviewer, "that they can sink race-feeling so much as to freely trust in and sympathise with a white person?" "Yes," she replied, emphatically, "I do, I think they will give me credit for being heartily with them, as, indeed I am I have far more sympathy with the Hindu religion, methods of thought, and everything about them, than I have with Westerns and their ways. I hope much from the fact that I go among them with the intention of being of some use to them, and that is a feeling that readily translates itself and passes from one person to another.

Local and Provincial.

THE GOLD FIELDS RAILWAY—From the 1st of January next it has been decided to post the following policemen to look after the Gold Fields Railway One head constable and eight constables There are four stations along the line

THE WEATHER —Has become dry again, and it appears as if the rain had gone We have had quite enough for this year. The mornings are generally foggy and cold, while the sun is rather hot during the middle of the day. It is evident the cold season has set in

THE RESIDENT —Colonel Henderson, accompanied by Major Ravenshaw, Assistant Resident, went to Mysore last Monday in order to present the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India to the Maharani, and returned on Wednesday to Bangalore

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.—We are sorry to have to note that this dire epidemic broke out on Saturday last in the Silladar Lines and carried away 5 of its victims in a stroke We call attention of the Municipality that necessary sanitary measures may be taken at once to arrest its further spread

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.—Will start for Bombay on the 13th of this month His Highness will remain in the Western capital for a few days, and then proceed on a tour through Northern India It is also reported that he will visit Calcutta, and there have an interview with the Viceroy

MRS ANNE BESANT.—This lady was to arrive in Bangalore this morning by the mail train She will lecture this evening in the Mayo Hall, Civil and Military Station, the subject being "Theosophy and Ethics," and on Wednesday she will deliver a lecture in the Hindu Girls' School, City, on "Theosophy and Modern Science." Mrs Besant will resident "Woolock house" St. Johns Road, during her stay in Bangalore.

THE BANGALORE GUNTAKAL RAILWAY.—The following summary of the revised train service of mixed trains of the Bangalore Guntakal Section of the Southern Mahratta Railway, having been approved by the Mysore Durbar, has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay and came into operation on the 1st instant.—*Up Train* departure from Mysore, 7 35, arrival at Bangalore, 13 40, departure from Bangalore, 15 0, arrival at Hindupur 19 33, arrival at Dharmavaram junction, 23 35 The South Indian Railway train from Pakala will arrive at Dharmavaram, at 0 45, departure from Dharmavaram junction, 1 25, arrival at Guntakal junction 6 25 the train for Raichur leaves Guntakal at 7 37, the train for Kistna Canal terminus leaves Guntakal at 8-15, and the train for Bellary leaves Guntakal at 8 30 *Down Train*, the train from Bellary arrives at Guntakal at 18 37, the train from Kistna canal terminus arrives at Guntakal at 19 0, the train from Raichore arrives at Guntakal at 19 59 Departure from Guntakal Junction, 20 20, arrival at Dharmavaram Junction, 0 50 The South Indian Railway train from Dharmavaram to Pakala, departs at 1 10 The train going to the Mysore State leaves the Dharmavaram junction at 1 30, arrival at Hindupur, 5 29, arrival at Bangalore, 10 00, departure from Bangalore, 13 50, arrival at Mysore, 19 45

AN ALLEGED HUSBAND'S MURDER.—Some time back at Arsikere, a woman is alleged to have met her death under the following circumstances.—A wealthy ryot, who had two wives died, and bequeathed Rs 1,000 to each Soon after the husband's death the now deceased woman, wishing to adopt a son, consulted the other widow on the matter, but she refused to sanction the arrangement. The now deceased woman then asked her permission to take her share of Rs 1, 000 and go to her native village To this the other also demurred The latter then, in conjunction with her paramour, a village patel, and some others, had a plot to get rid of the deceased which they did by strangling her in the house of her sister widow, into which they had enveigled her The body was discovered by a neighbour and a report was sent to the Police who held a mahazar, and on the statement of the murderers together with, it is said, a little grease in the shape of a bribe to the Amildar and others, brought in a verdict of death from natural causes, and ordered the burial of the deceased Soon after, on the receipt of an anonymous petition the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to the spot, and held a personal enquiry, and discovered the true cause of death and arrested the murderers One of these turned approver, and, confessed to the whole affair, implicating the Amildar who, we hear, has been suspended The case has been put up for trial and the whole of the accused have been committed to take their trial at the next Mysore Sessions to be held on the 4th of December.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H S HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 29th November 1893 —No 8621—G F 328 92 —The following is a list of candidates, in order of merit, who have passed the Criminal Examination held in August 1893 —

1 Mr K. P Puttana Chetti, Head Quarter Superintendent of Police, Bangalore
2 Hosakote Narthi Rao, Revenue 3rd Accountant, District Office, Chitaldroog.
3 M Bhava Rao, Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Shimoga
„ Ambla Subrammanya Nil
5 V. Ganesa Iyer Nil.
6 B. M Venkatesaiya Nil
7 C. Venkata Rao, Special Sub Registrar, Arkalgud
8 P. Srinivasacharlu, Record keeper, Legislative Department, Bangalore
9 Mr K Ramachandra Rao, General Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District
„ Mr K Ramaswammaiengar, Doing duty as General Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District
11 H V Krishnappa, Librarian, Mysore Government Official Library
12 W Tirumala Rao, Revenue 3rd Munshi, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chitaldroog
13 A Raja Rao, Forest Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga
14 M Krishna Rao, Assistant Record keeper District and Sessions Court, Mysore
„ Nadiga Venkatagiri Rao, Nil
„ D Narayana Rao, 5th Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kolar
18 S Venkataramanachar, Mathematical Assistant, High School, Chikmagalur
18 Mr K R Srinivasaiengar, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore
19 Srinivaspur Narain Rao Nil
20 C N Suryanarayan Rao Nil
21 E Narayanasami Naidu, Translator, Chief Court of Mysore.
„ G W Hoover, Nil
23 Mandya Ramachandra Rao, Accountant, Dewan's Office
24 Mitti Raja Rao, Nil
„ C. Kesiraiya, Revenue Gumasta, Chamrajnagar
26 M Sheshagiri Rao, Nil
27 M N Srinivasaiengar, Police Inspector, Hole-Narsipur
28 B S Narasimmaiengar, Nil
29 F S Raghavachar, Clerk, Dewan's Office
„ Chomappaji Ars, Clerk, Munsiff's Court, Nanjangud
31 Gargeshwari Raghavendra Rao, Head Munshi, Munsiff's Court, Shimoga
„ M A. Singracharier, Nil
„ A Subba Rao, Nil
34 T V Subramanya Iyer, 3rd Clerk, Distt & Sessions Court, Mysore.
35 C Sriniwasa Rao, Deputy Munshi, District Police Office, Chitaldroog
„ C. Kasinatha Rao, Cash Accountant, District Treasury
„ C Abraja, Deputy Munshi, 2nd Assistant Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.
„ Burli Krishna Rao Deputy Munshi of Police, District Office, Kadur
„ E S Srinivasier, Nil,
„ K Srinivasa Rao, Clerk, Special Duty Office
„ Tali Venkataramaniya, Nil
42 S Narayana Rao, Inspector of Police, Bangalore
43 William David Mekie, Inspector of Police, Madgere Taluk
„ T Narasimmiya, Accountant, District Treasury, Tumkur
45 S Manjaiya, Nil.
46 C Suryanarappa, Taluk Sheristadar, Mulbagal.
„ M S Ramachariar, Nil.
48 M Hirumalachar, Assistant Master, Chikmagalur
49 H Srinivasaiengar, Revenue Accountant, District Office, Tumkur.
„ D Madhava Rao, Officiating Deputy Amildar, Srinivaspur.
„ Manik Gunaba Rao, Nil.
52 B Jivan Rao, Nil
53 M. Krishnaswamaiengar, Sub Registrar, Nanjangud
„ C Subba Rao, Clerk, Narasaiya's House, Bangalore.
55 Muhammed Oberdulla, 4th English Clerk, Deputy Commissioners' Office, Tumkur
„ D Sakkharam Rao, Nazir, Sub-Court, Bangalore.

Second Class

1 Yedatore Rama Rao, Nil
2 Narasimmaingar, Student
„ M Venkoba Rao, Sub-Registrar Chamrajnagar
„ B Ranga Rao, Teacher, W. H School, Mysore.
5 B Srinivasa Rao, Nil
6 Narasingbhoo Iyear, Deputy Munshi, 1st Assistant Commissioner's Office, Shimoga
7 Gunjur Venkataramaniya, Nil
8 A. J. Raju Mudali, Nil.
9 A. Chalapathi Naidu, Accountant, District Treasury, Shimoga
„ M Abdul Jaleel, Head Munshi, General Assistant Commissioner's Office, Kolar
11 N Surappa, Record Clerk, Education Secretary's Office, Bangalore
„ H V. Bhima Rao, Nil

The 21st November 1893 —No 8376—G F 303 92 —Under Article 188 of the Mysore Service Regulations, P R Venkatasubbaiya, Amildar, Tirthahalli Taluk, was granted privilege leave of absence for 14 days with effect from 22nd October 1893, K. Subba Rao, Deputy Amildar of Kunsi, being appointed to act for him during the said period.

No 8378—G 1985—Mr Lingo Mallur Naik, Kuppalur, Sub Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, having been deputed to the Dharwar District on special duty, the privilege leave of absence for two months and 17 days granted to him in this Office Notification No 7256—G 1697, dated 16th October 1893, is hereby cancelled

No 8380—G F 40 92 —Mr C Madiah, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, who was granted 15 days' casual leave of absence with effect from the 28th October 1893 in Government Notification Camp No 147, dated 1st instant, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 12th instant

The 22nd November 1893 —Camp No 224—The foollowing reversions, confirmation and transfers of Munsiffs are hereby ordered —

Reversions

Mr S Venkataraiah Iyengar, Acting as Additional Munsiff of Bangalore, to revert as Munsiff of Mysore on being relieved by Mr P Venkat Rao, Additional Munsiff of Bangalore

Mr G B Shoshagiri Rao, to revert as Munsiff of Seringapatam on being relieved by Mr S Venkatavaradan Iyengar

Mr B Srinivasa Rao, to revert as Munsiff of Nelamangala on being relieved by Mr C. B Sheshagiri Rao.

Confirmations

The following Acting Munsiffs are confirmed as Munsiffs of the last grade and vested as below —

Mr. Lakshminarasappa, Acting Munsiff of Nelamangala, to be Munsiff of Honnali To join on expiry of leave.

Mr. P A Sivaprakasam Pille Acting Munsiff of Honnali, to be Munsiff of Hole-Narsipur To join on being relieved by Mr Lakshminarasappa

Mr J Holt, Acting Munsiff of Chikmagalur, to be Munsiff of Chikmagalur

Transfers

Mr T J. Vanderlowen, Munsiff of Hassan (now Acting as Munsiff of Nelamangala) to be Munsiff of Kolar, on being relieved by Mr B Srinivasa Rao.

Mr H Timmakrishna Rao, B A, B L, Munsiff of Kolar, to be Munsiff of Hassan. To join on being relieved by Mr T J Vanderlowen Pending relief, Mr. Jayaram Iyer to continue to act as Munsiff of Hassan

Camp No. 226—Mr H. Timmakrishna Rao, Munsiff and 3nd Class Magistrate, Hassan is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure

Camp No 227— Mr Mir Hamza Hussen, B A B L Action Munsiff of Hole Narsipur, to be Munsiff of Yedoralli, *Sub protem*, to join on being relieved by Mr Sivaprakasam Pille

The 29th November 1893 —The following list of general holidays for the year 1894 approved by Government is hereby published for information

These days shall accordingly be observed as close holidays by the Chief Court and by all the Civil Courts subordinate to it throughout the Province.

List of General Holidays.

January 1st Monday to 3rd Wednesday (both days inclusive), Christmas holidays.
January 12th Friday and 13th Saturday, Pongal.
February 7th Wednesday, Ash Wednesday.
March 5th Monday, Sivaratri.
March 12th Monday, H H. the Maharaja's Birth Day.
March 21st Wednesday, Holi Feast.
March 22nd Thursday to 27th Thursday (both days inclusive), Easter holidays.
June 14th Thursday, H H. the Prince's Birthday
July 14th Saturday, Last day of Mohurram
August 15th Wednesday, Avvalayana Sravani
August 16th Thursday, Apastamba Sravani
September 3rd Monday, Ganesa
September 13th Thursday, Ananta Chaturdasi.
September 28th Friday, Mahalaya Amavasya
October 4th Thursday to 18th Thursday (both days inclusive), Dasara holidays
October 27th Saturday, Deepavali
October 29th Monday, Balipadyami
November 9th Friday, Prince of Wales' Birthday
December 24th Monday to 31st Monday (both days inclusive), Christmas holidays.

All Sundays in the year

Note—The Highness the Maharaja's Installation day, Gauri Commencement of Dasara festival are omitted, as they fall on Sundays, and Gentu New Years Day, Sriramanavami, Ascension Day and Empress Birthday, as they fall during the Recess.

Under Section 22 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation 1883, the Chief Court directs that all the Civil Courts in the Province be closed from Wednesday the 28th March to Tuesday the 8th May 1894 (both days inclusive) on account of the Annual Vaction.

The Chief Court of Mysore will be adjourned for the Annual Vacation from Wednesday the 28th March to Sunday the 27th May 1894 (both days inclusive)

No applications for the admission of Civil Appeals will be received during the vacation, except in cases where it is sought to obtain an injunction or an attachment or to stay proceedings

Emergent applications in Criminal Cases will be disposed of by the Vacation Judge.

General News.

—()o()—

THE leaders of the Khotries of Lahore are trying to throw down the various artificial barriers that prevent the various subsections of the great community from uniting and forming one strong body

ACCORDING to M. Lionel Decle, the Matabele have a singular marriage custom The husband does not buy his wife, who, therefore, remains the property of her father, and when children are born of the marriage their own father has to buy them from their mother's father

AN insane Brahmin entered the court room of the District Judge of Jhelum and struck at him with a heavy club, which luckily partly hit the table and only slightly touched the Judge's arm The man, who was at once arrested, said that he was a king and the Judge, his subordinate, was attacked because proper justice was not administered He said he came from Benares He was sent up for examination by the Civil Surgeon

HERE is a funny definition of domestic concessions —I found it very inconvenient and a great loss of time to dine before seven o'clock My wife wanted to dine at 5 o'clock and insisted upon that hour. After many arrangements and many heated discussions, we finally compromised upon six o'clock as an hour which was very inconvenient to us both. This is what they call *domestic concessions*—*Puck me-up*

A RAILWAY COLLISION.—The down passenger train collided with the up passenger train at Adoni yesterday morning The wheels of the engine tender and two wagons of the former train got derailed Some ten passengers were injured—two or three badly, and the rest slightly. A departmental inquiry into the cause of the accident will be held under the presidentship of the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway at which one of the Government Railway Officers will be present

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY TAHSILDARS.—The Board of Revenue has been directed to be very careful to see before sanctioning the appointment of a Deputy Tahsildar that the candidate has passed all the tests prescribed for the office of Sub Magistrate, as Government has recently conferred upon all Deputy Tahsildars by virtue of their offices all the

ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the third class as well as the powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code.

CONJEEVERAM NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—A very sensational case of enticing away a married woman is being tried by the Stationary Sub Magistrate of Conjeeveram. The case for the prosecution is that a Brahmin expounder of the Ramayana taking advantage of the continued absence from the house of the husband, a school-master, enticed away his wife, a woman aged 22. The case has caused not a little excitement among the public of Conjeeveram. The accused is defended by a High Court Vakil and the case is watched with much interest.

A STORM IN JAPAN.

The recent storm in Japan appears to have worked widespread havoc. *The Japan Gazette* in one of its notes referring to the affair says:—At Misumi, in Kumamoto-ken, a violent storm arose at one on the morning of the 14th October. Nine-tenths of the houses were damaged, and all the godowns of the Rice Export Company were blown down. At both entrances to the port off Hizen and Nagasu, 120 vessels were smashed to pieces, and the number of men drowned has not been ascertained. The Tsurusaki gawa has burst its banks and carried away houses into the sea. Innumerable bodies of men and cattle are to be seen in heaps. At Mojiwo twenty four vessels foundered off Shimbashi. Seven others were wrecked, and 200 bags of wheat were cast on the beach. Men were seen clinging to the top masts and crying for help; but no help could be given and they sank into the sea. The total number of vessels wrecked in the neighbourhood cannot be much under 70. Hundreds of persons were drowned or killed by falling houses. Many ships were also wrecked, elsewhere, besides which many persons met with an untimely death.

LEPROSY.—The Indian Commission appointed by the Government for a fuller investigation on leprosy has now settled the question in the negative as to the hereditary transmission of the disease. This decision, arrived at after a very limited time research, will find ready combatants in those persons who have given up the best part of their lives to the study of leprosy in its various bearings, and whose experience has not been such as to make them in sympathy with the ultimatum of this august body. The very nature of the complaint is one which demands exclusively a close personal investigation, extending over a number of years, before any opinion on the subject of its heredity can be conclusively formed. It is insufficient to trust the much to the testimony of the afflicted themselves, for to the Hindu, as to the Eastern mind in general, the very fact that the disease is looked upon as a divine visitation for sin is provocative of a reticence on the part of its victims as to all past family history; therefore it is, as we have said, that a lengthy personal study is manifestly necessary before any less conclusive evidence on the disease can be universally accepted.—*Hospital.*

INTERESTING UNIVERSITY STATISTICS.—The following interesting figures extracted from the new calendar of the University of Madras for the year 1893-94, recently issued by Mr. G. Buckle, the Registrar, afford some food for reflection. The figures deal only with living graduates at present on the rolls, and are corrected up to the 31st March, 1893. On that date, out of 63 graduates who had obtained the degree of Master of Arts, no less than 38 were Brahmins, and only one a Mahomedan. Of the 8 Masters of Laws, exactly half were Brahmins, while of the 496 Bachelors of Laws, as many as 361 were Brahmins, and only 5 Mahomedans. Out of a total of 2,965 Bachelors of Arts, fully 2,026 were Brahmins, and only 21 Mahomedans. Among 60 Bachelors of Engineering 41 were Brahmins, but we do not find a single Mahomedan name. Of the 37 Licentiates in Teaching, as many as 28 are Brahmins. It is only in Medicine and Surgery that the great caste shows weakness. Although Brahmins number only 14 out of the 92 Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery, yet they have 5 out of the 18 Bachelors of Medicine and Masters in Surgery. All this shows how readily the Brahmins can adapt themselves to altered circumstances, and goes a long way to prove that they will always be able to maintain their intellectual superiority under any system they may live.—*Indian Journal of Education.*

Extracts.

THE MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE

Our contemporary of the *Mysore Herald* concludes his series of articles on the "Mysore Civil Service Examinations" thus:—"We hitherto confined ourselves to the general aspect of the question, without taking upon ourselves the task of showing in their details the respective methods of competition and nomination, which, when exposed to the public view separately, it is our belief, might possibly look clearer, and thus enable the authorities as much as the public to perceive whether it is wisdom not to accede to the popular wish in the matter, knowing that it is pertinently thought that the amendment suggested is not by any means less desirable than the system itself. The competitive examination, according to the existing rules, is a mere make-believe, and is much too inadequate a scheme to answer the purpose which it is intended for. The subjects prescribed are, in the first place, unsuited, and of these, a mastery over many an one will never prepare the successful candidate to face the vicissitudes and accidents in State affairs. What has an (Asst. Commr. or a Deputy Commissioner to do with the intricate grammatical questions in the English language? What has he to do with the advanced mathematical subjects, pure or applied? Of what earthly use is a knowledge, to him as an Executive Officer, in the higher branches of science? Can he on entering the service, find time for scientific researches, in the hurry and bustle of office? Supposing he can, could a knowledge in these ever turn him into an officer of that ideal efficiency which our Dewan seems to covet very incorrectly? The blank knowledge of facts, the rubbish without cohesion, that the young men fresh from college gather in the several scientific subjects referred to, is in itself by no means what a specialist in those subjects, and much less an *Executive Officer* of a State, could distinguish himself in. And it is astounding that the Government should feel confident that with such men it would successfully shake off all inefficiency from the present system of service. In the next place, the fickle chances of a competitive examination is hardly what should be looked up to that the State might be given the benefit of the services of the best men, knowing as all do that a deficiency of a mark or two often does relentlessly hurl these down to the level of those that are yet in their tutelage, and the examination of 1892 is a convincing proof that men, whose qualifications are more than enough for them to become successful officers, are to submit to this in no chance. Are not all those facts extremely essential? With facts such as these, could it be said consistently with reason that the Government is in earnest in its efforts to secure the services of the best men available? It seems to us that its consciousness would have become manifest had it, instead, expressed its willingness to fall back upon Mr. Rangachariar's old method to recruit its band of officers, by educating and training local men for the several branches of the service, at the expense of the State, and in return getting an agreement from them that they should serve the State for a certain number of years. Partizans might pertinently ask—"Is not the present Government educating and training local men at State expense? Are not candidates year after year sent to Madras, Bombay, Poona and Dehra Dun with handsome State scholarships? Then why was the Civil Service Examination introduced? The answers to these questions are plain and simple. The present Government, on educating the best local men at State expense, instead of securing their services to the State, drives them out of the Province, then to complain that no best men are available locally, and to supply this ostensible creation of a want, proposes the sham of a competitive examination to let in foreign intelligence! If the one object of the creation of the competitive examination were merely to secure the services of the best men for, Mr. Rangachariar's system of educating and *training* local men be revived, or, if it is necessary to have the Civil Service Examinations, let admission be restricted only to local men. Mysore, with her population of nearly five millions, with her Schools and Colleges, numbering nearly 4,000, is much better than most British Provinces in point of the spread of education, and the number of her illiterate males, which is given out as 90·9 per cent, compares favourably with the most advanced of the Provinces, —Bengal, which shows a percentage of 92·3. In the face of these and similar facts to say that Mysore is barren and cannot supply the best men required for service, is, we believe a bold assertion, if not a wholesale aspersion. It is only right that those who were educated at the expense of the State should serve the State for sometime, and we do not see the reasonableness of wasting public funds to educate those who would not serve it. The Govt. has a right to ask such of its stipendiaries as are not likely to serve it, to refund the scholarships given them. But as it is, the public fund is wasted doubly—to educate those who would not be of any service to the State and to entertain indifferent foreigners. Earnestness to secure the best intelligence and the ideal efficiency consists not in sticking up to competitive Examinations in certain scientific works, but in specially preparing men by giving them the ideal education required for the service. If the ideal education is what is aimed at, let the State by all means expend a part of its revenue to sending local men to England and other acknowledged centres for political education, as is now done in British India, and the Province will be all the more grateful to Sir K. Seshadri Iyer. But if nothing of the kind is done, and if the pressing importunities of the people to amend the existing rules for competition are left unheeded, then, we apprehend that the want of sympathy between him and the people will continue to increase steadily until the evils themselves, with which the sham of the Competitive Examination is fraught, brings about a reaction."

A PROPOSED ASIATIC DEPARTMENT

FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW the most interesting article in the November reviews is that in the *Nineteenth Century* entitled "England and France in Asia" from the pen of Sir Lepel Griffin. The title is provokingly misleading, for the paper is not entirely a masterly resume of India's present position as an object of international diplomacy, and moreover contains the outline of a comprehensive scheme for radically changing the administration and diplomatic duties of the Foreign Office with respect to India and the East generally. The writer wisely observes that so far as England is concerned the true Eastern Question of today is not in Europe but in Asia, and it is indissolubly bound up with the freedom of the Mediterranean, our predominance in Egypt and the maintenance of the open route to India by the Suez Canal. "People know," Sir Lepel says, "who have carefully followed the course of events in the East, who have watched year after year, the shadow of the Russian eclipse sweeping across Persia and Central Asia until it has reached the frontiers of India and Afghanistan, and who now see France reviving the old ambition of an Eastern Empire and fanning to every direction the hatred and jealousy of England among her ignorant and passionate people, realise with sufficient distinctness that the alliance of Russia and France is directed as much against England and her Eastern Empire as against the Powers of the Triple Alliance." Sir Lepel Griffin's idea is that this alliance between France and Russia could best be checkmated by a Triple Alliance in Asia composed of England, China and Afghanistan, "who, united for defensive purposes, would be sufficiently powerful to maintain peace whenever might desire to break it." But there are drawbacks to this scheme which Sir Lepel seems content to ignore. It is an axiomatic truth that China as an Allied Power has no sound guarantees to offer. A treaty of alliance might possibly be concluded with her, but there would be no possible certainty that on the outbreak of war the cumbrous machinery of her Government would be got to act promptly and efficiently. If her own territories were invaded and a real ally were aimed at her, possibly China would rise to the occasion and to fulfil her part of the treaty obligations, but her efforts would be confined within her own borders, and we could not, for instance, rely on her to send troops to aid India in a case of emergency. She might possibly be persuaded to make flank attacks on the French in Indo-China and on the Russians across the borders of Mongolia and Manchuria; but India would benefit very little thereby. In the case of Afghanistan a definite treaty of alliance would be more valuable; but it has to be remembered that any such treaty would be a personal one with the ruler of the country. It would be impossible to count with any certainty on the friendly alliance of the Afghans themselves, if their ruler were suddenly removed by death or deposed by rebellion. The truth is the laws and guarantees which hold international alliances together in Europe are practically non existent and impossible of realisation in Asia; and any such alliances that it might be possible to bring about would have always to be regarded as accidental and conditional.

Utopian as Sir Lepel Griffin's Asiatic Triple Alliance scheme appears to be, there is a fund of practical commonsense in his scheme for reorganising our diplomatic system, so far as Asia is concerned, by the establishment of an Asiatic Department, such as Russia possesses. The work of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is undoubtedly too heavy to be properly performed by one man, however able and industrious. "Like the weary Titan, oppressed by the burden of the too great orb of his fate, he finds the whole world to be the sphere of the British Foreign Office, and he is as directly concerned in the welfare of Alaskan seals as in the bombardment of Rio or the massacre of Missionaries in China. The result is that attention is only given to those matters which are full in view, which are immediate and pressing, or to which public interest attaches, while those which are remote or imperfectly understood are neglected?" Accordingly Sir Lepel Griffin proposes to relieve the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries of that portion of their work which is connected with the East and "to form an Asiatic Department under a separate Secretary of State who should preferentially be an ex-Viceroy of India and who would take charge of all questions relating to the East which were not more conveniently placed under the Secretary of State for India." The scheme suggested is as follows:—

Under the ex. Secretary of State for the Asiatic Department would be an,

Under Secretary for Persia, the Persian Gulf, and Aden.

Under Secretary for China, with Corea and Hong Kong.

Under Secretary for Japan.

Under Secretary for Burma, Indo China, the Straits Settlements, and the islands, such as British North Borneo and British New Guinea.

Under the Secretary of State for India.—

The Viceroy of India—India, with Ceylon Afghanistan, Baluchistan.

Sir Lepel Griffin is mobile, for want of space to fully explain and justify this rearrangement of departments; but we do not believe that he could justify in a volume of space the separation of Burma from the Indian Empire. He contends that Burma has no intimate connection with India, the inhabitants being of different race, language and religion, and belonging far more closely to the Indo Chinese group. "Its administration is a heavy addition to the Viceroy's responsibilities and labours; while to assume its stead the administration of Ceylon, which geographically belongs to India, would be a very welcome relief, as this island would give no more trouble than an ordinary Indian province, and would demand no special attention from the central authority at Calcutta." These arguments are somewhat plausible, but they are not convincing. Though ethnographically Burma is quite distinct from India, geographically it is as much part and parcel of the Indian Empire as Assam or Chittagong is. But be that as it may, neither ethnography nor geography can have much weight in determining the matter. Custom and long usage have much more weight, while the exigencies of the strategical defence of the Empire must be paramount over all. If ever Sir Lepel's proposal of the creation of a Secretaryship for Asia be adopted, we may feel sure that Burma will not be divorced from India for purely sentimental and academical reasons.

The rest of his article Sir Lepel devotes to demonstrating the necessity of improving and strengthening our diplomatic relations at the Courts of the Shah of Persia and the Emperor of China, and of arranging that the Indian Empire should be specially and separately represented at them. This part of his paper is very carefully thought out and deserves very closely study. Whether anything will ever be done in the directions indicated remains to be seen. John Bull is dreadfully conservative in matters of that sort. It would require nothing less than a crushing blow to his power in Asia to convince him that it was necessary to bind closer the bonds that unite him to his neighbours in that part of the world. Indeed he has not yet begun to realise the unspeakable truth of Shakespeare's maxim "In Asia the position of affairs changes not every hour but every minute. Therefore I say, Vigilance, Vigilance!"

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY.—1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1893. [No. 49.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN.

	YEARLY	HALF YEARLY
ENGLISH	3—0—0	1—12—0
KANARESE	3—0—0	1—12—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Inclusive of Postage)

ENGLISH	4—0—0	2—8—0
KANARESE	4—0—0	2—8—0
ENGLISH & KANARESE	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B—[illegible] advance [illegible] their [illegible] the [illegible] of their [illegible] Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months S be [illegible] either the [illegible] or the Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear in the absence of any such instructions to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first month per line [illegible]

For three consecutive months [illegible]

Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent to reach the Office [illegible] Saturday at latest [illegible]

Particulars of rates of [illegible] to the manager of the [illegible] which advertisements are to appear as in the absence of [illegible] will be continued until countermanded [illegible]

Contract advertisements [illegible]

Intermittent [illegible]

Remittances [illegible]

Order [illegible]

[illegible] one annas per rupee [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury Sperma torrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Legs, and all other diseases, arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Rs 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Annas 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs 10 8—for the complete cure—once Only

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 days use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 1

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 days use bring back semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co,

CHEMISTS,

77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY

Col. H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, Mount Road, Madras

NOTICE

The Theosophic Thinker the only weekly Theosophical journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

SELECT TELEGRAMS

Calcutta, 4th Dec—The only ruling chiefs who visit Calcutta this cold season are Their Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir the Maharajah of Bhowanagar and the Rajah of Pudukotah

London, 4th Dec—The *Times* Paris Correspondent states that English and French Commissioners are to be despatched to delimitate the Siamese buffer state, which will be under Chinese rule

Paris, 4th Dec—The Protocol between France and England regarding the Siamese Buffer State was signed on Friday, and the Delimitation Commissioners will start soon for Siam

London, 5th Dec—The death is announced of Professor Tyndall.

Kumbakonam, 5th Dec—Mr A O Hume arrived here last evening and was received on the platform by the many native gentlemen and lodged in the travellers' bungalow Mr Hume received an Address this morning at the Porter Town Hall which was well decorated He addressed a large native audience chiefly on the Congress's financial condition and the circulation of *India* The Honourable Mr Kalyanasundram presided Students predominated Much enthusiasm prevailed Mr Hume leaves for Panjore by the noon train

London, 6th Dec—Mr. John Morley is suffering from influenza and overwork, and his doctors have ordered absolute rest for a short time

London, 6th Dec—professor Tyndall met his death through an overdose of chloral and an inquest will be held on Thursday

London 7th Dec—Mr Pramoda Banarji has been appointed Judge of the High Court of the North West Provinces in succession to the Hon'ble Mr Sayad Mahmud.

London, 8th Dec—In the House of Commons Sir E Grey replying to a question said that the Siam Protocol would be presented to the House on Monday. No definite agreement, he said, had yet been concluded for placing the Buffer State under the control of China.

London 7th Dec—Mr Forwood, speaking at Liverpool, said an outlay of £12,000,000 for the next four years would be necessary in order that we could cope with the increase in the French and Russian Navies.

London, 8th Dec—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury on Professor Tyndall's death is that his wife by mischance gave him a dose of chloral in mistake for magnesia

Calcutta, 7th Dec—Sir Mortimer Durand is expected to arrive at Calcutta on Friday next.

London, 9th Dec—Mr. Gladstone is confined to his room with severe pains arising from indigestion

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11 1893

VISITORS TO INDIA

THE reception given to Mr A O Hume wherever he has appeared has been of the most enthusiastic description It has been almost royal Streets have been decorated, thousands have waited to receive him at the Railway Stations on his arrival and altogether his progress may be described as triumphal Wherever he has gone he has made speeches, but these have been of a milder type than those he delivered years ago. Perhaps this may be owing to his declining years He has not the strength that he had, he feels that he can no longer lead the movement that he began, but that a younger man must take charge Hence we will have him to stir up the people, he will allow him to lead them in the political course which has been pointed out It may be asked why the people of India have shown so much enthusiasm about Mr. Hume That they have done so there can be no doubt. In the first place, he was one of the chief leaders in the Indian National Congress movement. He saw this would do good to the people, so he broke with many of his own class, and threw in his lot with those who believed the condition of India was not such as it ought to be He thought the movement would do good, that it would bring the people together and show the Government what it ought to do One outcome of the Indian National Congress has been the enlargement of the Councils, and other reforms will follow in its wake. It is no wonder, therefore, that the people knowing this should do honour to Mr. Hume They know that much of the good accomplished has been through his instrumentality, and that if he had been able he would have tried to accomplish much more But this is not all Though Mr Hume has done much for the people of this land, they honour him because he is in sympathy with them They believe he feels for them in their difficulties, that he is in touch with them, and that he fixed his residence in India in order that he might guide and instruct the people. Mr Hume has sacrificed his ease and comfort in order to do good to India, and as long as he lives he will do the best he can for the country and its people The people are aware of the interest he takes in them, and the sympathy he feels for them, hence it is not to be wondered at that they are so enthusiastic when he makes an appearance in any place It would be a marvel if the people were cold and indifferent They would then show their ingratitude, and not a little of it But they have not been cold, but on the contrary, very warm and enthusiastic, and not only in one place, but in every place where he has been The same thing will continue as long as he remains in the country. In the next place, a splendid reception has been given to Mrs Annie Besant not only in Bangalore but in the other places that she has visited This is not merely because she is an able speaker, because she is able to put forward Hinduism in the most eloquent terms, but because she feels an interest in the people There are many Indians who do not care about her religious views, but who honour her for sympathy with the people of this land It is not only the religion of the country that she wishes to improve, but also its condition She knows what it is like politically, how little the people are a level of political liberty, and she desires to obtain more for them She holds the same views with regard to the wants of India as did the late Mr Bradlaugh, and, to some extent she is trying to fill his place She may succeed in some degree though it would be very difficult to discover any one who could come up to him with regard to the intelligence he possessed, and the amount of work he was able to get through. There are others working to the same end, but they fall short of those we have mentioned, in the estimation of the people But the people—especially those well to do—

must not allow the whole matter to end in enthusiasm. The Congress movement is in want of funds. The English Committee will have to stop operations unless these are forthcoming, and it is to be feared the money is coming in but slowly. This must be changed, funds must be had and then the people of India will prove that they are really grateful. It is all right and proper that arches should be erected, lectures should be listened to, but the matter should not end here. The purse strings must be unloosed, the movement Mr. Hume and Mrs Besant have at heart must be liberally helped, and in this way the people must show their thankfulness for all that has been done for them. After the death of Mr. Bradlaugh very little was collected in aid of his daughter, and to raise a monument to his memorial, and this was not creditable to those whom he had tried to benefit. It is to be hoped that the same thing will not be repeated, that the people interested in the Congress movement will not withhold their money now that it is so much required. If they do they will lay themselves open to the taunts of those opposed to the Indian National Congress, these will say there is no life in the movement, for if there was those in favour of it could gladly contribute freely towards it.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION

The Opium Commission is still taking evidence in different parts of the country, and it is expected that it will finish its labours about the end of January. It has given up the idea of coming to Madras so that those who were anxious to give evidence for or against the drug will be disappointed. This part of the country does not grow opium in large quantities, nor do the people use it so much as in other places. It is used in the Madras Presidency, but not to any great extent. Besides, the Committee has taken such a mass of evidence already, and has to take so much more that it will have quite enough to furnish a report without coming to Madras. So far, as we expected, the evidence has been nearly all on one side. The anti opiumists have had a bad time of it; all sorts of men have given their testimony, if not in favour of the drug to the fullest extent, at least to a certain degree. Doctors have declared that the habit, if not indulged in largely, is harmless in all cases, while in some it does much good. As a medicine it is of the highest use, and the greatest benefit to the people, while it enables the coolies to get through his work with more ease than he could do otherwise. Not only have the English doctors stated that opium as taken in India is comparatively harmless, but the Native Hakeems have declared the same thing. Their evidence is on all fours with the other medical men, and will have great weight at home, or, at least ought to have. Then again, many of the witnesses spoke about the bad effect that the prohibition of the sale of the drug would have upon the people at large. Several were of opinion that it might lead to disturbances, and of this there can be no doubt. The masses in some parts of the country would resist the interference with what they considered their rights, and would make their voices heard. There would be worse scenes enacted than those lately witnessed in the streets of Bombay, and thousands of lives might be lost before the rising would be quelled. The people would ask why they should be deprived of what they consider a necessity. They would declare that they had as much right to use opium as others had to use tobacco or intoxicating drinks, and their anger would be very great. We feel sure that when the people of England thoroughly understand the matter, which they will do when they get the report of the Opium Commission, we shall hear very little more about the evils of opium. The agitators will be put down, and quietness will prevail.

Occasional Notes

—o—

Lord and Lady Elgin will bring out three daughters to India, the eldest is 15 years of age.

It is stated that, acting on medical advice, the Gaekwar of Baroda will again visit Europe next spring staying, for two years in Switzerland or Norway.

The *Daily Chronicle* thus advises Lord Elgin: "We should counsel Lord Elgin to outlook him of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty and never to forget the magical power of discriminating and honest sympathy."

The *Bombay Gazette* states that H. E. the Governor of Bombay has written a warm letter of congratulation to Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M. P., expressing his satisfaction that the honourable gentleman received such an enthusiastic welcome on his return to his native city.

Pandita Sundari Bai is a lady Missionary of the Arya Samaj. During a recent visit to Bijnor, she appealed to a meeting of Hindus for funds to build a *Mandir* for the Arya Samaj. So great was the excitement created by her that Rs 1,000 were collected on the spot in less than an hour.

After referring to Siam, Lord Kimberley said, "My friend Lord Lansdowne will have deserved high honour if he leaves our relations with Afghanistan upon a still better footing than formerly. He deserves great credit for the manner in which he introduced the representative element into the Indian Councils."

The *Madras Standard* states that the pamphlet lately published by the Madras Government prohibiting the attendance of Government servants at political meetings, which was carefully bottled up in the office of the High Court Registrar for some time, was distributed to the clerks on the day preceding the arrival of Mr Hume in this City.

The shipments of silver to Bombay by last week's steamer, says the *Times of India* will in all probability prove to be greatly in excess of the £160,000 which have been advised by the usual channel. The total for Bombay and China ex Bombay was £310,000, and it is believed that very little of this will go further East than this port, a good deal of it having been already sold in Bombay.

Mr and Mrs Gladstone intend to visit the Riviera early in December, and they will remain in the south of France until within a few days of the meeting of Parliament. Mr and Mrs Gladstone will be the guests at Cannes of Mr Stuart Rendel, M. P., who has recently purchased from the Dowager Duchess of Montrose the well known Chateau de Therenc, one of the finest villas on the Riviera.

Truth tells us that the "exultation" of the Queen's Munshi—who has just returned to England, after spending five months in India, and who is taking a considerably prominent place at Court—"is causing most acrimonious criticism. The Royal servants and carriages are at the disposal of the Munshi, and an order has been given that at any future Court functions at which he may think fit to be present he is to be 'attended' by one of the Gentlemen Ushers."

A Hindu correspondent writes:—A yogi of wonderful powers arrived at Umballa cantonment a few days ago. Some of his performances were witnessed by a few European military and medical officers. When he was in his full trance he was examined by the medical officer who failed to perceive any sign of vitality in the body which lay like a corpse. The man was revived by his *chelas*, who continued to rub over his spine for a few minutes. The whole affair remains yet a mystery.

Apropos of the information that the *Times* had appointed a lady as its colonial correspondent, it may be interesting to note the salaries said to be paid by that journal to some members of its staff. The Paris correspondent receives £3,000 per annum, the Berlin ditto, £2,500, Vienna the same, Rome, £2,000, with residence, St Petersburg the same as the last. Even the lesser correspondents, who do not write more than half-a-dozen columns in the year receive salaries varying from £1,000 down to the minimum of £250, which last sum represented a rate of £17, per message. The correspondence budget of the *Times* in salaries alone is over £30,000 a year.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"The dismissal from the service of Mr A. F. Harrison, C. S., late officiating Deputy Commissioner of Montgomery, was the least that could be done with a man who so little understood the first principles of British Government in India as to wantonly insult the sentiments of the native community by causing the beard of a zaildar hastily shaved to be cut off. We have often referred to the danger which arises from the way in which mere youths with hardly any experience are hurled into the officiating charge of districts. Mr A. F. Harrison had not been three years in the country before he was put in charge of the Montgomery District."—*Mail*.

Truth writes:—Our friend Andrew Lang reminds me that the cases of the Viceroy being allowed to remit his salary to England at 2s 3d per rupee is that the amount is fixed by Act of Parliament in pounds sterling, and not in rupees, so that he is legally entitled to have the Indian value of his salary. This is now, for the first time, that Commanders of the Viceroy's Council enjoy the same privilege on the same grounds. A report is also current that the Bishop of Calcutta is on the same footing, but he was too Reverend only knows. The Act of Parliament and the pound sterling explain the "how" of the matter, but not the "why". Why, I should like to know, has Parliament ordained that the Governor-General and his Council should pay Indian officials should have their pay measured out in English gold?

An extraordinary discovery is reported to have been made by Mr. Brooke, Director General of Telegraphs in India, and if it is verified, says a contemporary, it will seriously affect the East Indian Railway dividends. It is all get that Mr Brooke has ascertained that the greater portion of the revenue received by the Company for despatching telegrams should have gone to the Telegraph Department, since the messages travel the shorter distance over the railway system and the longer distance over the Government lines. The East Indian Railway has taken the whole of the receipts for the messages handed into its offices and the Telegraph Department has not obtained a pice. It is said that if Mr Brooke's investigation leads to a rearrangement, the Railway Company will lose three lakhs of revenue a year and it may be compelled to make refunds amounting to fifty lakhs.—*Times of India*.

When the Bengal Government practically abolished the jury system from Bengal, the Anglo Indian press had no words strong enough to condemn the perversity of the "native jurors." They have, however, not a word to utter when European jurors are found wanting. In the case of Guard Holmes who was tried on the charge of perjury by the Sessions Judge of Saharanpore with the help of an Anglo Indian Jury, the jurors to a man returned a verdict of "not guilty." The Sessions Judge disagreed with the jurors and referred the matter to the Allahabad High Court, and, the Chief Justice not only convicted the accused, but found it difficult to conceive how a jury, consisting of Englishmen, could wilfully return a perverse verdict contrary to evidence. The beauty of the thing is that, it is the European jurors who are perverse, and it is the natives of the soil who should be deprived of the right, or the right should not be extended to them!—H.

Local and Provincial.

—o—

The Maharaja.—His Highness the Maharaja, it has now been decided, will leave for Bombay about the 15th of this month.

Cholera.—We are sorry to hear that a few cases of cholera have been reported from the parts adjacent to the Sibdar Lines. We trust the disease will soon take its departure.

The Bangalore Iron Works.—We are given to understand that this flourishing business will soon be formed into a limited liability Company. We wish the new venture every success.

The Resident.—Colonel Henderson, the British Resident, has gone to Bombay for a few days. On his return he will start on a tour throughout Coorg. He will be accompanied by the Assistant Resident.

Madden *versus* the Municipality, C and M Station.—This case came on again for hearing on Thursday last, but on the application of both parties concerned it was adjourned till the 10th of next month.

The Dewan.—The Dewan, Sir K Seshadri Iyer returned to Bangalore on Wednesday last in order that he might be present to-day at the lecture delivered in the Lal Bagh, by Mrs Anni Besant. He left for the capital by yesterday's Mail Train.

A "Musth" Elephant.—We learn that the elephant that recently caused serious loss to human life and property near Hunsur in Mysore was shot by Mr Albert Theobald yesterday (Friday). The Mails and traffic on the road have now been resumed.

Refund of Fines.—In a case submitted with a Revision Bill for orders, certain village officers were fined by the Amildar for neglect in collecting Land Revenue, and the amount was deducted from their pay. On the subsequent reconsideration of the Amildar, the Deputy Commissioner ordered the refund of the fine and submitted a Revision Bill which has been duly sanctioned. Government consider that every Officer authorized to entertain an appeal against the orders of the subordinate officers in revenue lines, has a right to order the refund of the fine collected. Deputy Commissioners are therefore hereby authorized to sanction refunds of fines imposed by their subordinate officers, provided the refund is made within 2 years from the date of the imposition of the fine. The order of the Deputy Commissioner will be a sufficient authority for the Comptroller to submit the refund. If the refund is to be made after two years, or if the fine was originally imposed by Deputy Commissioner himself the sanction of Government must be obtained. No refund should be made without the express order of the Deputy Commissioner or of Government.

It will be remembered that in the month of September last, the Madras Government, at the instance of the Resident in Mysore, sanctioned the retention by the Mysore Durbar of the services of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel P J McGann, an officer of the Madras Establishment, till the 1st April, 1898, on the understanding that he forego all claim to promotion in the administrative grade. This decision was subject to confirmation by the Government of India. We now hear that the Government of India has absolutely refused to confirm the decision of the Madras Government as it would involve a departure from the rule laid down by the Government of India, which prescribes that an officer shall not be allowed to decline promotion from reasons of a personal nature, with the result that the

important administrative appointments in the Medical Service have to be offered to men of comparatively inferior merit. In more than one case that has arisen recently, the Government of India has been constrained to enforce this rule. It is of course, open to Dr McGuinn if he cares to do so, to resign the British Service, and the Government of India states that it would have no objection in that case to his taking employment under the Mysore Durbar.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 2nd December 1893—No 8734—a 2068—The subjoined translation in Hindustani and Kanarese of Letter to the Nation published in England under the orders of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India expressing Her warm acknowledgments of the loyalty and devotion to Herself and Her family evinced on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Duke of York with Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, is published for information.—

ಹಿಂದುಸ್ತಾನಿ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ.

ವಿಕ್ಟೋರಿಯಾ ಅರಸುತನ, ತಾನು ಸೌಜನ್ಯಳಾಗಿ ಆಳುವ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸುಖದ ಸೌಖ್ಯವು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳಾದರೂ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವರೋ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

fourteen births, among families living near the European settlers" The strong feeling against sexual immorality which characterises all civilised nations may have arisen from this consequence of it. To primitive nations struggling against natural difficulties and the difficulties of contending against neighbouring nations numerical strength of the tribe was a prime consideration The custom of adoption and the fearful curse which the Hindoo religion hurls against those who are childless—the curse of the "*Put*"—are powerful indices of the feeling with which absence of progeny was regarded among us It is no wonder therefore that any habit which interfered so seriously with this great object of primitive nations should have been regarded with disfavour The feeling against sexual immorality might no doubt largely be due to notions of proprietory right over women But to ignore the influence of infertility which is so infallible a consequence of promiscuity would be ignoring at least as efficient a cause Whether notions of conjugal fidelity arose from the wife being considered the property of the husband is a question about which sociologists have not come to any agreement. Such a supposition raises the further question whether individual proprietory ownership was preceded by tribal ownership, whether before either there was no permanence at all—man copulating with as much indiscrimination as brutes—or whether as Mr. H. Spencer maintains man was never literally and thoroughly promiscuous but always appropriated solely to himself one or many women as he would appropriate any useful implement Speculations of this nature land us ultimately in conjectures of very attenuated texture But granting that proprietory notions might have gone a great way in the strengthening of the idea of sexual fidelity the genesis of it seems to be attributable with greater reason to the horror of barrenness Otherwise the intensity of feeling with which it is regarded is hardly explicable The man who deprives another of all his worldly goods—in fact snatches from him the last morsel which he raises to his famished lips is a villain But he is looked upon with less disapprobation than he who violates another's wife, or daughter If the offence is merely against proprietory right, the former should be considered a greater sin than the latter But upon the hypothesis of sexual morality being based upon horror of barrenness the greater disapprobation in the latter case is intelligible

Next to him who diminishes the number of a primitive society in war would come for its disapprobation one who prevents the multiplication of it, and knowing as we do how unerring a consequence of sexual aberration is sterility we can understand the depth of disapprobation with which it is regarded When once it has been apprehended that nature sets its seal against promiscuity the further evolution of the sentiment would be aided by natural selection For those that believe would produce more offspring by practising it than those who by setting it at naught incur the penalty. Thus while those given to promiscuity leave no representatives, those that avoid it leave children who by heredity are more prone to it and the sentiment being a beneficent variation would go on accumulating

But why should promiscuity produce sterility? In the present state of our knowledge the question is hardly capable of a satisfactory answer But a fact recently brought to light, if established, would throw some light upon it It would appear that sexual union induces certain physiological changes in the female When a white woman marries a black and has a child by him, then marries a white and brings forth a child to the latter this child is not unfrequently distinguished by thick lips and woolly hair The first marriage has produced certain changes in the woman by which she is, so to speak, impressed with the first husband's individuality and is more prone to respond to his sexual influence than to any other If this fact should be established it would not be difficult to conceive the reason for sterility

Copulation by one man induces a functional adaptation in the woman towards him Succeeding copulation with another must also induce the change though perhaps with lessened completeness. There is no reason why the constitution which responded to the former should not respond to the latter. But every such adaptation involves the expenditure of energy—an energy which were it not for such adaptation would be directed towards the creation of offspring It necessarily follows that frequent similar adjustments would mean constant diversion towards an illegitimate object, of energy whose mere proper object is to produce issue; and it is no wonder if this constant waste of energy should end by there being no energy left for the multiplication of the species Promiscuity would then be proved to be a logical cause of sterility.

PRAVARA AND GOTRA"

(The Hindu)

We have much pleasure in reviewing the book published by the Hon P Chentsal Row under the designation of Pravara and Gotra, It consists of a collection of separate works on the Pravara and Gotra of the Brahmins viz, the Asvalayanapravarakandam with a verbal meaning in Telugu, the Apastamba pravara khanda with the commentary of Kapardi Bodhayana pravara khanda, a portion of the Matsyapurana consisting of nine chapters (194-202) which treat of the same subject, the Pravaramanjari of Purushottama Pandita, the Pravaradarpana of Kamalakara, the Gothapravaravarnaya of Abhinavaraghavacharya with the verbatim meaning in Telugu, and an elaborate classified list of all the Pravaras and Gotras

Pravara means invocation or call, and Gotra a family. In worshipping the God of fire, in performing the daily ceremonies and the like every Brahmin or any other Dvija should mention the name of his ancestors and that of the family to which he belongs The remotest ancestors whose names he mentions are called the Pravarrishis, or Pravara, and the recent ancestors from whom the family or gotra originates is called gotra rishi

Originally all Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and vaisyas were called Dvijas or twice born, and were descended from eighteen rishis such as Jamadagni, Bharadvaja, Kasyapa, &c of whom eight were Brahmins, and the remaining ten originally Brahmins, became Kshatriyas and again returned to Brahminism The distinction of the first three castes arose out of a division of professions Some devoted themselves to learning, some to military professions, and others became cultivators, manufacturers, and artists. All were Dvijas and there was no fourth class. The first were called Bahmins, the second Kshatriyas (from kshatri, a killer) and the third, Vaisyas But, naturally this social distinction existed at the outset merely for the convenience of the whole community, but when the division of the professions was handed down through the same families for several generations, an inseparable connection was established between the families and the profession they had followed for a long period Thus all the families of Aryan community who followed the profession of learning became Brahmins, those who were devoted to the profession of warriors became Kshatriyas, and those who tilled the soil, tended cattle, purchased the various articles required by the people and sold them to those people, or maintained themselves by different arts and industries, became Vaisyas But as the Brahmins had the monopoly of all learning and literature, they tried to suppress all the signs of equality which were visible in the ancient literature by their omissions from and additions to the literature. This step must have already taken place when the Pravarakandas were first composed by Asvalayana, Apastamba, Bodhayana, &c Some of the Kshatriyas and Vaisyas must have forgotten their pravaras, an event which implies that they had given up their ceremonies and rites in the midst of their professional pursuits. According to the earliest of the works, viz., Asvalayana's it is said that the Kshatriyas and Vaisyas shall have their own pravaras and gotras if they remember them, and if they do not, they shall adopt the pravaras of their priests A similar degeneration which we may consider as partly voluntary, and partly attributable to the influence of the Brahmins, was taking place among a section of the Brahmins, of the Nothern Circars called Niyogis, who are descended from some Brahmin families whose profession was keeping the accounts of the villages and other official records They were entirely devoted to this official work and had no time to study the Vedas and Sastras and simply depended upon their family priest for every religious ceremony which they had to perform In course of time they formed a separate section which was distinguished from the remaining portion of the Brahmin community As none of that section study the Vedas or any other religious work and as they selected their priests from other Brahmin communities, they were called Niyogis in contrast to the other Brahmins who were known as Vaidikas But fortunately the Niyogis lately rebelled against this distinction and regained all their lost privileges Thus in the present age the whole Kshatriya caste seems to have been obliterated and the Vaisyas have degenerated and given up all their ancient privileges With all the Brahmin influence which had been exerted from time immemorial to suppress and lower the other sections of the Dvija community, there are innumerable works in Sanskrit which bear authentic testimony to the past condition of the Hindu Society The collection of works published by the Hon Chentsal Row occupies the most important position among them

Each Brahmin now repeats or should repeat at the end of his bathing prayers (Sandhyavandana) any domestic or sacrificial ceremony a formula called Pravara which mentions his name, if Veda and Sutra to which he belongs, the ancestral Rishi from whom he is descended, and the Rishi to whom he can trace genealogically Thus

ಅಭಿಪಾವಮೆಂಗಿರಸಬೃಹಸ್ಪತ್ಯಾಯನಿತಿ
ಪ್ರವರಾನ್ವಿತಾಯಾಶ್ವಲಾಯನಸೂತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿನೇ ಆಪಸ್ತಂಬಸೂತ್ರಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣ
ಜಾಜ್ಞವಲ್ಕ್ಯಾಯ ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಜುರ್ವೇದಿನೇ ಕೃಷ್ಣನಾಮಶರ್ಮಣಃ
ಸ್ವಭೋಃ

"I bow, and am called Ramaswami having a pravara containing the Rishis viz Angiras, Bharmyasva and Mudgala, and belonging to the family of Mudgala of Apastambasutra, and a student of the Yajurveda" from this we understand that the owner of the above Pravara is descended from Angiras, Bharmyasva and Mudgala On page XI of the Introduction to his edition the author gives the genealogy of Atri at the bottom of which we find Bharmyasva and his descendant Mudgala Bharmyasva must be the remotest ancestor Rishi from whom Ramaswami is descended and Mudgala, the immediate ancestor On page III it is said that after the formation of the first eight families, ten more were added to the list of Rishis The representatives of these families were originally Brahmins, and after becoming Kshatriyas they resumed their Brahminic character and followed either Bhrigu or Angiras.

1 Vitahavya 2 Mitreyoo 3. Sunaka 4. Veena	Followers of Bhrigu.
1 Rathitara 2 Mudgala 3 Vishnuvriddha 4 Harita 5 Kanva 6 Sankati	Followers of Angiras

As Mudgala followed Angiras, the descendants of Mudgala adopted Angiras as their most remote ancestor Hence we have three names among the remotest ancestors or the Pravara Rishis, Angiras and Bharmyasva, and as there is no separate immediate ancestor recognised, the latest of the remotest ancestor Mudgala is taken for the immediate ancestor that is gotrarishi. We quote another formula which runs as follows ಅಭಿಪಾವಮೆಂಗಿರಸಬೃಹಸ್ಪತ್ಯಾಯನೇತಿ ಪ್ರವರಾನ್ವಿತಾಯಾಶ್ವಲಾಯನಸೂತ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿನೇ ಆಪಸ್ತಂಬಸೂತ್ರಃ ಕೃಷ್ಣಯಜುರ್ವೇದಿನೇ ವಾಮನಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಶರ್ಮಣಃ ಸ್ವಭೋಃ. "O respected I bow, and am of a Pravara of five Rishis, Bhrigu, Chyavana, Apnavana, Aurva, and Jamadagni, of the gotra of the holy Vatsa, of the Sutra of Apastamba, a student of the Yajurveda, and named Vamanaswamy"

By referring to page IV we find that the first Pravara mentioned there is what is given above According to the genealogy given there Bhrigu was the first rishi whose descendant was Chyavana, his descendant, Apnavana, his descendant, Urva, and his descendant, Jamadagni These were the remotest ancestors or pravararishis of the owner of the above formula and his immediate ancestor was Vatsa.

In the analysis given by the Hon Chentsal Row in the end, we find sixty-six different pravaras or lists of remotest ancestral Rishis, and under each pravara he gives a list of the latest ancestors or gotrarishis. The total number of all the gotra rishis is about three thousand and odd, and the analysis is undoubtedly very important and contributes much to the utility of the book We would remark, however, that the book will have its value considerably augmented if the editor had appended to it a general index in English or Sanskrit of all the Pravara and Gotra rishis. A long introduction is given in the beginning of the book which contains much valuable information and some opinions and suggestions which the learned editor has offered from the point of view of a reformer After tracing the different gotras of the existing Brahmanic community to a few rishis who were in their turn traced to Brahma, the Creator, and after connecting all the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas and the Vaisyas as members of one and the same community by the same ancestry, he says that intermarriages among the families of the same gotras which is strictly prohibited in the Sutras may be introduced as a reform, and that the reasons which existed in ancient times for the interdiction of those marriages do not exist now We quote his own words

"The present restrictions as regards prohibited degrees for marriages do not appear to have been in force among the ancients in the provedic days; since the days of the seven rishis who chanted some of the hymns of the Rigveda, the ancients appear to have become divided into certain family groups, and within each of these groups all he men were reputed to be brothers and all the women sisters, and intermarriage between them is strictly forbidden

"But I wish here merely to point out that the prohibition of intermarriage based on consideration of Pravara and Gotra though originally founded on good grounds when the members of each gotra group formed a small community occupying contiguous portions of territory has now long ceased to recommend it, now that each gotra consists of persons who are found in all parts of the great continent of India and often live less in common with one another than with members of other gotras in whose midst they happen to live For instance, the idea that the members of my family should not for all time to eternity marry those of my friend Diwan Bahadur R. Raghunatha Row, because both of us had presumably a common male ancestor in Bharadvaja some 3,000 years ago is to say the least unreasonable No case has as yet come before the Courts in which the question of the validity of marriage between Brahmins belonging to the same Pravara or Gotra is involved, but when a case of the kind does come before them, as no doubt it will sooner or later, they will have to consider whether by a too rigid enforcement of an ancient rule which has lost, by change of circumstances much of its meaning, they will not be throwing obstacles in the way of the progress of the community"

Mr Chentsal Row's book possesses much interest in a historical point of view The Kalpasutra of Apastamba was written when the Hindus had left the Valley of the Ganges and settled themselves in the Andhra and countries of the South, and the Pravara Kanda of Apastamba which forms a portion of the above work bears testimony to the fact the Brahmins of that community were divided so early as the second or eighth century or earlier still into many gotras, and that the first three castes had been formed The same must be said of the followers of the Asvalayana sutra, the authors of which wrote his Pravarakanda earlier still These references will throw much light on the date of the Ramayana, which is supposed to have been composed by Valmiki who was a contemporary of Rama the hero of the work. In the time of Rama, the whole of Southern India was a forest inhabited by Rakshasas or demons, and there is no doubt that the period between the state of the country and the occupation of the country by a well organized society as the Hindus divided into castes must be considerable.

Mr. Chentsal Row has done a good and lasting service to the country and the Sanskrit literature by publishing the works on the Pravaras and Gotras, which are not much known to the people except to a few Vaidika Brahmins and we congratulate the Mysore Government which has patronized him and has availed itself of the useful services of that experienced Revenue officer and learned and indefatigable reformer We wish long life to Mr Chentsal Row, and hope that he will continue to be useful services to the country and to the people

BANGALORE —Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY —1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX.] BANGALORE :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1893. [No. 50.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

TOWN

	Yearly	½ Yearly
English	1—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL

(Including Post Fee)

English	4—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N B—Those who wish to see the advertisements are requested to send their subscription within a month from the date of the application. Subscriptions will not be taken for less than 3 Months. Subscribers can take either the English or the Kanarese portion alone or the "Karnataka Prakasika" being an Anglo Kanarese Journal, advertisers are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS

For the first insertion, per line 0 2 0
For the second and third following insertion 0 1 0
Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent so as to reach us latest by 9 a.m. on Saturday morning preceding the issue
Persons advertising are requested to state the number of times the advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the insertion will be continued until countermanded and charged for accordingly
Contract Advertisements entered into at the following terms
Letters and remittances should be addressed to the Editor and Publisher
Remittances may be made by money Order, Postage Stamps of half anna value the latter accepted only in payment of one anna per rupee. Stamps of other value are not received

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSE'S

SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions or Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism Gout, Sore Eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood

Price Re 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for, Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days One Phial is sufficient for a patient

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Anna 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c,

Price Rs. 19-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers

Price Rs 1 8 per phial, packing As 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 10 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DISMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V P COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B GHOSE & Co CHEMISTS, 77 College Street, Calcutta

The "Theosophist"

CONDUCTED BY

COL H S OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophic Office Adyar, Madras*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mint Road, Madras.*

NOTICE

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2 Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1894 to 3rd March 1895, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 12o'Clock noon, on Tuesday the 9th January 1895

For further particulars Vide Fort St George Gazette, No 47, Part II, Page 1736 of 12th December 1893

Straw { Cookee, Paddy, Ragi, Green Grass.

Remount Depot, Hosur 15th Decr 1893 } W T ADAMS, Voty Major, For Supdt, Remount Depot

SELECT TELEGRAMS

London, 12th Dec—A great fire has taken place at Antwerp involving the loss of a lot of warehouses besides eleven million kilograms of grain and two hundred thousand kilograms of linseed

Allahabad, 11th Dec—Mr. Pramada Charan Banerji, the new High Court Judge, takes his seat on the High Court Bench at Allahabad immediately Mr. Bikman, on the expiry of his officiating appointment, goes on furlough.

Bellary, 11th December—Mrs. Annie Besant and party were cordially and ceremonially received on the platform by the Bellary public with an address of welcome Mrs Besant delivered three lectures before large audiences Even those that disagree from her views admire her sincerity, culture, and reach of thought and eloquence India and modern progress was lectured on, and it was a most splendid and pathetic oration Colonel Olcott lectured to students and formed a Students' Association for moral and religious improvement Theosophists that have come here from different parts of the Ceded Districts presented an address to Mrs Besant and party and were reproved for their neglect of duty. Colonel Olcott expected every father to spend fifteen minutes a day to promote the moral and spiritual development of his children Unless moral and spiritual progress was made there was no hope of regeneration of India The Hon'ble Mr. Subapathy Mudaliyar gave a garden party There was a procession and music The Hon Mr Subapathy read a farewell address Mrs Annie Besant's visit has set people a thinking, and it is hoped that the Hindus will not relapse into their wonted stolidity and abject selfishness. The Theosophical cause suffers I suspect from taking in and for not expelling unworthy members Mrs. Besant and party left for Hyderabad this morning

London, 13th Dec—A crowded representative Meeting was held in the city yesterday, Sir Albert Rollit presiding, at which resolutions were adopted urging that immediate steps be taken to increase our Navy and thus guarantee the security of the Empire and its commerce. Lord Roberts who was present, supported the resolution and received a grand ovation

In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton gave notice of a resolution declaring that the interests of the country demand that large additions be made to our Navy and demanding a statement of the intentions of Government before Christmas

Allahabad, 13th Dec.—The natural outcome of the arrangement with the Amir is that the frontier line which is not already clearly defined should be demarcated, particularly along the Waziristan border This will probably be done before the cold weather is over and the local tribesmen will furnish Border Militia to take up such posts as it may be considered necessary to establish

The Bajour and Swat Jirgahs, which were dismissed from Kabul after the arrangement with the Amir was concluded, have announced to the tribesmen the decision arrived at regarding the future non interference of His Highness in the affairs of their country. It may be expected that the petty States between Peshawar and the border of Chitral will now settle down peacefully. The Waziris have also been informed from Kabul that they are within the sphere of British political influence with the exception of the section of the tribe in Birmal

Sir Mortimer Durand is now engaged in Calcutta in completing his report regarding the Kabul Mission in readiness for the arrival of the Viceroy According to present arrangements he will leave for England by the Mail steamer of the 23rd instant which will enable him to meet Lord Elgin on the outward journey at Brindisi

The Maharajah of Bhartpore died on Tuesday morning A month ago it was announced that His Highness's health was in a very precarious state. He suffered from a withlow on one of his fingers from which secondary symptoms developed The Civil Surgeon, Agra, warned him unless he would consent to lose his arm his life might be sacrificed The Maharajah would not submit to amputation and the consequences have turned out fatal, Sir Jaswant Singh Bahadur, though only forty-two had been ruler of Bhartpore for forty years. He succeeded to the gadi as an infant

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1893.

THE LATE PROFESSOR RANGANADHA MUDALIAR.

It is with great regret we have to record the death of Mr. Ranganadha Mudaliar, Professor of Logic and Mathematics in the Presidency College, Madras His was a name that the community to which he belonged might well be proud of. As a scholar he was highly distinguished in many branches of learning Though he was Professor of Philosophy, Logic and Mathematics these were not the only subjects in which he was proficient. He was a good English scholar, while in Tamil there were few to equal him, perhaps none to excel. His learning was deep and clear. What he knew he knew thoroughly, and he could teach the same to his pupils. As a man of culture there were few like him, and his goodness of heart endeared him to all who came in contact with him. We believe that Mr Ranganadha Mudaliar was only in the Educational Department. He entered this soon after he took his degree, and remained in it till the day of his death. Had he entered some other Department he might have gained more rapid promotion and held a higher post so far as money was concerned. Had he become a lawyer he would have been a leading member of the bar, and might perhaps have obtained a seat on the bench of the High Court. Promotion in the Educational line is generally slow, and, probably, on account of the Professor's independence of character and disinclination to ask for favours it was slower in his case than in others. But what he lost in this way he gained in others. Hundreds of men were taught by him and felt his

influence, and thus he gave an impetus not only to education but to everything that was good among the young men of the Presidency In the next place it was believed that Ranganadha Mudaliar was not a *persona grata* to the Director of Public Instruction, and consequently was kept down in the Department when he ought to have been promoted He was often superseded by younger men of far inferior attainments, and it was only after his worth was fully known that justice was done him. Soon after he took his degree he was made a Fellow of the University of Madras, and he was an examiner nearly every year As a Fellow he was constant in his attendance at the deliberations of the Senate, and what he said was always worth listening to In time his opinion was recognised to be of great value when any educational question was considered When the Education Commission was appointed in 1882 Mr Ranganadha Mudaliar was chosen as one of the representatives of Madras, and he rendered good service in advocating the cause of higher education, and his views were adopted by the Government. Sir W W Hunter, the President of the Commission, was much struck with his abilities and the way in which he pleaded the cause of education He wondered that a man of such varied talents had not risen higher in the ranks of the department he had entered We believe the President wrote strongly on the subject and that his views were sent to the Madras Government, for after this, the Professor's career began to look brighter In the year 1890 he was chosen to deliver the usual address at the Convocation for conferring degrees by the University of Madras, and this address was one of the best that had been known for years The Professor did not altogether agree with the system of education prevailing, but criticised the shortcomings of the Department with a freedom that astonished a good many He pointed out that cramming was two much the order of the day, that youths learnt up their lessons by heart instead of trying to understand them It is the general opinion that this address produced a great effect upon the department, and that its influence has not yet been lost. It would have been well if all he recommended in the address had been carried out at once But the conservatism of the heads of the different institutions would not allow this In 1891 Professor Ranganadha Mudaliar was chosen by Lord Wenlock to be Sheriff of Madras, and this gave great satisfaction to all his many friends, and in order to show their appreciation of the honour done him a demonstration was got up attended by the leading men of all communities. On this occasion Dr Duncan, the Director of Public Instruction described him as the embodiment of all that was best in the culture of Europe and Asia, and he added that it was strange that the Government should bring out men from England when they had such an able teacher amongst them In the same year he was made Tamil translator to Government, and a year ago he accepted the post of Secretary of the School Book Society For a number of years he was a Municipal Commissioner of Madras and did excellent work in that capacity On account of his other duties he had to refuse to be re elected and thus his services were lost to a body that much needed them In addition he was a trustee of Pachiyappa's charities and was there the guiding spirit For twelve years he undertook the Secretaryship of the Cosmopolitan Club, and he made this institution a model of its kind To show the appreciation in which the people of Madras held him it may be mentioned that they subscribed a sum of Rs. 4,000 on account of the demonstration mentioned above These people are never very earnest when a function requires money to be spent on it, and the fact that such an amount was forthcoming proves that Professor Ranganadha Mudaliar was no ordinary man They did not collect so much in order to perpetuate the memory of Mr Bradlaugh, a man whom they professed to highly honour That the Professor's loss will be deeply felt every one will acknowledge, but the example he set will not be forgotten and the best memorial that could be raised to his honour would be the determination of his pupils to follow his example We are glad to see that a meeting has been called in Madras to see how his memory could best be perpetuated and we wish this every success

A TOWN HALL WANTED

Some time back we spoke about the necessity of constructing a Town Hall for the City of Bangalore That such a building is required there can be no doubt When a meeting is held those who attend are crowded together into some small room, and are half suffocated Surely this ought not to be in a place like Bangalore. There is the Municipal School, but it is in such a wretched condition that it might come down at any time, and kill many of the audience It is very dangerous, and besides if it were in good repair it would be too small for the large audiences that some times meet. This building is altogether unsuited for the purpose of holding meetings, and there is not another building in that part of the place When Mrs Besant came here one meeting had to be held in the compound of the District offices and the other in the Lal Bagh, simply because there was not a suitable building in which people could meet, which would have held half the number who wished to hear this lady Had the meetings been advertised to be held in this room most of those who came would have had to go away again. It is, therefore incumbent on those who live in the City, and have means at their disposal, to try and erect a Town Hall so that meetings may be held with comfort, and without danger. Other towns have suitable buildings, though they may not be so large as this City For instance, Mysore has the Ranga Charlu Hall, built to perpetuate the memory of the first Dewan of Mysore It is a very nice structure, and the people of the place ought to be proud of it Then Coimbatore has a public hall of very goodly dimensions in which meetings are held, and the same can be said of other places It is only this City that has nothing of the kind, and it is high time the matter were taken in hand There are many men well-to do living in the City Let them come forward and help in the good work Perhaps the best plan would be to build the hall by means of debentures. This has been done in other places, and has been found to answer Why should it not answer in Bangalore. We see no reason why it should not In any case it might be tried The present state of things is a disgrace to the City, and ought no longer to exist, and we trust the leading men of the City will soon take the matter in hand

Occasional Notes

It is announced that Prince Bismarck has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to resume his usual walks

There is no truth in the statement that the Corporation of Calcutta have resolved to present a farewell address to Lord Lansdowne. They will present an address of welcome to Lord Elgin

Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M P, paid a visit to his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, on Saturday 9th inst. morning, at his temporary residence at Warden Road, Malabar Hill, before the Gaekwar left for Khandalla

At the last meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation it was unanimously resolved to present an Address of welcome to Lord Elgin, the new Viceroy, on his arrival in Bombay. The Address will be placed in a suitable casket

On account of the Court at Windsor being in partial mourning for the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Her Majesty's reception of Lord and Lady Elgin, which was commanded by the Queen on 20th ultimo, was postponed until the 25th when the new Viceroy and Lady Elgin were to go to Windsor, returning to town on the 27th

The Government of India has, upon a reference made by the Madras Government ruled that Engineers of the Public Works Department who elect to retire from the Government Service under the new reorganisation Scheme of the P W D should not take any privilege leave which they may have to their credit and then retire in continuation of the leave without again joining their appointments

H H the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, whose death is announced, was born in 1851, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1853 and invested with full powers on the 4th March 1871. He was of a Jat family, being descended from Bidchand, who founded the Bhurtpore State about the beginning of the 18th century The area of this Rajputana State is some 2,000 square miles and it has an army of nearly 10,000 Ch population are chiefly Hindus The late Maharajah's son is Kishwan Ram Singh Bahadur

Before Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission left Kabul, the Amir presented each of the with a commemorative medal specially struck for the occasion A curious story is told of the Amir in connection with the recent meeting of good omens in Kabul It is said that he had promised Mohamed Ali Khan to return the road to Mecca, but that he neglected to make good his vow. A short time ago he received a warning in the shape of another dream, wherein he imagined that his want of faith had debarred him from entry into Paradise The Amir at Dargar Lataband, and his offering will take the form of a gold coinage specially struck for the purpose

The London Correspondent of the *Statesman* writes —Mr Gladstone is expected to regard him (Lord Rosebery) as his destined successor, though he is far too wise to make a public declaration on the subject For many a year it may be hoped the vigorous vitality of the old Liberal Leader will preserve him at the head of affairs But he must at some time than for the head of office, and the appointment of Lord Rosebery by the immediate wish of the Cabinet to preside in the Cool Stye he is signally at ease to the position the Foreign Secretary holds in the estimation of his colleagues just as the applause his appointment has received in the country shows the hold he has won upon the affections of his countrymen.

Local and Productive.

The Resident —Colonel Henderson, the British Resident who went to Bombay on short leave, returned to Bangalore last Saturday. He will shortly leave for a tour in Coorg

The Christmas Show —The annual Christmas show will come off next Saturday on the plain opposite the Bowring Hospital It is expected to be a good one

The Commander in Chief —Left Bangalore for Ootacamund last Tuesday evening His departure was private During the day he visited the Artillery camp

The Weather—It has become very cold of late, especially the mornings, when there is also a good deal of fog We do not remember the weather being colder than it is now.

Lady Wenlock —Her Excellency Lady Wenlock arrived in Bangalore last Wednesday morning, and is staying at the West End Hotel Her Excellency has come here for a change, her health not being good

Whitewash —Many of the houses and walls of compounds in the Civil and Military Station have lately been whitewashed by order of the Municipality The place is now looking much better than it did some time ago.

The Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah passed through Bangalore, by special train, on his way to Poona, on Wednesday last. The train stopped at the City Station for about an hour, and then proceeded on its way His Highness was accompanied by his suite, and is expected to be away from Mysore about two months.

THE LATE HON BLE HUMAYUN JAH, C I E

We regret to have to record the death at Bangalore, on Friday, last of the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C I E at the age of 56. The deceased gentleman with his family left Madras in July last for Bangalore for a change in consequence of ill health, and has since resided there, only visiting Madras on the occasion of the meeting of the Non official Members of the Madras Legislative Council, when he was elected to represent Madras on the Viceregal Council His end was very unexpected, for he had made every arrangement to leave Bangalore, and was expected in Madras to day prior to his leaving for Calcutta to take his seat on the Viceregal Council Last Friday night, however, a telegram was received conveying the sad news of his sudden death His remains were brought down to Madras for interment The late Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur was a political pensioner of the British Government, and through his mother was related to the house of Hyder Ali of Mysore His mother was the late Shahzadi Shahrukh Begum, a daughter of Sultan Yasin, the fourth son of the well known Tippu Sultan He was born in Calcutta in 1837 and resided there until 1860, when he was forced to leave that city owing to the damp location of Bagal affecting his health He sought a congenial climate in the Peninsula and finally settled down in Madras In 1866 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and after travelling through Arabia and Persia returned to Madras in 1867 The same year he was appointed an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of Fort St George, a post he held for 23 years in succession, until in Sep tember that he was elected to the Supreme Council During his long tenure of office as a legislator we cannot remember a single occasion in which he took an active part in the proceedings of the Council His aristocratic and scant and dignified appearance, however, peculiarly fitted him for a seat in the Council under the old regime when Non Official Members had very little voice in the affairs of the country His death creates a vacancy in the Viceregal Council which it will be the duty of the Non Official Members of the Madras Council to fill by election The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah was for many years a nominated Commissioner in the Municipal Council as well as a Legislative Council, he was generally content to vote a silent vote He was created a C I E in 1880, more as a compliment to the Mahomedan community than as a recognition of any particular service rendered to the State —*Mail*

Mysore Gazette.

Notifications by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore

The 8th December 1893 —No. 3997—a r 32 93 —The privilege leave for one month and 10 days granted to Gopinappa, Amildar of the Malkalmuru Taluk, in Notifications Nos 4182—32 and 7909—32, dated the 8th September and 8th November 1893, respectively, is hereby extended by 10 days

The 11th December 1893 —Camp No. 399 —The following appointments and promotions ordered in Government Proceedings Camp No 3 3—98, dated 4th December 1893, are hereby notified for general information —

I Assistant Commissioners, Schedule A

Mr K Ramachendra Rao,—Promoted from 3rd to 2nd Class, with effect from 1st December 1893

Mr N Narasimmaiengar Mr K S. Doraswami Iyer, Mr N Venkat Rao, Mr A Raghavendra Rao, Mr B Ramaswami Iyer, Mr B Ramaswamiengar, Mr T Paramasiva Iyer, Mr C Srikantesvara Iyer, Mr C Rama Rao—Promoted from 4th to 3rd Class, with effect from 1st December 1893

II Probationary Assistant Commissioner

Mr P J Kumaraswami Naik—Promoted to 4th Class, with effect from 1st December 1893

III. Acting Extra Assistant Commissioners

Mr B Kuppuswami Naidu, Mr K Ramaniengar—Mr Abdul Aziz, Mr B. Ramaswamiengar, confirmed and placed on a separate list of Extra Assistant Commissioners, on Rs 250 per month, with effect from 1st December 1893

IV. Assistant Commissioners doing duty as Sub Judges

Mr S. B. Subbaraya Iyer, Mr H V. Nunjudaiya, M A, M L,—Placed permanently on the list of Sub-Judges, with effect from 1st November 1893, on Rs. 450 a month

V Assistant Commissioners, doing duty as City Magistrates

Mr P Panchanadha Rao, (Mysore), confirmed as City Magistrate, with effect from date of relief of the French Rocks Sub Division

Mr S Vaidynatha Iyer (Bangalore), confirmed as City Magistrate, with effect from 1st November 1893 on Rs 450 a month

VI Assistant Superintendents, Revenue Survey

Mr. Abdul Khurim—Placed in the 3rd Class of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from 1st November 1890 subject to passing prescribed Examinations, but to continue to be employed in the Forest Department

Mr D Shama Rao—Placed in the 3rd Class of Assistant Commissioners, with effect from 3rd November 1891 but to continue to be employed in the Survey Department

Mr K Ramaswamaiyangar, B A, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, from 1st November 1893

Mr K Srinivasa Rao to be Assistant Commissioner 4th Class from 15th November 1893 but to continue to be employed as Vice President, Bangalore City Municipality

EDUCATION

The 5th December 1893—Government is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as chairman and members of the Text book Committee —

Dr S V Ramaswamiangar, M L C M, L R C P, L R C S, Assistant Surgeon

Mr K Srinivasaiyangar, Forest Probationer

Mr M Venkataramappa, B A, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests

The 8th December 1893—G O No 36—It is hereby notified that Government is pleased to sanction the award of two scholarships of the value of Rs 25 a month, each tenable for a period of one year at the Teachers' College, Madras, to enable graduates of Mysore, to take the L T Degree of the Madras University

2 Schoolmasters in the employment of Government shall have a preferential claim to the scholarships They will count the period of training at Madras as service towards pension, notwithstanding that they are absent from their appointments, and receive with the sanction of the Education Secretary in very special cases while under training a portion not exceeding half the pay of their substantive appointment in addition to the scholarship.

3 Graduates who hold no employment in the Government Educational Department will be granted the scholarship of Rs. 25 a month, and will be bound by an agreement to serve in the Education Department for a period of not less than three years after passing out from the Teachers' College, and if they fail to do so, to refund to Government the amount of scholarships drawn by them

4 Applications for the scholarships must be sent to the Education Secretary not later than the 25th December 1893, in the case of School masters in the employment of Government through the heads of their Schools or Colleges, and in the case of others direct with copies of their testimonials

OVERLAND MAIL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE MAHARAJAH OF DURBHANGEH

Sir R Temple asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Bengal Government for some 19 years during the minority of the Maharajah of Durbhangah, Sir Lachmeshwar Singh, managed his estate; whether a complete survey and settlement and record of his property in Behar was commenced and all but completed by a Bengal Government settlement officer, and completed by the Maharajah at a cost of some lakhs of rupees, and whether, that being the case, the Bengal Government now contemplated resurveying this property, and thereby putting the Maharajah to further great and needless expense, and probably involving him in much litigation, and if so whether the Secretary of State would take necessary steps to stop such action on the part of the Bengal Government, if not entirely, at least till such time as enquiry could be made and the Maharajah's objections be heard.

Sir E Grey—A survey of the greater part of the Durbhangah estates was completed, but there is a doubt whether the record of rights suffices to safeguard the interests of the ryots under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Complete information on the subject has not yet reached the Secretary of State but it is understood that the surveys and record of rights previously effected on the Durbhangah and other estates will be utilized for the present cadastral survey of North Behar, so that the duration and cost of the operations may be diminished as far as possible

THE STATE OF HYDERABAD

Mr. Keay asked whether the Under Secretary of State for India was aware that a person named Sarwar Jung had, under the support of the British Resident, succeeded in obtaining for himself all the real power in the Hyderabad State, whether he was aware that the Resident was charged with having prejudiced the course of justice in Hyderabad by publicly favouring Sarwar Jung one of the parties to an important suit tried for nine months before his own Court, and that Sarwar Jung extorted a bribe of Rs 100 000 from the Prime Minister of Hyderabad by threats, whether the Minister's chief advisers had been banished, one of them, at least, on the Resident's express recommendation, while Sarwar Jung, the recipient of the bribe, had been exonerated from all blame, whether he was aware that the Resident had endeavoured to procure the dismissal of the Minister as well as of his advisers, and whether her Majesty's Government would represent to the Government of India the necessity of a reversal of the policy whereby the present deadlock had been produced in the Hyderabad State

Sir E Grey—The Secretary of State is in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the events at Hyderabad to which the hon members questions allude Such reports as he has already received from the Government of India show that the view taken by that Government of the transactions referred to differs considerably from the conclusions indicated in the hon member's questions but pending the receipt of a further report promised by the Government of India, the Secretary of State must withhold his answer to the questions

THE MURDER OF A HINDU GATE KEEPER BY BRITISH SOLDIERS

In the House of Commons on the 29th of November, Mr Caine asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether attention of the Secretary of State was been called to the circumstances attendant upon the death of Hampaiya, a Hindu railway gatekeeper at Gantakal, Madras Railway, who was shot by one of a party of soldiers belonging to the details of the 2nd Welsh Regiment proceeding from Wellington to Secunderabad and who died within 23 hours after being shot

"Whether he is aware that Hampaiya was shot while protecting two Hindu women from the violence of the soldiers the women having fled to his hut for safety, that the only means of identification offered to the dying man was the passing of 120 fully armed soldiers past him at 8½ o'clock at night on a dimly-lighted platform, that when a search was made for the revolver with which the shot was fired the holding and the persons of the soldiers were omitted in the search, and that the officer in command proceeded to Secunderabad with his detachment with a few hours of the shot being fired, and without giving the wounded man the opportunity of identifying during daylight the man who fired the shot.

"And, whether the Secretary of State will obtain and lay all Papers connected with this matter upon the Table of this House"

Mr G Russell replied "The Government of Madras will be called on for a report on the case The Secretary of State has reason to believe that Government has offered a reward of Rs 1,000 for such evidence as may lead to the detection of the offenders"

General News.

—()o()—

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE AND THE NEW VICEROY—A deputation from the Indian Parliamentary Committee will wait upon Lord Elgin prior to his leaving England for India

MRS. ANNIE BESANTS' FIRST LECTURE.—Mrs Besant will deliver her first lecture in Madras at the Victoria Hall on Thursday afternoon, December 21st at 5-30 P M the subject of the address will be, The dangers of Materialism."

NEW MEMBER OF THE BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE—At the meeting of the above Committee held on the 14th November, Mr Naoroji M. P., proposed Mr Edward Hodson Bayley, M P. as a Member of the British Committee Mr Schwann seconded and Mr Bayley was elected unanimously

THE TAMIL TRANSLATORSHIP—It is reported that the vacancy of Tamil Translator to Government caused by the death of the late Rai Bahadur P Ranganadh Mudaliar is to be filled by Mr. C. Tamotharam Pilly, B A, B L, retired, and late Judge of the High Court, Pudoocottah Mr. Thamotharam is the first graduate and one of the oldest fellows of the Madras University to which he has been Examiner in Tamil for many years. The appointment will meet with the approval of the native community generally

Extracts.

—()o()—

THE APPROACHING CONGRESS

THE Congress will meet on the 27th of this month at Lahore We are sorry that our countrymen in the Mofussil have not elected their delegates yet *The Bombay* speaking of the coming meeting remarks We cannot afford, having regard to our present political position to neglect this instrument of our political advancement There are indeed special reasons why the Congress at Lahore should, if possible, be even a greater success than the previous Congresses The state ment, which is too frequently made by our political opponents but for which there is not a shadow of justification is that the mutual ness of India are apathetic, if not actively hostile, to the Congress movement We ought to be able to give the lie direct to this allegation, by contributing so far as it may be in our power, to make the Lahore Congress the success it deserves to be Ours is a militant propagandism We go forth to the different centres of population in India, and we invite the people to listen to us and to join us in our demands for reform We seek to awaken their interest, and to enlist their sympathies We seek to convert them to our views Nowhere is the part of our work more important than in connection with the Punjab, and therefore we ought to strain every nerve to be present in our hundreds at the Lahore Congress The distance is great, the journey may be somewhat uncomfortable But where is the royal road to the achievement of political reform? The way is thorny, it is beset with difficulties We must be prepared to face them, and to overcome them, if we desire to leave for our children the noblest of all legacies, the heritage of enlarged freedom Patriotism and gratitude alike impose upon us the duty of being present at Lahore in large numbers There is no Indian who in a larger measure deserves our gratitude than Mr Dadabhai Naoroji. He will be the President of this year's Congress Mr. Hume will also be there. He too is entitled to our heart-felt acknowledgments for his great services to the country Altogether the Congress at Lahore will be a unique gathering It will be a national demonstration, the like of which perhaps India had never before witnessed The meetings for the election of Delegates should no longer be postponed Any town in India which will not be represented at the Lahore Congress will have the finger of scorn pointed at it. *Hindu.*

THE APPROACHING SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Congress at Lahore meets on the 27th December and delegates from the Presidency should leave this place on the 22nd at the latest —

The Reception Committee at Lahore has circulated to the several Standing Committees the following programme of subjects which it proposes should be discussed at the approaching Session of the Indian National Congress —

"1 Resolution of the House of Commons on Simultaneous Examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Services

"2 The rules under the Indian Councils Act of 1892

"3 The privilege of seeking a Member to the Supreme Legislative Council by the people of the Punjab

"4 Expression of gratitude for the withdrawal of the Bengal Government Jury Notification and prayer for extension of the system.

"5 Separation of Judicial and Executive functions In connection with this subject attention may be drawn to the admission made by Lord Kimberley as to the justice of the principle, the only difficulty, in his opinion being a financial one It will be remembered that practical schemes, entailing scarcely any additional expenditure have been propounded for the separation of the two functions.

"6 The increase in military expenditure Lord Northbrooke's powerful criticism in the House of Lords throws considerable light on this question

"7 Resolution of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission (the Public Works Account Department, the Geological Department &c)

"8 The Currency question and the hasty legislation of the Government of India

"9 The Exchange compensation to European and Eurasian officials

"10 Higher Education

"11, Omnibus Resolution (same as Resolutions No. V of the 8th Congress)

"12 Reaffirmation of Resolution of IX the 8th Congress

"13 Reaffirmation of Resolution X of the 8th Congress.

"14 Legislative Council for the Punjab

"15 Chartered High Court for the Punjab

"16 Agricultural Indebtedness and the Report of the Commission of Enquiry

"17 The Habitual Offenders' Bill

"18 The unfortunate Hindu and Mahomedan Riots

"19 The Cantonment Committee inquiry and the apology by Lord Roberts"

The programme is no doubt provisional and is subject to revision and modification by the Subjects Committee which as usual will be appointed after the installation of the President designate and his inaugural address It is difficult to understand why the Punjab should be denied a privilege which the Central Provinces has been allowed to enjoy Similarly it is difficult to understand why if the North West Provinces and Oudh has been allowed a separate Legislative Council, the Punjab should be denied the same privilege. The province has now been sufficiently long under the British administration to entitle it to claim all the advantages and privileges which are enjoyed by the older regulation provinces of British India

A SOCIAL REFORM DINNER

A correspondent writes:—"The *Indian Social Reformer*, in setting forth the vegetarian and abstinence principles of Mr. A. O Hume, who, it declared, can well be said to be a wali, offered a challenge to the Hindus to 'recognise this fact and treat him as their equal by holding a dinner in his honour.' In response to this challenge, a number of Hindu gentlemen joined together and invited Mr. Hume to a dinner at 'Danmore House' the residence of Mr. Eardley Norton, last night. At about 8 P. M. the hosts, who numbered about a dozen, assembled at the place and Mr. Hume received them, cordially and entered into a pleasant and enlivening chat with them In the meantime, the collation, which was purely vegetable and was prepared by a Hindu Cook, was served in thorough Hindu style on plantain leaves, which were arranged in two rows and the guest and hosts sat to it, Mr Hume kindly squatting on the floor along with the others and eating out of his leaf—only he was allowed the use of spoons and forks After dinner, the company sat together and listened to Mr. Hume's very interesting conversation which touched upon various important social and political questions. Later on, Messrs. E Norton, Morgan Brown and a lady guest of theirs joined the company and on the whole, a pleasant evening was passed. Mr. S. K. Nair then proposed a toast to the distinguished guest of the evening and set forth in detail the various services that he had rendered to India in general and to the National Congress in particular, of which movement he was

rightly styled the 'father'. Mr Hume replied to the toast in a few words and said with his usual modesty, that he disliked such laudations because he considered them undeserved. He had simply taken advantage of circumstances as any one else in his place might have done, and he could not have done much for India but for the hearty co operation of the natives of the country themselves The real parents of the Congress movement were, he said, he English education that India had received at the hands of the British Government, and the democratic tendencies of the times which were extending their influence to all the civilised nations He had simply been faithful to their salt, which he had eaten for the last 32 years He exhorted them to push on the Congress movement and doubted not that they would have a glorious future for their native land. After the distribution of *pan sup'ari*, the company dispersed at 10-45 P M taking an affectionate farewell of their beloved guest."

Another correspondent writes —" The Hindu gentlemen named below gave a dinner last night to Mr A O Hume at Dunmore House, Ice, and sat at the same table with him Mr. P. Dumiswamy Moodelliar, B. A. B. L, High Court Vakil; Mr. O Kandaswmy Chetty, Tutor, Madras Christian College, Mr N Lakshmanaswamy Moodelliar, B A, Assistant to the Professor of Biology, Madras Christian College, Mr. S. Somasundram Pillay, School Master; Mr Pitti Babu Muniswamy Chetty, Landholder, Tondiarpett, Mr V. Jagannadham Naidu, Manager, the City People Press Company, Mr, T. Krishnaswamy Moodelliar, Landholder, T Krishnaswamy Chetty, Shroff, the Chintoroed Mercantile Bank, Mr. K. Amurthalingam Pilly, B. A., Postmaster General's Office, Mr S. K Nair, Landholder, Palghaut; Mr. P N Muthuswamy Naidu, B A, Assistant Messrs W J. Eales and Company Mr. G Parameswaram Pillay, B A, Editor of the *Madras Standard*, wrote expressing his regret at not being able to attend owing to illness and was represented by his brother-in law, Mr S K Nair, of palghaut.

THE LATE RAI BAHADUR P RANGANADAM MUDELLIAR

The early and sudden death on Sunday evening of Rai Bahadur P. Ranganadam Mudelliar has cast a gloom on Madras society, European and Indian alike, and to the Mofussil, where his friends are the most numerous, the tidings will carry grief equally poignant. For some short time past Mr, Ranganadam's health had been indifferent, and the immediate cause of his death is described to be meningitis brought about by excessive brain work He was at the College on Wednesday last, and it was only since he complained of indisposition On Friday, Dr Vardappa was called in, but the patient's condition was becoming worse, and it was thought that Surgeon-Major Maitland should treat him This was also tried but with no better success He gradually grew worse and worse, and towards Saturday evening he lost all self-consciousness, and then it was thought necessary to wire to his eldest son at Bangalore, who arrived in Madras yesterday morning. All yesterday he had no consciousness, but during the fits of delirium he was heard to discourse on Mathematics He ultimately expired between four and five, but without any agony of death Even after life had passed away from him, he still retained the same placid and genial expression in his face which during his life was a perpetual sunshine in his face.

The news of his death was spread during the evening and everywhere there was a reluctance to believe it without personal enquiries and verifications Gentlemen who heard the news at the Cosmopolitan Club hurried to his house on the Poonamallee Road to look at their deceased friend, while others who heard the news from other sources and at other places came up to the Cosmopolitan Club to verify it When they found it was all too true, they also turned to the Poonamallee Road. Not long after the issue of the news, friends of Mr Ranganadam Mudaliar were arriving in large numbers to take their last look of their departed friend and to share the grief of his large family, and to each of them as had not the benefit of early information, the Extraordinary issue of the *Hindu* issued this morning conveyed the information early enough for them, to assemble in still larger numbers at Mr. Ranganadam's house The students of the Law College—many of them students of Mr Ranganadam who were to have sat at an examination this morning were kindly permitted by Mr. Nelson to be absent, and they in a body turned up to show their loving gratitude to their esteemed teacher. While the student population were the strongest in the muster—the number of personal friends and admirers of Mr Ranganadam was none the less small All those whom his manifold influence had drawn to him came to shed a tear of grief at the departure of such an eminent man Professors of the College were perhaps the most numerous after the students, but Merchants, Vakils and Government servants, though perhaps smaller in numbers, made it up by their rank It seemed in short that a loving homage was most willingly paid to departed worth and glory

The funeral took place this morning, and the attendance thereat was quite becoming the occasion. The dead body was conveyed in a palli richly adorned and the face of Mr. Ranganadam was kept exposed and the expression was still there of his native geniality. It is not inaccurate to say that the whole of cultured Madras was among the funeral procession, and manifested visible signs of grief In loving memory of the departed soul, the various public institutions with which he had been associated had been closed The Cosmopolitan Club, of which he was the Secretary, was closed on the arrival of the news of his death Sri Sivaiah Ramaswami Mudelliar said in a letter "It is with feelings of very deep regret—that I have to announce to you the death, from fever, of our esteemed and respected citizen Rai Bahadur P. Ranganada Mudelliar, M A, Professor, Presidency College, which and event took place this evening at his residence, Egmore, at 4 30 P M In consultation with several members of the Cosmopolitan Club, I, as President have ordered the Club to be closed this night and to-morrow in honor of his memory." His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Patron of the United Native Club, ordered the Club to be shut last night in honour of the deceased, Pachaiyappa's College and High Schools will be closed this day Mr G. H Stuart, M A, Principal of the Presidency College closed the college and published the following notice. " The College will be closed today as a mark of respect to the late Professor P. Ranganatha Mudaliar."

Mr. Ranganada Mudaliar was born on the 29th July 1846, he received his early education in English and Tamil from his father who was then the Manager of the office of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company Mr Ranganadam was sent to Pachaiyappah's High School at the age of thirteen where he passed the Matriculation examination under Mr Basil Lovery. While in the Matriculation class, he competed for the special prize offered by the late Raja Sir T Madhava Row, for proficiency in English and Mathematics, and, obtained it with honors He received a stipendiary scholarship from the Trustees of Pachaiyappah's Charities, and was sent to the Presidency College for further study, and having studied there for three years, he obtained a first class Proficiency certificate and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in February 1865, taking a very high place in the first class. While a student at the Presidency College, the late Mr. Ranganadam experienced the kindness of the then Principal, Mr Edmund Thompson, and the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr E B Powell and the late Mr Justice Holloway, who was his examiner in English Literature and Composition, used to say 'that instead of his having a command of English, that language had a command of him, because he could handle that language as readily as he could solve a difficult problem in Integral or Differential calculus" After a distinguished career in the college, the late Mr Ranganadam entered the service of Government in July 1865, as Assistant Master in the Presidency College, where, two years later, he was appointed Assistant Professor He took his M. A. degree in 1870 He then acted as Professor of Logic, Moral and Mental Philosophy for three years, and on Mr. Craig's return, Mr Ranganadam was sent to Kumbaconum to act for the late Mr. T. Gopaul Row as Principal. He was next transferred to Bellary as the Head of the Provincial School Lord Napier conferred upon him in the year 1872 a Fellowship in the University of Madras The deceased held the appointment of Professor of Mathematics since 1884, though he acted occasionally before that as Professor of English History And since 1875 he had been every year elected a member of the Syndicate He was appointed a member of the Education Commission in 1882, in the work of which he took a very active part, which earned for him the title of " Rai Bahadur." He was a member of the Educational Conference, and had been a Municipal Commissioner for the city, for nearly ten years He was a member of the Fee not fication Committee, and the founder of the Graduates' Association It was as the Secretary of the Cosmopolitan Club which place he filled for nearly twelve years, that he had made himself popular by the refined courtesy of his manners Three years ago, he was appointed Tamil Translator to Government, and the honour of delivering the Convocation address to the Graduates of the University was conferred upon him by the Chancellor In 1892 he was appointed to the Shrievalty of Madras by H E Lord Wenlock He was a Trustee of Pachaiyappa's Charities, the Secretary of the Madras Branch of the National Indian Association, the Chairman of the Board of Studies in Dravidian Languages, as well as on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and member of the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras School Book and Vernacular Literary Society, Committee of the Elysian Training and Field Coy Association and Childhood has left a void which it is perhaps very difficult to fill —*Hindu*

— ( ) —

THE LATE MR RANGANATHAM MOODELIAR

A largely attended meeting of the students past and present, of the Presidency College was held in the College Hall on the evening of the 11th inst to honour the memory of the late Mr Ranganatham Mudelliar The Hon'ble Justice Sri Muthuswamy Iyer was in the chair He opened the meeting with the following Address —

FRIENDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I am very sorry for the very sad event which has brought us together here this evening The death of Rai Bahadur Ranganatham Mudelliar was so sudden and so untimely that it has moved the native community to an extent which few other calamities have moved them His death is to his family a direful calamity, and nothing can console them We can therefore, only pray that God will comfort them in their present bereavement But gentlemen, I also think that an expression of the warm sympathy which is so universally felt and an offer of condolence, and the assurance that every one shares their grief, will to some extent lighten the weight of their sorrow. I, therefore, heartily approve the resolution to take steps in that direction to see the loss of Mr Ranganatham Moodelliar is the loss of an old personal friend I had known him for more than 25 years It was in the year 1866 that I formed his acquaintance From what I had heard of him as a scholar and a distinguished graduate, and from what I had heard my revered master Mr Powell spoke of him, I considered it an honour to make his acquaintance, and in that spirit I sought his acquaintance From the very first conversation I had with him he inspired me with a feeling of high esteem and regard for him—esteem and regard which I may tell you that every day of our subsequent acquaintance only tended to enhance until it ripened into a strong feeling of personal attachment I, therefore, fully enter into the feelings of the students of this College who mourn the irreparable loss of their respected and beloved teacher and Professor The loss which the native community has sustained in the death of Mr Ranganatham Moodelliar is very great They have lost in him one of their eminent members and a citizen whom they can ill afford to lose The citizens of Madras have always associated with the name of Ranganatham Moodelliar several estimable public qualities which distinguish an eminently useful citizen from others Of course to them his death is the loss of a very useful member of Hindu Society To the educated classes also it is a very severe loss they have always looked up to him with respect and confidence and trusted to his guidance as their leader. Hereafter they will surely miss him on the many occasions which will remind them of Ranganatham Moodelliar As to the graduates they have lost their chief and leader I fully agree with the *Hindu* when some time ago it called Rai Bahadur P. Ranganatham Moodelliar the prince of graduates During my long life I have known among educationists only two such princes in this Presidency The first was Rai Bahadur Ranganatham Moodelliar and the other was Mr T Gopala Row As far as the native community are concerned they have lost in him a sincere friend and well wisher and one who was always ready to come to the front when their welfare and interest demanded it. They have not only lost a respected and hearty representative, but they have lost the brightest jewel and ornament they had amongst them. So long as Mr Ranganatham Moodelliar was alive they were able to point to him with pride and confidence as an eminently true representative of their feelings and interest There was hardly a sphere of public activity to which his labours extended in which he will not be missed Of course the Presidency College will ever remember him as a distinguished student who did much credit to it, and will also remember him as one of the Native Professors of rare ability and extensive acquirements The Cosmopolitan Club, which is an institution of great usefulness, regards his death as the loss of its main prop He will also be missed both in the Senate and the Syndicate He will also be missed at every meeting, and on the occasion of every movement, which has for its object the advancement and interests of the native community Nature had endowed him with a very copious and vigorous mind, and his mental faculties had been sharpened, elevated and invigorated by a free culture Therefore it is no matter for surprise that his death has evoked universal regret His universal feeling is that death has suddenly and abruptly terminated a valuable life, a life which if God had been pleased to prolong it, would have been a continuation of a career of eminent public usefulness Gentlemen, the occasion is one which moves me much I can no longer trust to my self control to expatiate upon his qualities which were numerous and estimable I shall therefore only say that I most heartily approve of the object which the meeting has in view It has always been a feeling formed on a close acquaintance with Ranganatham Moodelliar as a public man that any one endeavouring to honour his memory, really does honour to himself

The following Resolutions were then passed, the speakers who moved, seconded and supported them adding their quota of the deserved gentleman —

Proposed by the Hon'ble V. Bhashyam Iyengar, seconded by Mr M Venkatramaiah Chetty, supported by Mr V Krishnaswamy Iyer "That this meeting expresses its deep regret at the sad and untimely death of Professor Rao Bahadur P Ranganatham Moodelliar, M. A " Carried

Proposed by Mr P V Ramaswamy Raju, seconded by Mr V Rangachari, supported by Mr P S Sivaswami Iyer, and Mr Chakravarthi Iyengar. "That a letter of condolence be sent to the family of the late Professor Ranganatham Moodelliar as a token of deep and sincere sympathy with them in their sad bereavement" Carried Proposed by Mr C. Doraisamy, seconded by Mr Syed Nizamudin Sahib, supported by Mr M. O Parthasarathy Iyengar and also by Mr A Srinivasa Pai " That a Committee, with power to add to their number, composed of the following gentlemen be formed to concert measures for perpetuating, in the Presidency College, the memory of the late Professor Ranganatham Moodelliar's long and useful connection with it —The Hon'ble Justice Sir T. Muthuswamy Iyer, the Hon'ble V. Bhashyam Iyengar, the Hon'ble C Sankaran Nair, Rajah Sir S Ramaswamy Mudelliar, Mr M O Parthasarathy Iyengar, Mr Syed Nizamuddin Sahib, H H Prince Ravi Varmah, Mr. G Venkata Ranga Rao, Mr. T V Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. P S Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. E H Elliot, Mr V Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. P Numberumal Chetty, Mr P V Ramaswamy Raju, and Mr Rangiah Chetty " Carried

After a few concluding remarks by the Chairman, the meeting broke up as silently as it had been conducted

BANGALORE.—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 40 HOSPITAL Road, CITY —1893.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Vol. XX.] BANGALORE:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1893. [No. 51.

THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TOWN

	Yearly	½ yearly
English	5—0—0	1—12—0
Kanarese	3—0—0	1—12—0
English & Kanarese	6—0—0	3—8—0

MOFUSSIL.

(Including Postage.)

English	5—0—0	2—8—0
Kanarese	4—0—0	2—8—0
English & Kanarese	8—0—0	4—8—0

N. B.—Those who wish to see the advertisements relative to their subscriptions will find it convenient to send their applications. Subscriptions will not be accepted for less than 3 Months. Subscribers should either the Publisher or the Kanarese partner abroad, or at the "Karnataka Prakasika" Living and Anglo Kanarese Journal, addresses are requested to state in their orders the language or languages in which their Advertisements are to appear as in the absence of definite instruction to that effect the advertisements will be inserted in both the editions and charged for accordingly.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the first 10 lines, per line 0 2 0
For every 10 lines and fractional part thereof 0 1 0
Advertisements for the Karnataka Prakasika should be sent in before the 12 noon Saturday and on Monday's issue.
Parties advertising are requested to state the number of times each advertisement is to appear as in the absence of instructions to this effect the advertisement will be continued and even charged until forbid or the single Contract Advertisements entered into cash all times.
Letters and Remittances should be prepaid. Remittances may be made either by money Order, Solicitor's Pattis, Bills of Exchange, etc. Bills of Exchange and Money Orders for Rupees 5 and upwards only are received.

ADVERTISEMENTS

B GHOSES SARSAPARILLA.

A purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Syphilis Eruptions of Mercury, Spermatorrhœa, Weakness, Rheumatism, Gout, Sore Eyes, and all other diseases arising from impurities of the Blood.

Price Re 1 per phial, Packing As 4

SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA

An approved and excellent remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and, Spasmodic Cough. Effect noticeable at the expiration of 3 days. One Phial is sufficient for a patient.

Price Rs 3 per phial,—Packing Anna 4

SPECIFIC FOR ACIDITY.

A Speedy and Radical Cure for Acidity attended with irregularity of the bowels Heart burn, and Indigestion

Price Rs 3 per phial—Packing As 4

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Guaranteed to cure radically Leprosy Lepra Mercurial Eruptions, &c.

Price Rs. 10-8—for the complete cure—once Only.

GONORRHŒA DROPS.

Only 7 day's use of the medicine radically cures Gonorrhœa of any description and any standing

Price Rs 1 8 for complete cure—One week Packing As. 4

SPECIFIC FOR DEBILITY

A Medicine for Nutrition of Semen Virile

Only 7 day's use bring the semen to its natural condition It stops nocturnal emissions, thickens the semen and increases the virile powers.

Price Rs. 1 8 per phial, packing As. 4,

CURE FOR IMPOTENCY

Guaranteed to cure long standing cases within 15 days

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—15 days.

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

The new remedy for painful Menstruation Only 7 days' use of this medicine during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception

Price Rs 5 for complete cure—one week

POSTAGE AND V. P. COMMISSION EXTRA

Prepared only by B. GHOSE & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
77 College Street, Calcutta.

The "Theosophist."

CONDUCTED BY
Col. H. S. OLCOTT

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to Oriental Philosophy, Art, Literature and Occultism Subscription (payable in advance Rs. 8 per annum, single copy 1 Rupee Apply to the Manager, *Theosophist Office, Adyar, Madras.*

NOTICE

ANDHRA PRAKASIKA.

Is the only regularly conducted Telugu Weekly in the Presidency of Madras. It is conducted on the lines of most English Weekly Papers. Annual Subscription Rs 5, half yearly Rs 3 with postage, payable in advance. Apply with remittance to the MANAGER, *Mount Road, Madras.*

NOTICE.

The *Theosophic Thinker* the only weekly Theosophical Journal and the cheapest paper in India Annual Subscription Rs 2, Apply to Manager, Bellary

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895, will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot, up to 12o'Clock noon, on Tuesday the 9th January 1895.

For further particulars, vide Fort St. George Gazette, No 47, Part II, Page 1735 of 12th December 1893.

Straw { Cooltee, Paddy, Rags, Green Grass

Remount Depot, Hosur, 15th Decr 1893. } W. T. ADAMS, Maj. Major, *For Supdt, Remount Depot*

SELECT TELEGRAMS

Allahabad, 17th Dec.—The Government of these Provinces has issued a resolution dealing with the position of Government servants in relation to Societies and Associations. The ruling is that while Government servants are not prohibited from joining any lawful society, departmental notice will be taken of the conduct of officials who take part in advocating or organising a society which sets one class of the community against another class or in propagating the tenets of such a society. While Government disclaims any desire to enquire into or interfere with private beliefs or opinions of its servants, it must insist that all officials, whatever be their creed or religion, shall observe a strictly neutral and impartial attitude in the exercise of their official influence and shall not by taking active part in societies of the character above described forfeit the confidence of the public in their impartiality.

Calcutta 19th Dec.—The State Bill is fixed for the 28th instant

Lord Elgin will arrive at Calcutta on the 25th January. Lord Lansdowne leaves on the 27th idem.

Allahabad, 19th Dec.—It is intended to make provision as soon as possible for doubling the railway between Karachi and Kotri District, 117 miles so that there may be no great delay in goods trains from the Punjab approach the seaboard.

Allahabad, 20th Dec.—The steamer by which Lord Elgin comes to India is expected to arrive on the 20th or 21st January. The new Viceroy will have no long tours in Bombay. His departure is fixed for Monday evening Beyond the reception on landing, there are to be no public doings.

Lahore, 19th, Dec.—Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M. P., who will preside at the ensuing Congress, arrive at Lahore on the 21st instant. The Parsee community will present him with congratulatory address. Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B., arrived at Lahore at 7 A. M. on the 20th instant and was received at the railway station by a large number of natives by whom he was brought to Anarkalli in a procession headed with a brass band, with flags and garlands and two triumphant arches by the way.

London, 23rd Dec.—Lord Elgin, speaking at Edinburgh yesterday on the occasion of his receiving the freedom of the City, said he cited on the loyalty of the native races of India who had been fitted so much by British rule, and he would earnestly endeavour to maintain Fairness to all.

Massowah 22nd Dec.—The Italian troops stationed at Agordat have defeated a force of 10,000 Dervishes, inflicting on them severe losses including Ali Hamed, their leader, and many Arabs. The Italians lost four officers and one hundred men (mostly Friendlies) killed

NOTICE.

—()o()—

Monday next being New Year's Day, there will consequently be no issue of this Journal on that day

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1893.

WATER AND DISEASE.

This subject is so important that we feel compelled to return to it once more A good supply of water is a blessing to a place, and the want of it is severely felt by every member of the community during a dry season The matter is of interest to all, all must have water. This place of late years has been very unfortunate as regards its supply. Last year there was a partial failure of the rains, and by the end of the year the tanks and wells were nearly all dry As the early months of this year passed by the want of water was very distressing and the Government had to resort to expedients to obtain enough for the people to drink till the rains fell. Happily we have had a good monsoon this year, so that there is no fear of a water famine at present; but we do not know how the next will turn out. All sorts of schemes have been discussed and while the Mysore Government has determined to take up the one called the Hessaraghatta, the British have adopted what is known as the Malagal scheme. Had it not been for the doctors we might have had a water supply brought into the place long ago. Whenever a scheme was proposed they declared the water was bad, that it was not fit for human consumption, and so the project was abandoned. We could name several promising schemes that have had to be given up, because the medical men objected to the water that could be procured by them. Take for instance, the Hubbal Tank. The doctors declared that if its water was brought into the place diseases would be brought along with it. They were quite positive on this point. They held that because a few villages around the tank were cultivated the water must be contaminated, and thus rendered unfit for the use of man. This idea has had to be abandoned. A committee lately sat in London to decide upon an increased water supply for that place After long consultation and discussion the members came to the decision that the water required might be obtained from the rivers Thames and Lea. It is well known that the basins of these rivers are highly cultivated and highly manured, far more probably than any portion of India, but still the most learned doctors in the world declare the water to be good enough for the use of man Besides the land in the basins of the rivers being cultivated about two millions of people live on the banks and thus a great amount of sewage must flow into them. But still this is the water destined to supply the wants of millions of Londoners Of course, the water has to be filtered and this can be done in the cheapest way possible. The water has only to run over sand and it loses any pollution there may be in it and can then be used with the greatest safety. In a short time millions of gallons of water will be supplied to London from the two rivers named, and the doctors declare no evil results will ensue. The water will be conducted over beds

sand and this will purify it sufficiently for human consumption. Again, these doctors also of opinion that too much has been made of the germs of disease in water. These are not so dangerous they think as some have tried to make out. However this may be, they are positive that if the water passes over beds of sand it will become almost if not entirely, pure. An instance is given of the good result of these sand-filters. Last year cholera broke out in a most virulent form at Hamburg in Germany. Many died from its effects, and after the disease had left the place it came back again and committed more ravages than before. This disease was traced to the water which was obtained from the river Elbe. The doctors declared it was very impure, and that it was no wonder so many people died in the place. But the people in Altona, a town a few miles away from Hamburg made use of the same water, and not a single case of cholera occurred. Not only this but Altona was lower down the river than Hamburg and the sewage of the latter place flowed into and contaminated the water. But by means of sand filters the health of the town was preserved while hundreds were dying a few miles off, and it seemed likely that Hamburg would be decimated. A simple contrivance would have saved all the lives, and the great sea port town would have been as free from this fell disease as was its neighbour. Here is a lesson for Bangalore. There is no necessity to go far away to obtain water of the purest kind, for it can easily be made fit to drink by using the contrivance recommended by the London doctors. For instance the water of the Ulsoor tank might be made as fit to drink as that obtained from any spring if only a little trouble were taken with it. It is believed by many that the British Government ascribes too much importance to the quality of water used for the troops. If a soldier dies it is set down to the bad water he drinks. If enteric fever occurs water is said to be the cause, while if the matter was investigated it would probably be found that the men had exposed themselves and thus as it were invited the disease. Besides, it is well known that soldiers partake of all kinds of unwholesome food and drink in the bazaars, and thus disease is incurred. Water has nothing whatever to do with the matter. It is to be hoped that the authorities will try to construct a cheap water scheme and not insist on bringing it in from a great distance simply because they think it is better than that to be obtained nearer home. It is believed that the Hosseinguttu and Maligal Schemes will cost enormous sums to carry out, and thus the City and the Civil and Military Station will be burdened with debt for ever. Something cheaper ought to be taken in hand now that it is known that water may be made pure at a trifling cost however unwholesome it may be before this.

MRS ANNIE BESANT.

The reception given to this lady wherever she has gone has been most enthusiastic, we might almost say that it has been royal. Before she landed preparations were made for her reception, and every place she appeared thousands flocked to see her. When she lectured people hung upon her words, and when she retired they visited her in her temporary lodgings. The same thing is now going on in Madras she has had as warm a reception as she had elsewhere, and when she visits northern India we may be sure that the enthusiasm will not cool. How is it, we may ask, that this lady has been so honoured. It may be said that she has made a name for herself in Europe. She is famous, and some may think that this is the reason why so many people have been so anxious to see and hear her. But this is very far from being the whole truth. Others might come to India who were equally famous, who would not be able to arouse all the interest she has done. The fact is that she sympathises with the people of this land. She is one with them in their thoughts and feelings and those who do not care about her religious teaching feel her influence in other ways. They look upon her as being their friend and well-wisher, as one who would help them in the time of trouble, as one who would help them to rise to a higher condition than that they now occupy. She feels for the people in their aspirations after more political freedom. Mrs Besant has thoroughly studied the history of India, she knows what is going on here, and what changes are required. It is the knowledge of the people that she possesses and the interest she takes in them that causes her to be so much sought after wherever she may go. In addition she is a splendid speaker. Few can excel her in this respect. It is a real pleasure to hear her deliver a lecture, or make a speech, and it is no wonder so many were anxious to hear her. There are very few who are gifted with the power of oratory, and this lady is one of them. In addition, the events of her life are very interesting, she has undergone many vicissitudes and her religious views are not what they were some years ago. That she has been conscientious in all she has done nobody can doubt. She felt that she was not right, and she embraced what she believed to be the truth. But as we said before it is the sympathy she feels towards the people of this land that endears her to them for more than anything else. They feel that she is their friend and this is enough for them.

Occasional Notes

—:o:—

The ratification of the extradition treaty between Great Britain and Portugal was made on the 18th ultimo.

Sir Mortimer Durand and Mr T G Pyne, the Ameer's Agent will leave Bombay for Europe by the next mail steamer *Sutlej*.

The estimated gross receipts of the South Indian Railway Company are 38 lakhs, net earnings 13½ lakhs, and surplus profits Rs. 29,000 for the current half year.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, proceeded last evening (22nd) by train to Calcutta to take leave of His Excellency the Viceroy prior to his departure to England.

We learn from an English telegram dated the 7th instant, that influenza was making alarming progress, and that deaths from affections of the respiratory organs had doubled in London.

The Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons, declined to say whether Gibraltar was in a fit state to stand a siege with modern arrangements, because any particulars furnished would be available to foreign powers.

On 17th Sunday morning Mr A O Hume accompanied by his Secretary, Mr Morgan Browne, arrived in Bombay from Poona and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. After spending a few hours there Mr Hume left for Lahore last Monday night.

The last meeting of the Council lasted for five hours and a half. Some got sick over it, some yawned some began to think of the delicacies on their afternoon table. All got tired—even that indefatigable, argumentative being, the newspaper reporter who was in attendance.

The Non-official Members of the Madras Legislative Council will meet on the 5th proximo to elect a Member to the Viceregal Council in place of the late Mr Humayun Jah Bahadur. Mr Bradley Norton is now said to be the candidate for whom the majority of the members are inclined to vote.

There are members and members in the Legislative Council—Members that talk and members that do not talk, members that talk of only in favour of Government when they talk, and members that talk only against Government when they talk. There are other members as well, who prefer a golden mean but they often succeed in displeasing both.

In good old days, Council meetings were hardly held for a couple of hours, and His Excellency's company rose punctually to the hour. The first meeting of the reconstituted Legislative Council held its sittings over two days. The second meeting is expected to cover three days. What next? This progression whether arithmetical or geometrical is simply awful!

The nominated members are the Government's chosen one. Some are men of eminence, as well as those who may be of the Government itself. Some are the recipients of past favours and some expectants of future honors. All are contented. All are guided by a single thought—how best to serve the interest of the interests of this or that bill not always the interests of Government.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Some Anglo Indian papers have already expressed a fear that Lord Elgin might prove a second edition of Lord Ripon. If, *through God's mercy* he happily proves so, the Indians will take good care to see that he is not driven from office, as Lord Ripon was, by a violent section of the Anglo Indian community.

Elected members are of course expected not to fall in with the views of Government, but among the elected, there are some who, in ninety cases out of one hundred, would like to be on the same boat with the Government. Some of the elected are puzzled and are often at their wits end. The Council is said to be surfeited with lawyers, but those who know what a puzzle a legal enactment is to a layman will not be sorry that it is so.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* has the following:—The intelligence that Lord Elgin had a private talk with Mr Dada bhai Naoroji, has given alarm to some of our Anglo Indian contemporaries. The method that would suit them best is, to lock the Viceroy in an iron safe, and put him in the Viceregal Lodge at Simla. They would bring him out on stated occasions for the purpose of reading lines and making long speeches prepared for him by themselves. They cannot bear a Viceroy to see or think for himself.

Lord Wenlock announced in Council that the Government of India had expressed a wish that a successor to Mr. Humayun Jah Bahadur on the supreme Legislative Council should be elected by the non official members of the Madras Council when it delay. It is rumoured that the hon'ble Mr. Rangiah Naidu is willing to stand on his the promise of the majority of votes. If he is elected and vacates his seat on the Madras Council it is said that Messrs. Bradley Norton and G Subramanya Iyer will be the candidates for the vacancy as the Madras Municipality's representative.

The Earl of Elgin, the newly appointed Viceroy of India, arrived at Windsor Castle on Saturday evening (Nov 25), on a visit to the Queen. His lordship dined with her Majesty, and remained at the Palace, where he was joined on Sunday afternoon by the Countess of Elgin, who had also been invited to the Royal residence, and who was received by her Majesty. The Earl of Elgin had an audience of her Majesty on Sunday, and kissed hands on his appointment as Viceroy and Governor General of India. The Earl and Countess of Elgin and the Bishop of Rochester dined with her Majesty and the Royal family.

The Rajah of Ramnad, accompanied by Captain Colvin, went on the 27th ultimo to Potsdam to visit the German Emperor, and remained to lunch with the Imperial family. Dr Ehlers, the German explorer, who accompanied the party, presented to the Emperor a copy of his new work, "At the Courts of Indian Princes," in which he gives an account of his travels in Hindustan. The Rajah arrived in Vienna on the 29th. He was received by the Emperor in the afternoon and dined with His Majesty at the Palace, Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, and the entire personal of the Embassy being invited to meet him.

Let no man who is appointed an Indian Viceroy or Governor accept office in a hurry. Hitherto his actions were limited or, at any rate, not known to the public. Not so henceforth. Think of the Legislative Council meetings. From 11 A M till 4 30 P M, on this last occasion at Madras, the Governor and his colleagues were compelled to sit in conclave with a number of half regenerate men eager only to find fault with their actions. What a trial that! Say what you like. It has become impossible to give satisfaction as Governor hereafter. He must have learning, he must have tact, he must have wisdom, and what is more, he must have patience—and a considerable amount of it too. It would be better still if he is not thick skinned.

The Telegraph Department had some time ago under consideration a representation from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce suggesting the adoption of a system of deposits against the cost of telegrams. The proposal did not meet with the approval of the Director-General on the ground that the additional book-keeping entailed would tend to hinder rather than expedite the despatch of messages, and would in his opinion enhance the working expenses of the Department. The matter however is not to be allowed to drop. If it is demonstrated by a fairly large representative body not confined to one locality that the change is a desirable one in the interests of commerce, the Head of the Department will in all probability give the system a trial.

The following little anecdote about Mr Gladstone, is told by a new Peer of high rank, quoted in Mr Smith's biography published this week:—"In 1870 I was lying in the Downs with two other ships. Mr Gladstone, then Prime Minister, was stopping at Walmer Castle with the Lord Warden, and they intimated their intention of visiting the senior officer, who at once turned to the Regulations to see what honours a Prime Minister was entitled to on visiting vessels of war, and nothing could be found. Here was a dilemma! but fortunately it was found that the Lord Warden is entitled to nineteen guns in his own jurisdiction so yards were manned and the salute fired, and Mr Gladstone stood up and graciously bowed, and took to himself what was really meant for the Lord Warden."

A special telegram to the *Press* Pretoria states:—The Arab population of Durban have sent a petition to Mr Naoroji, Parsee member for Central Finsbury, who passed it on to the Secretary of State, whence it was forwarded to the Natal Government for inquiry. The allegations include the police, bond, and educated, and embrace the action of the Free State and the Transvaal in prohibiting the trading of British subjects. A duplicate copy was sent to the Viceroy of India, to whom it was suggested that a gentleman should be sent to watch over and report upon the interest of the Hindu population. Recently a young Indian barrister appeared in town and took his seat in Court, which he was asked by the Magistrate to retain. One charge in the petition states that Indians are arrested, thrown into prison, and kept there without being brought before the Court. The inquiry is taking place.

The library of the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, which is believed to be the finest philological collection in the world, is in the market. It contains upwards of 2,500 volumes printed in some thirty-five dialects, and it is valued roughly at £10,000. This library includes many books which are neither in the British Museum nor in the Bodleian. Mr Gladstone having been shown the principal treasures of the collection by Prince Lucien, remarked that certain volumes ought to be in the British Museum, but the Prince did not take the hint although a bequest of the books mentioned to the national library would have been but a small return for the benefits which His Highness and his family had received from Great Britain. Unless the library is sold *en bloc* to go to America it may be hoped that the volumes indicated by Mr Gladstone may yet be secured for the British Museum.

THE career of the late Professor Tyndall has many lessons to teach, among them the fact that precocity in youth does not necessarily mean eminence in after life. Young Tyndall, born of humble parents in a country village in Ireland, picked up most of his learning and all his science, not in youth, but in early manhood. Another is, that as nature had made him a member of the aristocracy of genius, so he married a member of the aristocracy of blood or birth. Lastly, in the full vigour of his powers, it is said to think he owes his death to the similarity in outward form between two metals of that chemistry, the knowledge of which he has done so much to enlarge and establish.

MRS ANNIE BESANT'S "Autobiography" is almost ready. It will contain several portraits, including four of the author at different times in her life, two of Mr Bradlaugh, and one of Mr Bradlaugh and Mr Labouchere, one of Thomas Scott, and one of Mme Blavatsky. In a short preface Mrs Besant gives her reasons for telling the story of her life. "Since all of us," she says, "men and women of this restless, aspiring generation, have the same mind in us, the same errors, the same yearnings hopes, the same passionate desire for knowledge, it may well be that the story of one may help all, and that the tale of one soul that wrestled into the darkness and at last saw some light, that struggled through the Storm and Strife, may bring some ray of light and peace into the darkness and the storm of other lives."

HERE is a petition recently from a native youth in one of the Punjab States, who wants a comfortable billet because he is too much an invalid to work his studies.—Honoured and respectable Sir. After payment of this respects and humble submission I beg to state as follows. That I am an Entrance Failed because my evil star against me. And my father in law is a very old man who sent his daughter to plague me, so Sir, she was my evil genius, and I could learn little history and geography (as I was failed in the), but by your Honor's kind favour I got a second one more before examination. I was a most shining boy of the * * school in English. But as worse luck had it I could not succeed in the foregoing subject and have come to * * with my father who is the * * of H H (my wife, thanks God is not with me). But my degeneracy made me lay my head upon the lap of the days, although I am preparing myself for the * * examination). The clerks are gathering around my devoted head and I am tired of their Words to me. I Sir for God's sake grant to asker commandment to H H as Assistant Private Secretary, and I shall as in duty bound ever pray for your long life and prosperity.

Local and Provincial.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—These came to a close on the afternoon of Wednesday last.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—Colonel Henderson, the British Resident, will not have Bangalore for Coorg till the beginning of next month.

SCHOOLS.—All the schools in the station and in the City, have been closed for the Christmas vacation, and will not be re-opened till the middle of next month.

SALARIES.—We are given to understand that the salary bills of the establishments of the different offices for December were paid last saturday, the day before the commencement of the Christmas holidays.

THE DIWAN.—Sir K Seshadri Iyer left Bangalore yesterday on a tour through Kadur, Hassan and other places. When the Viceroy arrives from England he will meet him in Bombay and then proceed with the Maharajah to other parts of India.

LADY WENLOCK.—Her Excellency, Lady Wenlock, who had been staying in Bangalore for a short time on account of her health, left last Thursday night by mail train for Madras. We are glad to learn that her ladyship was much benefitted by her stay in this place.

THE WEATHER.—The weather is still cold and pleasant, and the wind sometimes is very high. Old people say that it has not been colder for many years past than it is now, and it seems likely to continue for sometime to come. Although the weather is pleasant there are a good many coughs and colds going about, but not any other sort our sickness.

LOVE OF JEWELLERY.—The pernicious practice of loading children with jewels shows no sign of waning among our people. On Friday last a young boy, a student in the local Wesleyan High school, a son of one Mr Venkata Rao, a Ranger in the House Tax, was, on his way from the school, enticed by two rogues, apparently in humble circumstances, to the north end of the town. The boy was told that his father had sent some books and pencils, and that he would get those if he followed one of the men to his house. The unsuspecting little boy followed them. He was taken to some open place near the slaughter house, he was removed of the trinkets of wearing his gold bangles, and made to wait for them till they would return with his books! The boy got tired of waiting and returned home. The case is in the hands of the Police.—M H

MATRICULATES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The Government has in the last issue of the *Fort St George Gazette* notified that the recently circulated Public Service Notification laying down, among other examination rules, that those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of any year previous to 1892, are not from the beginning of next year eligible for entertainment in the Government Service or being in the Government Service in acting appointments are not eligible for confirmation in those appointments, will not take effect from the date originally proposed, and that recruitment may go on until further orders after the old fashion. The notification, the Government says, is still under revision. As far as we are aware a number of Heads of Departments have written to Government pointing out the very harsh manner the new rule regarding Matriculates will work in regard to many of the acting incumbents in their offices. That a number of men who have been holding Government appointment—some of them for long period—and doing good work should all of a sudden be turned adrift merely because with in a stated period they were not fortunate enough to be confirmed in the service, is an inequitable provision.

Mysore Gazette.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

No 9218—G 2161.—Under Section 202 A, clauses 3 and 5 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr A Ramachandra Iyer, B A, Judge of the Chief Court, is granted privilege leave for 28 days with effect from 4th January 1894.

The 13th December 1893.—Camp No III.—The services of Mr J J Whiteley of the Madras Public Works Department, having been lent to the Mysore State by the Government of India, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to appoint him as tutor to the Princes.

Mr J J Whiteley reported himself for duty on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The 19th December 1893.—No. 9318—G 2192.—Under Article 213 of the Mysore Service Regulations Mr R B Plumer, Probationary Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, is granted Examination leave for 3 days from 20th to 22nd December 1893.

The 19th December 1893.—No 942.—G 3093.—The one month's privilege leave sanctioned to N Krishnappa, Amildar of Arkalgud Taluk, in Notification No 3715—G 911, dated 24th August last, is extended by 5 days.

The 18th December 1893.—No 9534—G 2251.—Under Article 138 of the Mysore Service Regulations, Mr M Narain Rao, Under Secretary to the Dewan is granted three months' privilege leave from the 8th January 1894.

EDUCATION.

The 18th December.—E No—38 Mr H Keshavaya, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Mysore South, who was granted a month and ten days' privilege leave, availed himself of it on the 13th November 1893 and returned to duty on the 13th December 1893. The unexpired portion of the leave viz 11 days, has been cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The 16th December 1893.—No 5518—912. The following transfer is ordered in the interests of the public service:—

Assistant Engineer Mr Prahlada Row from the Kolar to the Chikkaballapur Division to join on return from privilege leave.

Extracts.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

We can hardly believe the report we have just heard that the Madras Government have resolved to appoint Mr W P T Clarke Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, as the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in succession to Mr P D Shaw, who has resolved to retire owing to ill health. If this report is true, nothing can be a greater insult to Mr N Subramaniam than the Acting Chief Judge. The only ground on which the Government could prefer Mr Clarke to Mr N Subramaniam is that they are anxious to have a European as the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court. We are aware that the Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras must always be a European but we have not heard, nor is it in the slightest stated anywhere, that the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court must also be a European. In fact when the Government appointed Mr N SUBRAMANIAM to act for Mr Shaw, we thought they had got the better of this silly objection, if it ever existed, but we now find that we were completely mistaken. In point of ability, Mr N SUBRAMANIAM is decidedly superior to Mr CLARKE.—M S

PROFESSOR RANGANATHAM'S SUCCESSORS.

APART from the large gap left by the late Professor Ranganatham, who held a unique position among his countrymen, his loss is a blank death has caused sorrow and pain of a nature to the official world which cannot be many unfilled for a long time. In the first place, his death has caused a vacancy in the Presidency College which the Government will only be too glad to offer to Pt SRIART for whom they have been trying in vain for the last three or four years to find a proper chair in that College. Next in importance to the Professorship of Mathematics in the Undergraduate College, is the office of Tamil Translator which was held by Professor Ranganatham for the last four or five years. As this office is no longer secure, it ought to be offered to a native well versed in Tamil, and among native gentlemen, we do not believe there is any one more competent to fill it than Mr Damodaram Pillai. Mr Damodaram is the first graduate of the Madras University and a distinguished scholar in Tamil. Several of his books are prescribed as text books for the M A, and B A, examinations and he has bought to light many works in Tamil which would have been buried in obscurity were it not for his untiring labours. Another office which is equally important and which is sure to be competed for, though it is not remunerative, is that of a Trustee of Pachaiyappa's Charities. The Trustees are now administering not only the original trust of Pachaiyappa Mudaliar but also two other important trusts reposed in them by Dare Gounder Nackerand P L Lea Chengalvaraya Nacker. From the last report of the Trustees we gather that the charities stood at the close of 1892, a large portion of them appertained to Chengalvaraya Nacker, the closing balance of the accounts of the gentleman's charities being Rs 4,24,788-3-1 while that of Pachaiyappa's was only Rs 2,27,142. As the gentleman and Gounder Nacker belonged to the Vaniya caste it would, perhaps, be better if the Trustees take into their confidence the Vaniya community, by appointing a Trustee from among them.—M S.

THE MADRAS REPRESENTATIVE IN THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

IN our last issue, we took occasion to put forward the claims of Mr EARDLEY NORTON to the membership of the Viceregal Council vacated by the death of Mr Ramayya Jah Bahadur. When we did so we had no idea that we were recommending a candidate who has not been thought of by others as well. We felt convinced and we feel so now that every thinking Indian in Madras ought to know and appreciate the energy, earnestness, enthusiasm and self sacrifice with which Mr. Norton has upheld the cause of the natives of this country as against Anglo Indians. We have not the slightest hesitation in avowing that there is no more sincere and real friend of the Congress in Madras than Mr Eardley Norton. There seems to be a feeling—a very unreasonable feeling—prevalent in some quarters that any one ex medicinity ought to be preferred to Mr Norton simply because Mr Norton happens to be an Englishman. With such a feeling, we have absolutely no sympathy. If Mr Norton the Englishman is good enough to fight our battles, Mr Norton is good enough to represent us in the Council of our land. And we are firmly convinced that there is not a Native of India existing who will do greater justice to the Interests of a Legislative Councillor than Mr Eardley Norton. We should learn to sink all racial feelings in this matter. We should look to the greatest culture and capacity available in our midst and not to the mark which our neighbor wears on his forehead or the way in which he clothes his mother India. We think it will be a great disaster to our people if merit such as Mr Norton's were to be passed over simply on account of his being associated with a man born with a fair skin. We trust the non official members of our local Legislative Council are incapable of viewing this matter in the narrow light of race and caste preferences. It would be a worthy recognition of the services our English friends are doing for us in England if an Englishman is given the opportunity of serving our cause in India. If Mr Norton is to be silently passed over simply because he is an Englishman, we ask, right, we would like to know, have we to accept of the services and sacrifices of Englishmen. To many of our readers it would seem a superfluous that we should think it necessary to write at such length about Mr Norton's claims on Madras. But we know what we are writing about. If Mr Norton declines to stand or if Mr Norton is defeated in a fair stand up fight, we shall be content, but we do not wish to see Mr Norton unfairly deprived of his claims—a contingency which, we are afraid, does not seem as unlikely as one would think or wish.—M S

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INTERVIEW WITH MR DADABHAI NAOROJI, M P.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* (Nov 25), who interviewed Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, M P previous to his departure for Lahore, asked the Indian member for Central Finsbury whether he was satisfied with what he had been able to achieve for India in the House of Commons. His reply was "Yes, interest in India is greater than I expected in the House, and it is growing. Then we have achieved the victory of simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in India and England. It is only bare justice to India but situated as we are, the removal of a hard ship is a solid gain. A report of the following conversation is appended:—

"Will the Indian Government carry out the resolution of the House of Commons?

"I am disposed to think so, despite the hard Indian Law adopted towards India of 'making promises to the ear and breaking them to the hope.' You see, official India is very sensitive, which probably means that it sees no way of escape. Then it is sufficiently in estimation from the discovery that the Cantonments Regulations were till very recently still in force contrary to the resolution of Parliament in 1888, and despite Lord Roberts's strenuous denials. The Under Secretary (Mr George Russell) declares that the resolution moved by Mr Herbert Paul will be loyally carried out.'

"That is good news for you to carry to the Congress at Lahore."

"True, but we were promised far more than that sixty years ago. In 1833 and again in 1858 the English Government pledged itself to impartially admit subjects of whatever race or creed to offices in our service. The resolution touching simultaneous examinations removes one of the barriers you erected against us."

"Well, and what else does your National Congress complain of?"

"Of the heavy taxation. Taking the average income per head of the population in England and India, you are taxed 6·92 per cent, India is taxed 14·3—more than double. The suggestion of the Congress is one eminently disagreeable to English ears, rigid economy in the administration, to be obtained by the gradual employment of natives instead of Englishmen in all but the highest posts. Out of an annual revenue of £68,000,000 (excluding the railways), £12,000,000 finds its way to England yearly. India is being drained to death. Remember, too, if India were more contented, the Government could employ fewer white soldiers in India—always a great expense. Even Lord Roberts admits that the Indian Empire rests on the happiness and contentment of the people'

Mr Naoroji (says the *Times*) met with "a hearty reception from the Parsees and Indian residents at Aden"

A CHAT WITH SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, M.P.

"C S B" gives, in the *Echo* of November 27, an account of a conversation he has had with Sir W Wedderburn, M P on the subject of the "Indian National' Congress and the "Indian Party" in Parliament We append a few extracts —

"What is this Indian Party in Parliament which has been recently formed?'

"It is (said the member for Banffshire) a revival of an Indian organisation of which Mr John Bright was chairman in 1887 Fifty members of Parliament were then found willing to co-operate on the broad ground of a just and sympathetic policy to India. Last July Mr Caine and myself issued invitations to a few leading independent members to dine together at the House of Commons, and a second Indian affair Eighteen of us formed ourselves into the nucleus of an Indian Parliamentary Committee, with power to add to our numbers.'

"What is your special aim?"

"The same as John Bright's, a just and sympathetic policy to India We look upon our work as largely educational Interest needs to be aroused in Indian matters'

"I suppose you want more natives in the Civil Service?"

"As a matter of economy, we must have them, natives are cheaper servants than Englishmen Despite Milton's allusion to "the wealth of Ind," India is a very poor country.

"Why do Anglo Indians always speak of [the Indian] Congress as almost entirely composed of Bengali Babus?'

"Please ask me something easier I suppose it is because they have never given themselves the trouble to inquire into the matter, and have no wish to know the truth I commonly hear our opponents say that the fighting races of India are Mohammedans They seem to forget that the great Indian fighting races are the Sikhs, Ghoorkas Rajputs, Mahrattas, and they are all Hindus. For twenty years I have corrected this misstatement wherever I have seen or heard it and I expect to correct it to the end of my life. Of one thing you may be assured—representation in the Congress is entirely geographical, and usually Hindus and Mohammedans unite to send their representative. It is in the air that it does not help a man to promotion or consideration in his office to sympathise with the Congress movement. We want no favour from Government, only fair play—absolute impartiality The object of the movement is to make British Government strong by making it sympathetic and popular Our aim is a strictly constitutional agitation If we did not organise and educate it, we might find national feeling under a despotic foreign rule, taking refuge in Anarchism, Nihilism conspiracy, or even a mutiny as in 1857.

Almost anywhere, but in Anglo India we should be welcomed as valuable co adjutors"

"Do you not think the Congress party play into the hands of Russia?"

"How could that be? On the contrary, our action will help Britain to resist Russian aggression We call on her to make India contented The success of a Russian or any invasion would depend entirely on how it was welcomed by the natives With a contented people, England could trust more and more to native troops, which are much cheaper than English ones"

"You speak of a contented India. Now, what would make India contented?

"Well, Indians want a full inquiry into India's needs by an impartial Commission, and the honourable fulfilment of the pledges given in 1833 and renewed by the Queen in 1858, opening up all offices to Indian subjects, regardless of race or creed Small as that demand seems, it is a great change, and entails an immense economy in Indian administration They by this means what to help in the readjustment of taxation a difficult and delicate task Personally they hope to lessen the great drain of Indian wealth to England, which goes by the name of 'home charges' That money is spent in England, Indians want it to be earned by Indians and spent in India"—*Hindu*

PREMATURE DEATH AMONGST EDUCATED NATIVES

SIR—The recent death of Professor Rangnathan Mudeliar, following so soon on that of Mr Justice Pelang of Bombay, brings to the front again a sad or that has often been dwelt on before, viz, the early death of educated Natives It seems quite a rare thing for one of our *fin de siècle* Hindus to reach a vigorous old age If he is not prematurely cut off in the heyday of life, like Mr Gopaul Row, Mr Subbu Ramaswamy Mudeliar, and the now regretted Mr Rangnathan Mudeliar, he lingers superfluous on the stage, an invalid in some obscure village or suburb of a town without any of the signs of a "green old age" so dear to the heart of the European There can be but one reason assigned for this premature decay of the cultured Indian, and that is his tendency to burn the candle at both ends No doubt the physique of the ordinary Indian is not robust, and he is a most enervating climate to contend with But that is just the very reason he should be extra careful with his health, and make no great demands on its resources The Hindu as a rule, marries too early, studies too hard, takes too little physical exercise, and allows his pleasures to run too much in the sedentary or sensual grooves A very wholesome reformation has doubtless been introduced in our public schools of late in the way of gymnasia and other inducements to physical culture But I fear that the Indian graduate, unlike his English congener, is at no pains whatever to cultivate his physical frame after his school days We find, for instance, in Madras, no cricket or football club composed of Hindu men The orthodox Hindu mind seems to think it *sastra dri* for a married man or the father of a family to run after a ball or wield a bat A few years ago considerable consternation was caused in local Hindu society when a Member of the Executive Council and a Judge of the High Court (Messrs Hutchins and Brandt) pitted themselves against two of the athletic youths of the Presidency College and gave them a terrible thrashing at lawn tennis. Unless the antiquated prejudice against healthy exercise of the merchants of Triplicane, and Native Vakils, Judges, Schoolmasters, and all engaged in studious and sedentary occupations largely for out door sports and other healthy corporal exercise, we four early deaths among them will be the rule rather than the exception That a native of India can attain a vigorous old age, the rural districts will testify It is quite a rare thing sight in the country to see a old man of 70 or 80 years merrily pursuing his agricultural avocations unknown of Higher Education and a diabetic constitution There is also too great a tendency on the part of the English educated Indian to hold to his Government appointment or professional work more tenaciously than is good for his physical, or even mental health The Government is fairly liberal in its grant of leave to its subordinates, but a Native is seldom I and availing himself of this privilege He will take as much casual leave as he can, which means that he does not vacate his appointment, and he will occasionally take privilege leave which does not involve the loss of pay but anything like a long furlough which will enable him to recruit his health thoroughly, by change of scene and climate and entire rest, he seldom avails himself of When he does go in for long leave it is invariably when he can no longer do anything and when in fact the seal of death has been set on him This wretched spirit of short sighted ambition and grubbing greed is unworthy of cultivated men following the liberal professions and other enlightened walks of life The *mens sana in corpore sano* is assiduously dwelt upon and followed whenever practical in European countries, should find a place among the guiding mottoes of Young India A healthy citizen, capable of protecting his hearth and home if need be, is a far more useful unit of the body politic than an emasculated being who vapours politics and talks of things he cannot understand because, for one thing, he is not physically on a par or on anything like a par with people who have governed—K *Mail*,

SANKHYA

Sankhya is one of the six systems of philosophy based upon the Vedas The word means, reasoning or deliberation, and Sankhya system is the way of discovering the soul, by means of right ratiocination The word also means number, and is sometimes explained as "that which exercises the judgment and discusses nature and other 24 principles"

The reputed founder of this system is Kapila, of whom very little is known He was a Brahman of Pushkara near Ajmere, and flourished sometime before Gautama Buddha His book Kapilasankhya Pravachana is divided into 6 Chapters. The first three comprise an exposition of the whole Sankhya doctrine The fourth gives illustrative examples with reference to fables and tales The fifth deals with controversial questions, the opinions of other sects The sixth is a recapitulation of the Lectures

The chief end of man is to free himself from the three sorts of pain *adhyatmika*, due to oneself and *adhibhautika* due to element, and *adhidaivatika*, due to supernatural causes The relief from pain obtained from worldly objects, such as drugs, wealth, &c, is only transitory in as much as the means themselves are so, and complete cessation is only to be had from true knowledge of oneself (*Atmajnana*) This is in the words of the Karika —"It is the true knowledge of the soul alone that can secure entire and permanent deliverance from evil, whereas temporal means whether for exciting pleasure or for relieving mental and bodily suffering are insufficient to that end and the spiritual services of practical religion are imperfect, since sacrifice the most efficacious of observances is attended with slaughter of animals and consequently is not innocent and pure with the heavenly mind of pious sages in ancient times"

This true knowledge, or discrimination, being attained, emancipation (Mokshi) follows Now emancipation or liberation may be total (*Bandha*) The bondage must either be essential (*Nitya*) or casual If it be the first, no liberation is possible, and so it is remanded out to be kept the second, and it is borne out by the scripture (Veda)

Entering into the causes of this bondage —Pain cannot be the cause, for it will perishing and eternal, and would affect all the souls equally, or there would be no such distinction as the bondage of the liberated Air for the same reason, place (*Dik*) cannot be the cause of it Nor is *Adrishta*, the unobserved state, the cause of the soul is not conditioned (*asangayam purusha*)—Shruti Karma is neither one of the causes, for it belongs to mind, and not to soul The real cause is to be found in the connection with nature (*Prakriti*) of the soul, (which is eternal, pure, free, and all knowing)

The bondage is not an essential one as stated before Pain appears reflected in the soul as a Chinese rose in a clear crystal

Ignorance (*Avidya*) as the Vedantists say, cannot be the cause of bondage, for an unreal thing cannot be the cause of bondage 3, but If Vedantists would say that ignorance is real then it is against their own theory of a single reality The bondage cannot be the outcome of the relation with external objects, for they have no existence in essence with soul, this relation being restricted to body

Certain Buddhists who uphold the doctrine of momentary existence of things (*Kshanikavada*) say that bondage is momentary in as much as it exists and so it needs no attempt on our part to get rid of it. The doctrine of momentary existence is against the nature of existing things A jar now seen continues to be so for a long time Moreover, on this theory there cannot be the relation of cause and effect, for all things come into existence together, and one cannot be the cause 4 of another for then it should be antecedent To say that a cause originating in one moment generates an effect the next moment is equally absurd on this hypothesis At the end of the first moment, the cause itself dies, 5 and so cannot produce the effect The heretic may regard that it is the nature of all existing things to perish 6 The world exists, and so must perish, and the so-called real world is nothing other than void This statement of the Nihilist serves only the purpose of argument, and is quite against experience.

Motion and other actions cannot be the cause, for such a view is against the Scripture which states that the soul is without *guna* or attribute

The real cause therefore of bondage is the non discrimination of nature and soul.

Since soul, its bondage, &c, are imperceptible, their notion could only be had from inference and evidence or proof

The three kinds of evidence by which knowledge could be obtained, are *Pratyksha, Anumana Shabda Pratyaksha* is that discernment which, being in connection with the thing perceived, portrays the form thereof, as seeing a vessel and perceiving that water poured therein will assume the shape of that vessel, the knowledge of the connection, through the concept of the connection, is *Anumana*, as seeing smoke and knowing the existence of fire. *Shabda* is the word of a competent person, as the Veda *Upanamas*, or comparison, one of the proofs admitted by Logicians (*Naiyayikas*) and it is here as a separate item Analogy (*Samanyatodrishta*) is now and then adduced to find out the soul

From these three modes, as well as by right exercise of judgment and due application of reasoning, true knowledge is derived, consisting mainly in immediate acquaintance with principles which are 25 in number "Nature is the assemblage of three *gunas*—Sattva or goodness, *Rajas* or passion, and *Tamas* or darkness, from Nature proceeds mind (*Mahat*), from mind, self consciousness (*Ahankara*), from self consciousness, the five subtle elements (*Tanmatra*) and two sets of organs of the internal and external, from subtle elements, gross elements (*Bhuta bhuta*), and there the soul (*Purusha*)

This same in the words of the commentator —

(1) Nature, *pradhana* or *Prakriti*, the root or plastic origin of all, and *prakhana* or *Prakriti*, the universal material cause of all with Purusha *maya* and Brahma, or *Siddhi* of Brahma of Mythologists It is eternal matter, unlimited, and action insensible as destitute of parts inferable from effects, being potency, but not the product

(2) Intelligence or mind, called Buddhi and Mahat, regarded as the first product of Nature, eternally, productive of other principles It is identified with the Hindu trader Tamanta Intelligence is widely known as Brahma, Vishnu or Indra, according to the predominating *gunas* Satva, Rajas or Tamas but distributively it pertains to each individuals

(3) Self consciousness or *ahankara* or egotism, the peculiar function of this is *Abhimana* or mineness, a property of Mind and pertaining subjectively and (*Indriyaja*) organs

(4—8) Subtle elements (*tanmatra*) are five in number They are the rudiments or seeds of the five elements and are therefore the causes of gross bodies

(9—19) Organs, *Indriyas* are five of sense, five of action and one of internal, called *manas* 2

(20—24) These are the five gross elements *Akasha* or ether, the vehicle of sound, *Tejas* or air, *Tejas* or fire, *Apas* water and *Prithivi* or earth—

1 Indebtedness to the three orders of Matriarchs —Bhagavatam, Sec III

2 *Nitya shuddha buddhamukhara*—Definition of soul in the Sutra

3 This is a *Verbatim* translation from the commentator Vijnanavira It appears evident from the argument that bondage is considered real (but not essential), by the Sankhyas, and so ignorance an unreality, cannot be the cause

The Vedantists say that both bondage and ignorance are unreal, and I use this assertion in the Veda. But with the Sankhyas, Vedantists do not admit reality, but when it conflicts with Pratyaksha, the latter is paramount with them

4 Cause is thus defined —*Karya niyata Purvavarthi*, i e, that which invariably precedes the effect

5 *Karanavanashe Karyanasha*—the cause dying, the effect also dies

6 A logical theory

BANGALORE—Printed and Published at the KARNATAKA PRESS, No. 10 HOSPITAL ROAD, CITY.—1893.